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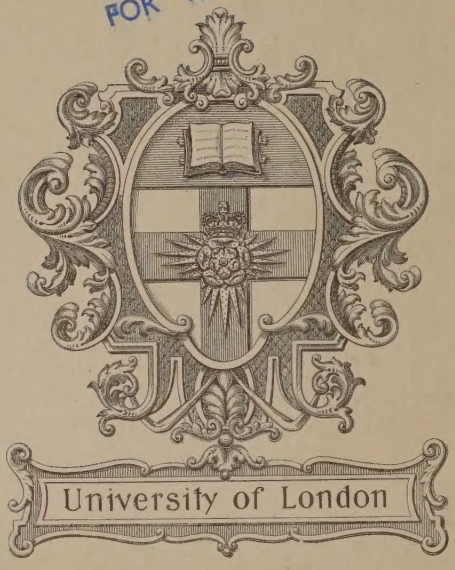

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UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND):

EVIDENCE, Oral and Documentary, taken before the COMMISSIONERS for visiting the UNIVERSITIES of SCOTLAND—(GLASGOW) - - p. 1

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND).

EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - - p. 45
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - p. 253
INDEX - - - - - - - - - - - p. 593

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	Page
Contents	iii
Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners relating to the University of Glasgow	1
Minutes and Proceedings of the Sub-Commissioners appointed for Visiting the University of Glasgow	15
Oral Evidence	21
Appendix.—Documentary Evidence	229
Index	569
Index of Matters incidentally mentioned in Vols. I., III., and IV., relating to the University of Glasgow	575

ERRATA.

VOLUME II.

Page 229,	*line* 28	*from the top,*	*for*	"irrigans"	*read*	"irriguus"
230,	„ 24	*from the bottom,*	„	"pleno"	„	"plano"
231,	„ 29	*from the top,*	„	"mei"	„	"me"
—	„ —	„	„	"meus"	„	"meis"
232,	„ 12	„	„	"Capellani"	„	"Capellaniæ"
291,	„ 14	„	*before*	"A Copy"	*insert*	(2.)
295,	„ 27	„	„	"Regulations."	„	(3.)

CONTENTS.

	Page	*University of Glasgow.*
EXTRACTS from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners relating to the University of Glasgow.—[18th Oct. 1826 to 28th Oct. 1830.]	1	
Minutes and Proceedings of the Sub-Commissioners appointed for Visiting the University of Glasgow.—[4th Jan. 1827 to 11th Oct. 1827.]	15	

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The Very Rev. DUNCAN MACFARLANE, D.D., *Principal of the College of Glasgow* . . 21

Election of Rector—Suggestions for vesting the right of election in the Senate, or in Graduates attending the University, 21. Right of election, in whom now vested, 21, 22. Evils attending the present system, 21, 22. The Rector, by whom elected before and after the Revolution, 21. Ages of the young men, and members of the University in old times, 21, 22. Present election by delegates, 22. Office of Procurator and Intrants, 22. Confining the right of voting to those who had finished their whole curriculum, 22; to students in the Philosophy classes, 22. Bachelor of Arts degree, according to the most ancient statutes, taken at the age of 15 or 14, 22. Average age of students in the Latin and Greek classes, 22. Matriculation of persons not *bonâ fide* students, previous to some elections, and classes attended by them, 22. Matriculation and Attesting explained, 23. Greek class a private class, 23. Right of voting in senior students, 22, 23. Infrequent attendance of Rector, 23. Advantage of boys not being allowed to enter so early, 23. Age at which they come from the Grammar-school, 23. Practice 140 years ago of members of the University visiting the Grammar-school, and preventing those not prepared from entering the University, 23. No intrant examination, 23. Black-stone examination, to whom applicable, 23. Contested election of Rector in 1766, 23. Voting by tradesmen, who only attended the Experimental Philosophy classes, 24. Question of right of persons attending those classes to be matriculated, 24. Agreement of the Senatus Academicus in the wish to change the present mode of electing the Lord Rector, and projected alteration, 24. Proper functions of the Lord Rector, 24. Residence, 24. Vice-Rector and Assessors, 24. Visitatorial power of the Rector, 24. Dean of Faculty, by whom elected, 24. Office of *the* Minister of Glasgow, 24. Rector's Court a Court of Record, 24. Sentences of degradation, 24. Question as to the propriety of Senate choosing the Rector, 24. Number of Regius Professors, and extent of their concern with the revenues, 25. Number constituting the Faculty, 25. Augmentations of salaries of Professors by the Faculty, 25. Dean of Faculty, by whom elected, and functions, 25. Election of Chancellor by the Senate, 25. Archbishop of Glasgow Chancellor *ex officio*, 25. Want of Clinical wards, in some Hospital, for the purpose of Clinical instruction, in connexion with the University, 25. Medical Faculty at Glasgow, 25. Degrees in the Faculty of Arts, with public examinations, 26. Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degree, and number of years' attendance to enable them to be taken, 26. Indulgence to English and Irish students, 26. B.A. does not necessarily precede M.A., 26. Probability of a good number of candidates for honourable distinction and highest distinction, 26. Absence of desire on the part of natives of Scotland for the honour of graduation, 26. Present Examiners, with intention of appointing Examinators from the senior graduates, 26. No private examinations with a view to graduation, 26. Probable good effect of attaching privileges to graduation, 26. Prizes, 26. By whom conferred, 27. Essays and compositions for University prizes, 27. Mr. Graham of Gartmore's prize essay, 27. Latin essay, 27. Imperfect nature of the Black-stone examinations, and remission of students, 27. Monitors, 27. Practical result of a rejection at the Black-stone examination, 28. Question of the examination of students before entering upon the study of Theology, 28. Possibility of a person perfectly illiterate entering the University, receiving certificates of attendance, going to another University, and completing a course without previous progress being ascertained, 28. Students expelled from another Scottish University not received at Glasgow, 28. Certificates of good conduct not required to be produced, 28. Taking degree, or undergoing an equivalent examination, before entering Divinity Hall, 28. Practical authority and jurisdiction of Principal in the College, 28, 31. Visiting classes, 29. Injunctions under the *Nova Erectio*, 29, 30. Inspection of Professors, 29. Principal, Primarius of Divinity, under what circumstances he has taught Divinity, 29. Hearing Discourses by Principal, 29. Length of Divinity course, 29. Number of classes in the Faculty of Divinity, 30. Biblical Criticism—Hebrew, 30. Ecclesiastical History class, 30. Two Lectures a week on Church History all that are heard by the student, 30. No separate hour for examinations or for hearing essays, 30. Irregular or partial attendance, 30. *Jurisdictio ordinaria*, 31. Appeal to the Rector's Court from the Faculty, 31. Theoretical jurisdiction of the Meeting of Faculty, 31. Right of appearance of Dean of Faculty and Rector, 31. Chancellor no authority, 31. Separation of Surgery and Botany from Anatomy, 31; and its beneficial results, 32. Church attendance, 32. Medical curriculum, 32. Power of expulsion, 32. Regius Professors not members of the Faculty, 32. Vice-Rector appointed by the Lord Rector, 32. Foundation of the Exclusion of Professors named by the Crown in all matters of discipline, 32. Faculty have no right to found new Faculties or Professorships, 32; appoint Lecturers, 32. Furnishing number of students actually obtaining College education in each year, 33. Gown classes, 33. Catalogues, 33. Number attending the Greek class, 33. Who matriculate, and day for matriculation, 33. Regius Professors members of the Senate, 33. Authority for instituting new Faculties, 33. Professorship of Humanity instituted by the College, 33. Subscription to Confession of Faith, 33. Astronomical Observatory, 34. Failure in Astronomical Lectures, 34. Principal's house, and houses of Professors, 34. Advantage of meeting of the Gown classes of the Faculty of Arts on Saturday morning in the Hall, 34. Chemical apparatus, 34. Botanic Garden, 35. Right of College to feu out property, 35. Subscription of College to the Garden, 35. Small Fees, 35. Fees for graduation, and election of Stent-masters, 35. Class Fees, 36. Fees of Regius Professors, and of Private Lecturers, 36. Fees in Divinity Hall, 36; for Church History and Hebrew, 36; for Gown classes, 36. Foundation bursaries, Earl of Morton, James, 36.

Page

University of Glasgow.

The Rev. Robert Buchanan, *Assistant Professor of Logic* 36

Continuation of Mr. Jardine's system, and system explained, 36. Criticising essays—Greek and Latin read—Examination, 37, 38, 41. Intention to make Rhetoric a separate class, 37. Length of course, 37. Number of teaching hours, 37. Mixed ages of students, 37, 38. Rigorous demand of attendance for examination, and necessity for it, 37. Catalogue—Certificates, 37. Advantage from the frequency and number of Essays, 38. Exercises imperative, 38. Prizes, 38. Voted by students, 38, 42. Essays written during the vacation, 39. Course of reading prescribed for the vacation, 39. Black-stone examination, and rejection of students, 39. Admission into other colleges of rejected students, 39. Proposed improvement in the principle of the Examination, 39. Effect of rejection, 40. Extent of session, and intensity of application towards the conclusion, 40. Prolongation of session, 40. Irish students, 40. Summer course, 40. Necessity of relaxation for Professors, 40. Effect of popularity or unpopularity in obtaining Prizes, 40. Pre-eminence of Greek scholars in the Logic class, 40. Necessity of a knowledge of the learned languages to receive benefit from the Logic class, 40, 41. Average age of students, 41. Equitable competition for prizes, 41. Definition of Logic, and order for taking it, 41. In what consists the peculiar benefit of Logic, 41. Proportion of Logic class who attend the Greek class, 41. Pupil from Edinburgh, 41. Inconveniences from the power of electing the Lord Rector being vested in the students, 41. New Regulations respecting examination for Degrees in Arts—Effects of the *minimum* and *maximum*, and proposed modification, 42.

Lawrence Hill, Esq., *Writer in Glasgow (College Factor)* 43

College Accounts, and mode in which they are examined, 43. Augmentations of Salaries, 43. Revenue and Rental of the College, 44. Teind-duties, 44. Ordinary Revenue, 44. Archbishopric Revenue, 45. Subdeanery Revenue, 45. Supplementary Revenue, 45, 46, 48, 49. Feu-duties, 45. Dr. Hamilton's Legacy, 46. Duchess of Hamilton's bursaries, 47. Account of bursaries, 47. Countess of Forfar's Mortification, 47. Queen Mary's bursaries, 48. Clause in the Act of Visitation of 1727, 48. House and Window Duty, 49. Gas and Canal Shares, 49. Subscription to Watt's Monument, 49. Salaries to Miss Fowlis and Mrs. Irving, 49. Sum to Dr. Couper, 49. Loan to Dr. Jeffray, 49. Loans on heritable security, 49. Bogle and Ferguson, 50. William Scouller—Disbursements for College Hall—Payment to Professor Muirhead—College Feus—Ground-annual—College Garden, 50. Dr. Brown's Annuity, 50, 51. Fluctuation of Principal's Salary, 50. Salaries paid to Professors fixed sums, 51. Mode of paying accounts, 51. Fencing School, 51. Loan to the Methodist Society, 51. Mrs. Irving's Annuity, upon what authority charged against the Supplementary Revenue, 51. Payment to Principal Taylor, 51. Expenses of Professors attending General Assembly, 51. Dues remitted to James Reid, 51. Payments for the Botanic Garden, 51. Sum lent to Grahame and Mitchell, 52. Repairs of houses, against what account charged, 52. Deficiency in the Ordinary Revenue, how supplied, 52. Increase of amount in the Ordinary Revenue in 1824, 52. Principle of forming the Supplementary Revenue, 52. Bond by Graham and J. Hill, 52. Explanation of increase in the Archbishopric Revenue, and the Subdeanery, with increase in the charges, 52. Effect on Subdeanery from Ministers' Augmentations, 52. Visitors who examined the Accounts always the same description of officers, and who, 52. Mode of docketing and settling the Accounts, 53. Principle on which a surplus from the Ordinary Revenue is carried to the Supplementary, 53. Discretionary power to lend out the College money, 53. Sale of Superiorities—Mr. Aytoun, 53. Following up by Factor of same system of book-keeping as his predecessor, 54. Security on entering office, 54. In whose name the College money stands in the Bank books, mode of paying in and drawing out, 54. Payments to William Denniston, 54. Payment of £20 for fees for conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity, 54. Want of regular inventory of College property, 54. Regular Accounts of bursaries and of each mortification, 54. Omissions in the account returned to the Royal Visitation, 1727, 54.

The Rev. Stevenson Macgill, D.D., *Professor of Divinity* 54

Qualification of the Answer to the 48th Question, as to the Principal's not teaching, nor giving any course of lectures, 54. Teaching by Principal Leechman, 55. Account of the Divinity class, with an outline of the Lectures—Junior class, 55. Senior class, 56. Language of the Old Testament, 56. Third Session, 56. Fourth Session, 57. Course occupies four years, 58. Number of students, 56; and of lecturing hours each day, 58. Length of Session, 58. Number of Discourses to be heard publicly by the Professor of Divinity each year, 58. General explanation of the mode of hearing the Discourses, 58. Attendance by students of second year, of a second hour for examinations, 58. Question as to the Principal's hearing them, 58. Importance and necessity for the teacher and the person who prescribed the discourses to hear them, 58. Proposed teaching on the part of the Principal for one hour of students in the fourth year, 59. Recapitulations and examinations, 59. Friday examinations, and written essays, 59. Prizes, 59. Statement of the manner in which the senior class is conducted, 59. State of students of the Hebrew class, 59. Simplicity of Hebrew, and impropriety of employing time at a University in teaching elements of the language, 60. Division of students attending Divinity Hall into junior and senior classes, 60. Additional duty of lecturing two hours, voluntary, 60. Catalogue, 60. Regular and irregular students, 60. Opinion on the subject of partial attendance, 60. Ayrshire student, 61. Effects on the Church of an alteration of the present regulations, 61. Tutors in gentlemen's families, 61. Exaction of Fees in Divinity Hall, 61. Professor's average salary, 62. Salary of Minister of Glasgow, 62. Fees paid in the Medical classes, 62; in Ecclesiastical History and Hebrew, 62. Discouragement of lower orders of society by payment of fees, 62. Management of Divinity Library by students, 62, 63. Custom throughout Scotland for every student when he delivers a discourse to drink tea or take breakfast with the Professor, 63. Library fund—*Cives*, 63. Librarian, 63. Borrowing books on deposit in College Library, 63. No deposit in the Divinity Hall Library, 63. Right of clergymen to borrow books, 63. Necessity of a system of deposit, and disadvantages of unlimited opening of the Library, 63, 64. Students' right of access to the College Library, 64. Suggestions respecting the Professor's own class, and the study of Divinity, in the University—Imperative division of Divinity students into junior and senior classes—Daily examinations upon the Lectures—Separate hour for Examinations and for hearing Discourses—Principal to take a share in teaching Divinity, taking students of the fourth year—Fixed time for commencing study, and leaving College—Elements of Hebrew to be taught before entering a course of Divinity—Hebrew class and Church History to be taught by clergymen—Lecturers on the subject of Religion, according to the original constitution of the College—Church attendance by Professors—Check upon the formation of irreligious habits—Manner in which public service is conducted in the Chapel—Inferior sort of preaching, 64, 65. Plan for the performance of Chapel duty, 65. Calling of Catalogue—Gown students, 65. Preliminary instruction and examination in Greek and

Latin, 65. Appointment of Examining Tutors from Masters of Arts, 66, 72. Objection to the regulation as to the examinations of those taking degrees, 66. Manual of the Evidences of Christianity, 66. *Sacra Lectio*, 66. Bishop Porteus, 66. Mode of studying the Greek and Latin Classics, 66. Theological Lectures, 66. Biblical Criticism, 66, 67. Excellent Publications of the Church of England—Boyle's Lecture, 67. Proposed Examination of students in Classical Literature, and in Science, previously to their admission to Divinity Hall, and mode of effecting it, 67. Graduation, 67. Synod of Ulster, 67. Age for taking Orders, 67. Discipline and superintendence—Revival of power of Principal given him by the *Nova Erectio*, 67. Right of Principal to visit classes, by virtue of his office, 68. Power of jurisdiction, 68. Advantage of rendering Principal's office one of evident and acknowledged utility, 68. Superintendence of Visitors, 68. Dean of Faculty, chosen by the Senate, 68, 69. Minister of Glasgow, 68. Custom of Visitors meeting four times a year, 69. Dining at common table, 69. Reason why Rector is of no use to the College—Mr. Brougham—Mr. Campbell—Sir James Mackintosh, 69. Court of Discipline—Vice-Rector, 69. Appeal from the Faculty to the Visitors, 69. Sale of the patronage of Govan, 69. Right of Faculty of the College to dispose of property mortified by charter, 69. Election of person out of the Kingdom of Scotland illegal, 69. Folly of the present mode of election, 70. Propriety of extending election beyond the Senate, 70. Insubordination and political divisions, 70. Practice of electing persons of eminence residing in England—Mr. Burke, 70. Power, authority, and office of Chancellor, 70. Principal, Vice-Chancellor, in giving Degrees, 70. Obscurity of the History of the University, 70. Right of election of Professors by the Faculty, 70. Principal, by whom elected, 70. Suggestions with regard to Medical Studies—Calling catalogue to enforce attendance—Fee paid to Divinity, in Edinburgh, without attending class—Frequent examinations of Medical students at Glasgow—Classes imperative before obtaining a Medical degree—Uniformity in Medical degrees through all the Universities—Indulgence to English and Irish students—Necessity of Logic—Examinations, when to be public or private—Certificates of moral conduct—Paid Examinators—Period for conferring degrees in Arts, and Medical degrees—Black-stone examination, 71. Fee to Professor before examination, 72. Mode of rendering the degree of M.A. an object of ambition, 72. Privileges connected with the Library, 72. Bursaries, 72. Examination of bursars after the first session, 72. *Jura Leges Instituta*, 72.

DANIEL KEYTE SANDFORD, Esq., *Professor of Greek* 73

Consequences of the diffuseness and length of Exercises in the Logic class, 73. Comparative cultivation of "taste" in the English and Scotch Universities, 73. Furnishing materials for reflection before attending the Logic class in classical literature, and different branches of science, 73. Impossibility of forming a correct taste without a study of the writings of the ancients, 73. Precedence of Logic to Philosophy and Mathematics, 73. Combination of Logic and Rhetoric, 73. Causes of classical deficiency in Scotland, with remedies proposed, 73, 74. Making degree of M.A. imperative in Medicine, Divinity, and Law, 74. Foundation of Fellowships, 74. Employing Fellows as Tutors, 74. Number of students, 74. Difficulty of a Professor with an extensive class to know the state of proficiency of every individual, 74. Suggestion for the appointment of Tutors, each having 40 or 50 young men under him, 74. Professor Sandford's plan of conducting his class with an Assistant Professor, 74, 83. Hours for examinations, 74. Private class, 75. Prelections, 74, 75. Exercises and written Essays, 75. Labour of revision of exercises, 75. Number of students in the Elementary class—Impossibility and evils of abolishing the Elementary class in the present state of Schools in Scotland, 75. Arrangement for teaching junior department by Assistant Professor, 75. Grammar-school boys, 75. Proportion of boys from the Grammar-schools and from the country, and comparative state of fitness, 75. Intrant examinations, in what case made, 75. Greek students of *third* year pay no fee, 75. Distinct Salary to Assistant Professor, 75. Question as to propriety and effects of examinations previous to admission to College, 75. Effects on the Revenues of the College by cutting off the inhabitants of Glasgow from rudimentary education, 76. Fees and class-dues, 76. Expense of class-books, 76. Scale of degrees, *minimum* and *maximum*, 76. Sufficiency of an examination in the Gospels and Homer, under a qualified examiner, 76. *Minimum* for an ordinary degree at Oxford, 77. Proposed manner in which the public examinations for M.A. and B.A. shall take place, 77. Logic class, 77. Professor's certificate, 77. Public Theses in the Physic and Ethic class, 77. Encouragement to take the degree of B.A., 77. Composition in Latin, 77, 78; not in Greek, 78. Latitude in conferring degrees on students from Edinburgh and elsewhere, 78. Cultivation of Latin at Glasgow, 78. Composition in Greek demanded now at Oxford, 78. Degree of B.A. may be taken in three years, 78; of M.A. in four, and difference in the examinations, 78. Black-stone examination—Rejection of students, and consequences, 78. Old law of the University, 78. Interruption of examination by a porter, 79. Prizes, 79. Modifications in the Black-stone examination, 79. Daily examinations in each class, no public examination at the close of session, 79. Encouragements to Graduation—Voting for Lord Rector, 79. Evils of the present system of electing the Lord Rector, and proposed alterations—Admission of students of four years' standing, with the Senate, 79, 80. Inconveniences of admitting gown-students to vote, 80. Period during which the gown is worn, 80. Giving right of voting to students about to leave the University; to Masters of Arts and the Senate, 80. Oath by Licentiate, under the ancient statutes of the Faculty of Arts, 80. *Magistri non Regentes*, 80. Defective constitution of the Visiting power, 81. Chancellor, 81. Church attendance, 81. Dispensations, 81. Objections to compulsory attendance, 81. Difference of the systems at Oxford and Glasgow, 81. Excuses, how authenticated, 82. No separate system of religious tuition—and utility of providing some system of religious instruction in the general evidences of religion, 82. Examinations for degrees in Religion as at Oxford, 82. Examination for the degree of B.A. at Oxford, 82. Text-book, Butler's Analogy, 82. Specific evils from compulsory attendance at Chapel at Oxford, 82. Character of Sermons in a College Chapel, 82. Unitarians, 82. Vacation exercises in English, 83. Prescribing exercises on a Greek author before reading his work, 83. Writing Greek verses, compositions in Attic prose, and voluntary reading in junior class, 83.

The Rev. WILLIAM M'TURK, D.D., *Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Lecturer upon Civil History* 83

Mode of conducting class of Church History—Days of meeting, with outline of the lectures, 83. No examinations, 83, 85. Civil History class, taught when five students apply, 83, 84. Conducted by examinations and exercises, 83. Class of Church History, by whom founded, 84. Foundation by Queen Anne, 84. Salary from what payable, 84. Application of the sum given by King William, 84. Dunlop, Professor of Greek, 84. Regulation by the Act of Visitation of 1727, that Professors shall give *not under four* lessons every week, 84. Question of its application to "Church History," 84. Lecturership in the Presentation of the Crown, 84. Year when Professor M'Turk last lectured on Civil History, 84. Attendance on the class of Church History

Page

University of Glasgow.

not compulsory by the Church, 84. Date when the fee was first paid for the class of Ecclesiastical History, its amount, and authority by which charged, 84. Average age and number of students, 85, 84. Proposed augmentation in the number of Lecture days, 85. Lecture days of Dr. Gibb's Hebrew class, 85. Years of attendance on the class of Church History required by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, 85. Suggestion respecting the constitution of the University—Election of Rector, 85. Nugatory system of Visitation, 85. Judicial power of Rector under the ancient constitution of the University, 85. Lord Archibald Hamilton and Mr. Jeffrey, 85. Bridge over the Molendinar Burn, 85, 88. History and state of College Revenues, 85. Feuing off College Garden, 85. Mode of inspecting Accounts by Visitors, 86. Garden appropriated to raising vegetables for the College-table, 86. Nature of the common table, 86. Queen Mary's bursaries, 86. Property referred to in the *Nova Erectio*, 86. Factor the person to state to the Commissioners the property of which the College is in possession, 87. College Rental—Feu-duties—Superiorities—Duke of Montrose, 87. Professor Jardine, 88. College Chartulary, 84. Allotment of King William's Grant, 88. Bursaries, 88. Terms of the Feu contracts, for what purpose considered by the Faculty, 89. St. John's Church, 89. Observatory—Dr. Wilson, 89. Alteration of King William's Grant, 89. Grant from the Exchequer, 89. Process between the Faculty and Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, 89. University and College supposed to have been two distinct corporations, 89. Accounts, when inspected by Visitors, and in what case invalid, 90. Approbation of Rector after the money is disbursed, 90. Disadvantage of non-residence of Rector, 90. Explanation of the sum allowed the Compter, in 1783, 90. £20 for fees paid for a degree of Doctor of Divinity, 90. Dr. Freer, 90. Each Professor of Medicine *ex officio* a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 90. Checks employed in the payment of money—Principal, and approval of the Faculty, 90. Factor's authority, 90, 91. Factor's duties, and security given, 91. Loan of £7,000 to Factor—Canal Shares, 91. Payment by Factor of Accounts that had not been before the Faculty, 91. Mode of entering money by Factor, 91. Bank account, 91. Bond of caution, 91. Mode of granting Feus, 91. Nature of Accounts laid before the Rector and Dean of Faculty, 91. Auditing of College Rental, 91. Salaries to Professors, 91. Diet-money, and allowance of 40*s.* for keeping windows, &c., in order, 91. Explanations of accounts for painting houses, 91, 92. Choice of vacant house when a senior Professor dies, 92. Appropriation of Savings from bursaries, 92. Forfar Bursary—Disposing of Surplus to College purpose, 92. Deeds of mortification in possession of the College, 92. No examination previous to admission to foundation bursaries, and testimony by Professor to qualifications of bursars, 92. Interpretation of the *Nova Erectio* as to bursars, 92. Church attendance, 92.

JOSIAH WALKER, Esq., A.M., *Professor of Humanity* 92

Relative situation of England and Scotland as to classical literature, 92. Reasons for despairing of being able greatly to raise the standard of classical attainments in Scotland, 93. *Means* and *motives*, 93. Comparative amount of means at Eton and Glasgow, 93. Number of students at the two places, 93; of students at the two English Universities, 93. Improvement to be effected by making a diploma in Arts a necessary passport to the Church and Bar, 93. Prospective advantages from the new Regulations, and necessity of similar regulations being adopted by the other Universities in Scotland, 93, 94. Classical scholars of Scotland 200 years ago —*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, 93. Examination of exercises by Inspectors or Monitors, 94. Fear of Philological examinations, and impatience of students to quit the Language classes and join the Logic class, 94. Reduction of Professors' emoluments by not allowing young men to enter college at the present early age, 94. Number of students in Humanity class, public and private, 94. Improvements effected—Subdivision of class—Assistant Teacher—Mode of conducting class, 94. Private Lecture, 94. Appointment of Tutors for a certain number of boys, 94. Average age of students, 94. State of proficiency of boys from the different schools, 95. Improvement in teaching classical learning in the parochial schools, 95. Recommendation by the General Assembly in the 17th century, that all schools should be provided with teachers capable of instructing youth in Latin composition, in prose and verse, 95. Time which the students remain with the Professor, 95. Greek and Logic class, 95. Comparative state of proficiency of those who press forward in the curriculum, 95. Making the second class imperative. 95. Effects on the Humanity class of the quantity of business done in the Logic and Ethic classes, 95. Black-stone examination—Instances of rejection, 96. Facility of finding Tutors to assist the Professors, 96. Approbation of the system of awarding Prizes by the students, and mode of awarding them, 96. Effect of Prizes as a stimulus, 96. Observations on the new Regulations for Graduation, 96. Latin authors read in the Logic and Philosophy classes, 96. Renewal of the ancient practice of public examination, and in what mode to be conducted, 97. Reading Prize Essays in public meeting, 97. Mode of obtaining evidence of proficiency in Latin composition in granting degrees in Arts, 97. Students in Divinity Hall repairing their deficiency in languages during their five years' attendance there, 97. Professsors of Greek and Latin having a higher class to teach the higher branches of Philology, 97. Advantages of the study of Biblical Criticism, 97. Arrangements as to Hebrew and Greek, 97. Encouragement to classical literature by Exchequer bursaries, 97. Appropriation of bursaries to remunerate College Tutors and Assistants to Professors, 97. Utility of the present plan of disposing of the bursaries, 98. Class Library, 98. Public Library—Payment by students at enrolment, 98. Small fees, 98. Literary meetings, 98. College chapel, 99. Compulsory attendance, 99. Dispensations on written request of parents, 99. Excuses from students, 99. Election of Rector—Circumscription of the right of suffrage, 99. Possession of a degree, 99. Evil of non-residence of Rector, 99. Ground of students' opposition to the wishes of Professors—Mr. Finlay—Bill respecting bursaries, 100. Right of election once confined to the Senate, 100. Objections to continue the privilege to graduates after the completion of their term of residence, 100. Continuing the use of Library to graduates, 100. Object of the annual deputations to Chancellor, 100. Duties of Vice-Chancellor, 100. Appointment of Professors in rotation, 100. As to Principal discharging theological duties, visiting classes, and addressing students, 100.

JAMES MYLNE, Esq., *Professor of Moral Philosophy* 100

Election of Rector, 101. Number of Visitors and by whom appointed, 101. System of election of Rector at St. Andrews, 101. Mode of conducting class, and books read in it, 101. No backwardness in students to undergo examinations, 102. Number of optional exercises, 102. Inadequacy of instruction by a course of Lectures without Exercises and additional illustrations, at separate hour, 102. Importance of Professor's second hour, 102. Lectures on Political Economy, and mode of conducting them, 102. Number of regular students in the Political Economy class in 1827, 103. Connexion of Political Economy and Ethical Philosophy, 103. Prospective benefits from the new Regulations regarding the granting of degrees, 103. Degrees in absence given in Divinity and Law, never in Arts or in Medicine, 103. Advantage of conferring degree of Doctor in Medicine on those only who have obtained the degree of M.A.,

Page

University of Glasgow.

and are previously instructed in matters of general literature and science, 103. Small proportion of Scotch Medical students graduating at the University who have attended previous classes there, and limited state of their education, 103. Examinations of them in Latin, and doubts of their being able to translate their Latin theses, 103. Class Library, 103. *Veto* on books purchased, 104. Librarian, 104.

LAWRENCE HILL, Esq. (Further Examination) 104

Rental of College property, 104. Blackfriars' Yards, 105. Teinds, 105. Grassum lands, 105. Queen Mary's bursaries, 105. Duke of Hamilton's annuity, 106. Dow-Hill, 105, 106. Altarage of St. Mungo, 106. Mill of Partick, 106. Whiteinch Meadows, 106. Jordan Hill bursary, 106. Teinds of the parish of Govan, 106. Customs granted by the Archbishop—Members of the University exempted from taxes—Janitor—Decree-arbitral in 1746—Teinds of the parishes of Renfrew and Kilbride—Charter by Oliver Cromwell—Sir Michael Wilson's mortification—Rutherglen annuity—Teinds of Calder and Monkland, 107. Lands of Ballaghan—Books of the Archbishop of Glasgow—Mortifications—King Charles I.'s gift, 108. Seat-room in the Blackfriars' Kirk. 109. King William's mortification, 109. Exchequer bursaries, 109. Professor of Church History how paid, 109. Salaries to Principal and Professors, 109. Hamilton and Young's bursaries, 110. Boyd's mortification, 108, 110. Accounts, 110. Stipends in the Bishopric of the Isles, 110. Feus, 110, 111. College Garden, 110. Observatory Park, 111. Estate of Dr. Williams, 111. Craig's bursary, 111. Bond of caution, 111. Ground sold to the Secretary-at-War, 111. Principle observed in the payment of accounts, 111. Charge to Principal Taylor, 112. Repairs, 112. Master of the Works, 112. Charge for wall round the Observatory grounds, 112. Waltonian foundation, 112. Muirhead's foundation, 112. Charge for John Brash for new buildings, 112. New Monkland, 113. William Reid and Company—Advertisements, 113. Duncan, the University Printers, 113. Feuing out further portions of College property, 113. Mr. Hannah, 114. Bishoprics rescinded, 114. Copies of Acts of Visitation, Mr. Dillon—Thomas Deans, 114. Returns by whom made out, 114, 115.

WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, Esq., LL.D., *Professor of Natural Philosophy* 115

System pursued in class, 115. Lectures on Practical Astronomy, 115. Class examinations, at separate hour, 115. Prizes, 115. Exercises, 116. Equitable distribution of prizes by students, and mode of conducting it, 116. Assistance to students from private tutors, 116. Check against copying in their exercises, 116, 117. Age of students, 117. Willingness to submit to examinations, 117, 119. Examinations imperative on public students, 117. Distinction between public and private students, 117. Certificates not given to private students, 117. Number attending class, 117. Catalogue, and time occupied in calling it, 117. Fees paid by the two classes of students, 117. Different forms of certificate, 117. Examinations of public students before entering class—Black-stone examination, 118, 120; as to state of proficiency in Mathematics, 118. Exemption of private students from examinations, 118. Nature of certificate to private students, 118. Non-admission of Professors' private students into Divinity class at Edinburgh, and precautions in *ad eundem* admissions, 118. Teaching all by lecturing, and design of the examination, 119. Character and effect of the public examinations and exercises, 119. No experiments performed by students, 119. Facility of examining in more numerous class, 119. Speaking from short notes, 119. As to students attending Logic class before Natural Philosophy, 120. Order of the Curriculum—Latin, Greek, Logic—and on the propriety of affording facilities to every person of availing himself of the system of public teaching by becoming a student in any class he pleases, 120, 121. Preliminary examination in Mathematics to enter class, 120. Admissions *ad eundem* in the class, 120. Deficiency of students of the class in Mathematics, 120. In what classes the system of admitting private students the same as in the Natural Philosophy, 120. Difference of meaning in the term private class in other Universities, 120. Election of Rector, 121. New Regulations for Graduations, 121. Astronomical instruments—Observatory—Effect of the tower of St. John's Church, 121. Paper Supplementary—Natural Philosophy class fee—Arrangement of the hours and business of the class, and statement of fees for public and private students, 121.

The Rev. GAVIN GIBB, D.D., *Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages* . . 122

Evils of the present mode of choosing the Lord Rector, 122. Mode of correcting them—Nominating by the Lord President, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Lord Advocate—or by the Senatus Academicus, 122. Effect of this on the office of Visitors, 122. Confining election to senior students, 122. Former and present state of the Hebrew class, 122. French taught in the College, 122, 123. Syriac, 122. Class examinations, 122. Arrangement of class and mode of teaching it, 123. Fees, 123. Persian and Arabic, 123. Advantages of regular attendance, 123, 124. Objections to the abolition of irregular attendance, 124. Biblical Criticism, and proposed foundation of a Chair, 124. Examinations of Candidates in the Sciences previous to their entering on the course of Divinity, 124. Making degree imperative, 124. Importance of classical attainments to a clergyman, 124. Prize essays, 124. Exercise and Addition, 124. Sufficiency of number of Discourses, 124. Average age of students, 124. Number of students, 125. Length of course, 125. Session sufficiently long, 125. Class Books, and mode of instruction, 125. Chaldee, 125. Principal lecturing on Theology—Labour of Dr. M'Gill, 125. Propriety of fees by students to Professor of Theology, 125. Little value of gratuitous instruction, 125. Utility to the Church in requiring fees, 125. Fees in Church History class, 125. Examination of candidates for degrees in Arts or Religion, 125. Extent of religious instruction given to students, 125. Inculcating principles of instruction common to all Christian Churches, 126. Requirements in religion by Acts of Visitation, 126. Strictness of Presbyterial examinations, 126. Regular students, 126. Utility of bursaries, and mode of disposing of them, 126.

JOHN BURNS, Esq., *Regius Professor of Surgery* 126

Powers and privileges of Regius Professors, 126. Restrictions in patent, 127. Mode of conducting class, 127. Want of Clinical instruction, and proposition to connect lectures on Surgical patients in the Hospital with the Professor's class lectures, 127. Management of the Hospital, 127. Situation of Clinical instruction in Edinburgh—Mr. Russel, 127. Suggested legislative measure for rendering an hospital at the seat of a University subservient to the Medical school in that University, 127. Granting licences in Surgery, 127. Degrees in Surgery in foreign Universities, 127, 128. Prosecution by the Corporation of Surgeons of Glasgow of University licentiates, 127. Corporation of Barbers and Surgeons, 128. Degree of Master in Surgery, when first given, 128. Separation of Surgery from Anatomy, 128. No examination as to preliminary education before a student takes his degree, and extent of the examination, 128. Advantages and consequences of a strict preliminary examination for Surgical students, 128, 129. Degree of Doctor of Medicine, 129. Operation of the Apothecaries' Act, 129. Immunity of Professors from city taxation, 129. Visitatorial power of the ordi-

Page

University of Glasgow.

nary Visitors, 129. Class examinations, 129. Inconveniences in the mode of election of Lord Rector, 129. Remedy—Presentation by the Crown—Appointment by the Magistracy of the city, 130. Senior students, 130. Longer continuance in office, 130. Resident Rector, 130. Holidays, 130. Length of course, 130. Small fees, 130. Number of class, 130. Removing the Sacraments a little later, 130. Sufficiency of number of classes for receiving degree of M.D., 130. Want of class for Medical Jurisprudence, and Clinical Medicine, and Surgery, 130. Military Surgery, 130. Theory of Medicine, 131. Fees, *ad eundem*, 131. Medical examinations English and Latin, 131. Theses, 131. Comparative expense of taking a degree of M. D. in Glasgow and Edinburgh, 131. Order of taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine and that of Master of Surgery, 131. Increase in the number of Surgical degrees—and of Medical degrees, 131. Proposition for making a Glasgow degree of Master in Surgery, with reference to the Army and Navy departments, equivalent to a diploma from Edinburgh and London, 132. Private Lecturers, 132.

RICHARD MILLAR, Esq., M.D., *Lecturer upon Materia Medica* 132

Objects embraced in the class—Necessity of preliminary literary and philosophical education before commencing the study of Medicine, 132. Class examinations, 132, 133. Election of Rector—reasons for its remaining as it is, 133. Having a Rector a matter of form, 133. Ordinary Visitors of the College, 133.

The Very Rev. Dr. DUNCAN MACFARLANE, *Principal* (Further Examination) . . . 134

Separate record of mortifications for bursaries, 134. Arrangement of Act of Visitation under different heads, 134. Explanation as to the word "*Ministers*" in transcript of Declarators, 134. Retiring provision for Professors — and power to insist on retirement, 134. Classes of Practical Medicine and of Mathematics, 134. Dr. Brown's annuity, 134. Want of means for provision out of the Surplus Revenue, 134. Arrangement as to the Logic Chair, 135. Dr. Freer and Professor Millar, 135. Professor of Botany not a medical man, 135. Question of residence of Lord Rector, 135. Laws read before the Black-stone examination, 135. Vacations and holidays, 135. *Honoraria* dues—Preliminary examinations before entering the first class, 135. Explanation of Stent-master, 136. Fees, 136. Private classes, 136. Explanation of Exchequer Precepts in the returns of salaries, 136.

JAMES JEFFRAY, Esq., M.D., *Professor of Anatomy* 136

Former union of Professorships of Botany and Anatomy, and endowment by the Crown of Professorships of Midwifery, Chemistry, Surgery, and Botany, 136. Present state of the Anatomy course, 137. Class examinations, 137. Age of students, 137. The oldest class in the College, 137. Reading up to the discoveries of the day, 137. Lecture on Physiology, 137. Separation of Theory from Practice of Medicine, 137. Medical Jurisprudence, 138. Selection in the order of the classes, and propriety of fixed Curriculum, 138. Examinations for degrees by whom conducted, 138. Want of the branch of Clinical Medicine, and opposition by the Incorporation of Physicians and Surgeons in town to Clinical Lectures in the hospital by a Professor of the University, 138. Only one Infirmary, and sum got annually for tickets from the students attending the Infirmary, 139. Bad effects of the Apothecaries' Act, 139. Election of Rector—inefficiency of the present mode, 139. Non residence — Mr. Burke, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Campbell, 139. Diminution of Irish students, 139. Governing motives of the decision respecting religious instruction in the course, 140. As to candidates for medical degrees being required to prove acquaintance with literary and philosophical subjects, 140. Present practice, and effects of making attendance on the literary and philosophical classes imperative only at Glasgow, 140. Advantages of a finished education being required of every Doctor of Medicine, 140. Injurious curtailment of attendance in some classes by the last Regulations, 140.

LOCKHART MUIRHEAD, Esq., LL.D., *Professor of Natural History* 141

Increase of specimens in the Hunterian Museum, 141. Making Natural History part of the Curriculum, 141. Number of students in class, 141. Students gratuitous, 141. Deliverance of the Court of Session in law-suit between the Professor and the Faculty, 141. Ambiguity in the words College and University, 141. Question to which Faculty the class belongs, 141. Want of definition of the constitution of the University, 141. Two Visitors, by resignation of Principal, 141. Election of Rector—Limitation to graduates of the right of electing Rector, and continuing the office for more than two years, 141. Requisite that he should be a person residing within a given distance of the University, 142. No Court of Visitation at that time in the University, 142. Dean of Faculty by whom elected, 142. Distance, and attendance of Rector only once in two years, 142. Provision for superannuated Professors, 142. Regius Professors and College Professors, 142. Power of Senate or Faculty to force retirement of a Professor, 142. Has charge of Library, 142. Mode of making their privilege effectual from Stationers' Hall, 142.

Dr. ROBERT FREER, *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic* 143

Clashing of powers between the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and the College, 143. Extent of practice under College degrees, 143. Right of the College to grant the degree of Master and Surgeon, as well as that of Doctor of Medicine, 143. Legal existence of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, 143. Gratis Lecture on the Theory of Medicine, 143.

JAMES MILLAR, Esq., *Professor of Mathematics* 143

Arrangement and business of class—Astronomy and Geography—Examinations and written exercises—Prizes awarded by students, 143. Days and hours of lecture, 144. Defect in the education pursued in the University—Regulation enacted by Senate—Proposed compulsatory regulation for rendering the study of Mathematics a more early as well as a more general part of the Curriculum, 144. Election of Rector—Opinion that it should remain as it is, 144. No private students, 145. Fee, relaxation in the second year, 145. Class-books. 145. Written Synopsis, 145. Failure with third Mathematical class, 145.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Esq., *Advocate, Professor of Law* 145

Description of Professorship in Professor's appointment—Lectures on Scotch Law—Roll called in the Gown-classes—Examinations—General nature of Certificates—Certificate of attendance required by the Faculty of Procurators—Mode of conducting class, 145. No previous course of study necessary for attendance on the lectures, 146. Course of lectures on Civil Law in what case given, 146. Mr. Millar, 146. Description of students attending the lectures, 146. Utility to the public of Writers insisting upon attendance by their apprentices on Civil as well as Scotch Law, 146. Criminal Law not comprehended in the course, 146. Insufficiency of one session to treat upon the whole subject of Scotch Law, 146. Continuance

Page

of course to the 1st of June, 146. Bursaries—Distinction between the word "*University*" and College, 146. Necessity of alteration in the election of Lord Rector—Uproar in the *Natio Glottiana*, 146. Advantage of a union of the office of Principal with that of Minister of the High Church—Transfer of the visitatorial power from the Minister of the High Church to the Senior Minister of Glasgow, 147. Deficiency of adequate visitatorial power in the present system of electing Rector, 147. Proposed qualification for the office of Rector, that he should have a domicile in Scotland, 147. Powers and Oath of Chancellor, 147. Vice-Chancellor confers honours, 147. Efficient power to Chancellor with court of Assessors, 147. Practical effect of the new Regulations for degree in Arts, 147. State of Professors' houses, and mode of occupying a vacant house on the death of a Professor, 147. Defect in the constitution of the College, in not having official houses—Remedy proposed, 148.

University of Glasgow.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., of Blythswood, M.P., *Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew* 148

Ground of Decision against the sale of patronage, when Dean of Faculty, 148. Mode of signing dockets, 148. Bad effects of the mode of electing Rector—Remedies, 148. Placing election in the hands of Senate, 148. Age for boys voting, or Graduates alone to have a voice in the election, 149.

The Rev. JAMES COUPER, D.D., *Professor of Practical Astronomy* 149

No lectures, and cause of discontinuance—Observatory—Failure of Subscription Observatory—Number of students during four years—Lectures on Physical Astronomy by Professor of Physics—Department, that of Practical Astronomy—Conditions of proposed sale of the Subscription Observatory—Intention to erect a new Observatory, probable revival of class—mode in which it was conducted, 149. Annoyance from the present mode of electing Rector, 149. Restricting privilege of being elected to those residing in Scotland, 149, 150. Want of Rectorial court in consequence of non-attendance of Rector, 150. The office a compliment, 150. Limitation or alteration in the qualification of electors, 150. Clerk of Faculty, and nature of the office, 150. Records transcribed by a person employed by the Faculty, 150. Master of Works, his business, 150.

Dr. THOMAS THOMSON, *Professor of Chemistry* 150

Intolerable defect of Clinical Lectures—Disputes respecting the Hospital, 150. Professor the only person to give Clinical Lectures, 150. Great age of the Professor of Medicine and of the Professor of Anatomy, 151. Proposal to give Clinical Lectures, and agreement of the Managers of the Hospital, 151. Scarcely a member of the Faculty of Medicine, and excluded from examining students for degrees—Terms of his commission, 151. Trouble of the Regius Professors in examinations, 151. Number of class—Arrangement of business, and division of course, 151. Practical class in the Laboratory, 151. No Text-book, 151. Opinion on Chemical Pharmacy, 151. Should Chemistry be taught by a Physician, and the teacher possess the degree of Doctor of Medicine? 151. In what case advantageous that Professor of Botany should be a Doctor of Medicine, 151. Necessity of a Physician being acquainted with the laws of vegetable as well as animal life, 152. As to propriety of requiring a more extended course of literary and philosophical education from candidates for degrees of M.D., 152. Class of Chemistry and of Botany form part of the Medical Curriculum, 152. Natural History no part of the Curriculum, 152. As to the study of Zoology, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, 152. Gratuitous lectures on Mineralogy and Geology, 152. Lectures not theoretical, 152. Injury in two grades of Professors, 152. The Crown a better patron in the choice of Professors, 152. Evils of the system where Professors are self-elected, 152. Election of Chancellor by the Senate, 153. Injury to the interests of the University from the manner in which the Lord Rector is elected, 153. A Rector when considered to be such, 153. Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Campbell, 153. Mode of Election at St. Andrews, confining the privilege to students of the third and fourth years—Extension of the power to all matriculated students, 153. Rector must be a man of celebrity, 153. Confining privilege of being elected to persons living within such a distance from Glasgow as to be able to attend to visitatorial duties, 153. Inutility of the present constitution of the visitatorial power, 153. New Regulations respecting examination for degrees in Arts by whom decreed, 153. Degree in Arts of no value at the University, 153. Desirableness that graduation, by honourable distinction in study, should be sought after by the students in the University, 153. Improvement hopeless, 153. Motives to graduation—Elective suffrage—Encouragements by the Church and the Bar, 153. Cause of the Professor's not attending the meetings of the Senate, 153. Degrees granted by the Senate, 153. As to the comparative examinations for degree of M.D. at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, 154. Extent of literary acquirements of candidates, 154. Innocent oath taken by the candidates, 154. Comparative degree of form or state at Edinburgh and Glasgow at the opening and closing of session, 154.

JOHN TOWERS, Esq., C.M., *and Regius Professor of Midwifery* 154

Date of his Commission—Disadvantageous position of the Regius Professors—As to literary attainments for medical students before admission to the Degree of M.D.—Knowledge of Greek and Latin, 154. Reasons why the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be made more difficult of attainment than Surgical degrees, 155. Prospective improvement from the new Regulations, 155. In the Senate, when they were adopted, 155. Deficiency in Medical and Surgical Clinical Lectures, and difficulties in the way of establishing them, 155. Dr. Brown, 155. Too many holidays, 155. Sufficiency of the Medical Curriculum, with Medical Clinical Lectures, 155. Theory of Medicine, 155. Class forms part of the curriculum, 156. Want of better class-room, 156. Lectures upon the Diseases of Women and Children, 156. Attention of students to both parts of course, theoretical and practical, 156. Emoluments of Regius Professsors for examining for a degree of Master of Surgery—none for those in Medicine, 156. Giving appointment of Rector to the Crown, 156. Midwifery taught to Females in the Lying-in Hospital, 156.

WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, Esq., LL.D., *Regius Professor of Botany* 155

Income of College Garden—Class included in the curriculum for Medicine only—Students who attend the class—Number of Students—Desire, like other Regius Professors, of being put upon a footing with the College Professors, and of being one of the Faculty, 157. Extent of Regius Professors' privileges, 157. Period when his class commences, 157. Election of Rector, 157. Not in the Senate when the new Regulations for graduation were passed, 157. Smallness of the Professor's Income, and of what it consists, 157. Not a Physician or Surgeon, 157. Botany forms no part of the curriculum, nor of any other branch than Medicine, 158. Description of students attending class, 158. Duration of course, 158. Class-examinations,—Refusal to sign certificate in a case of irregular attendance—No catalogue

Page

University of Glasgow.

—Winter course—Disadvantage attending class—Botany an essential branch of Medical education, 158. Medical uses of plants, to what extent specified by Professor, 158. Great expenditure for books, 158, 157.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq., *Lord Rector* 158

Fault in the Scotch system of education; excess in the number of students, in proportion to the power of the Professor—Remedies—Recognized system of Tutorship, 158, 159. Appointment of paid graduates, and subdivision of the classes, 158. Fees to Tutors in the English Universities, 159. Tutors, in what classes required, 159. Election of Lord Rector—No relaxation of study in consequence of the election—Harmony between Students and Professors—Propriety of leaving the mode of election as it is, 159. Question of the expediency of confining it to graduates and elder students, 160. Influence of a few older students from England, 160. Extent to which political feeling may have interfered in elections, 160. Interference of Professors, 160. Has had no occasion, since his election, to exercise any duties of the office, 160. Where educated, 160. Opinion respecting the system of examinations accompanying the lectures at Glasgow, as compared with the practice at Edinburgh, 160. Admission of students to the Museum, 161. Will of Dr. Hunter, 161. Privilege to students of reading in the library, 161. Supplementary—Letter to the Commissioners, 161, 162.

The Very Rev. DUNCAN MACFARLANE, D.D., *Principal.* (Further Examination) . . 162

Library—Admission of students—Restrictions on books to be given out—Deposit—Note by Professor—Fee of 7*s.*—Regulation as to novels and dramatic works—Orders to Under-Librarian as to giving out modern publications—Regular curriculum of Greek, Logic, Moral, and Natural Philosophy must be attended by students who mean to graduate, or to become students of Divinity, 162. Necessity of attending preceding class to become a public student in the course, 162, 163. Logic and Greek class, 163. Indulgence to English and Irish students, 163. Requisites to enjoy the benefit of an examination as a public student, 163. Suspension and expulsion of students, 163. Intimation of expulsion to other Universities, 163. Hunterian Museum, 163. Inspection of preparations by Students, 164. Management of balances of bursaries in Factor's hands, 164. Taking of degrees in Arts under the new Regulations, and mode in which the examinations were conducted, 164. Effect of the new system, 164. Rejection of one candidate for Master, 164. Names of those who took honorary degrees, and the highest distinctions, published, 164. Number of students for the last five years, 165. Approbation by Faculty of arrangements between the Assistant and retiring Professor, 165. Feus in Regent-street, 165. Factor's Bond of Caution, 165. Intention of the bridge over the Molendinar Burn, 165. Building in the College Quadrangle, by what authority going on, 165. Reason for the payment of four guineas in Professor Meikleham's class, 166. Plan for providing an Elementary Teacher of the Greek class, 166. Necessity of a Lecturer or Assistant in the Humanity and Greek classes if the numbers continue so great, 166. Employment of individuals as Tutors, 166. Bursars on Dr. Williams's foundation intended to act as Tutors, 166. Extent to which the object has been attained of the grant of £500 to the Infirmary, 166. Cause of the indisposition to allowing the College the beneficial use of the Infirmary, 166. Professors, in what case allowed to deliver Clinical Lectures in the Infirmary, 166. Constitution of the Board of Managers of the Infirmary, 166. Nature and issue of the applications by the University to the Managers, 166. Mode by which the University can effect their object, 166. Clinical Lecture entirely disjoined from the University, 167, 166. Ground of attendance on Clinical Lectures not being made a necessary qualification in our curriculum, 167. Nature of the interest of the Medical Faculty, 167. Intended Trial as between the Licentiates of the University and the Faculty of Medicine, 167. Power of University to grant brevia, or certificates, in every lawful Faculty, principle on which they have granted degrees in Surgery, 167. Expense of living of the poorer students, 167. Students from the Highlands, 167. Ground of doubt respecting Lord Morton, 167. Corrections in former examination, 168. List of names of persons on whom degrees in Arts, M.A. and B.A., were conferred, under the new Regulations, 168.

LAWRENCE HILL, Esq. (Further Examination) 168

College Property and Mortifications, 168. Feus in Regent-street and elsewhere, 169.

The Rev. STEVENSON MACGILL, D.D. (Further Examination) 169

Nature of Principal's appointment under the charter of 1572, and the *Nova Erectio*, and absence of authority for his dereliction of duty to teach, 169. Nature and extent of the Professor's duties, 170. Principle and mode of a division of labour, 170. Confused manner of teaching Divinity in Scotland, 170. State of Divinity in the Universities of Aberdeen, 170. Maturer thoughts on the subject of Biblical Criticism, 170. Proper functions of a Professor of Hebrew, 171. Number of students who attend the whole three or four years of the course, 171. Regulations with reference to the Faculty and Senate meetings, 171. *Jurisdictio ordinaria* of Principal, 172. Construction of the *Nova Erectio*—Observations on the office of Chancellor, Rector, and Dean of Faculty, 172. Fixing the time for a Rector's being installed, 172. Proper functions of a Rector, 173. Office and duties of a Dean of Faculty, 173. Enforcing Visitors to meet four times in the year, 173. Protest against the union of the office of Principal with the Minister of the High Church as Visitor, 173, 174. Courtesy of continuing the Rector for two years, 175. Question of paying law-expenses in support of degrees in Surgery out of the College funds, 175. Preaching by young men in College Chapel, 175, 176. Objection to one preacher on account of doctrine, 176. Plan for appointing Chaplains of the University, 177. Attendance of Professors, 177. State of the Library, 177. Appointing Examinators to assist in examining candidates for degrees in Arts, 178. Office of Librarian, 178. Examination of Museum by a Committee, 178.

JAMES JEFFRAY, Esq., M.D. (Further Examination) 179

Advantage of Physicians being made Masters of Arts before taking their Medical degrees, 179. Proposition of two kinds of degrees, Doctors of Medicine, and *Doctores Medicinæ et Philosophiæ*, 179. Objections to attendance at the College Chapel, and arrangement proposed for obtaining seats in the College Church, 179. Effects of the want of Subjects in the Medical class, 179. Greek class before Logic—Proposition to enable students to attend what classes they please, with exceptions, 179. Ground of objections to it, 179. Vesting the patronage of appointing Professors elsewhere, 179. Confusion during the election of Rector, 180. Injury from a diminution in the amount of instruction in the Medical School, 180. Separate class for a good deal of the Theory of Medicine, 180. As to giving the Regius Professors an equal voice in the Faculty, 180. Original Copy of Dr. Jeffray's motion, April 1827, 180.

Page

Mr. John Herbertson, Architect, Glasgow 180

College buildings, 180. Proposed alterations in the house to be occupied by Professor Sandford, 180, 181. Changes of residence by Professors, 182. Repairs made on Professors leaving their houses, 182. Expense of building a new house, 182. Site and object of proposed new houses, 182.

James Mylne, Esq., A.M., *Professor of Moral Philosophy.* (Further Examination) . 182

Proposed arrangement to admit students to the public Philosophical classes, without passing through the previous classes, 182, 183. Necessity of attending Greek class with respect to academical honours or the learned professions, 183.

The Rev. Robert Buchanan, A.M., *Professor of Logic.* (Further Examination) . . 183

Effect of rejection at the Black-stone examination, 183. Evasions, by passing to other Universities, 183. Number of rejections during the last two years, 184. Case of the Gentleman's son, 184. Principle of the proposed alteration, with reference to the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the community, 184. Suggestions for carrying on the Examinations before students enter the class they aspire to, 185. Effect of not passing the Greek examination as *public* students, 185. Rejection of a student for an insufficient profession, 185. New trial to a few young men, by Mr. Sandford, 185. Impracticability of a double examination, 185. Practical result of the examination in debarring from the benefit of a University education, 185. Opinion of Mr. Jardine, 185. Result of the present system in diminishing the Language classes, 184, 185. Disadvantages of attendance as private students, 185, 186. Proposed strict Black-stone examination at conclusion of Greek course, and, in case of not passing, affording student an opportunity of making up his deficiency before the commencement of next session, 186. Effect of the recent Regulations relative to graduation in Arts, 186. Summer course, 186. Chalking out an extensive course of reading by the Professor at the end of session, and mode of securing that the course of reading will be followed out, 186. Necessity of leisure to the Professor, during the summer, to enable him to keep pace with the progress of his art or science, 186. Time occupied in the Black-stone examination, 186. Time requisite for a second examination at the end of the session, 186. Number rejected on account of deficiency in Greek, in the last two years, 186. Paucity of rejections in Latin, 186; accounted for, 187.

The Very Rev. Duncan Macfarlane, D.D. (Further Examination) . . . 187

Complaints against the system of the College Chapel—As to expediency of employing young men—Chaplains appointed annually—Occasional attendance of Principal—Case of the Preacher objected to, 187. Suggestion for the performance of Chapel duty by Principal and Professors of the Theological Faculty, 187. General practice of appointing those considered the ablest preachers educated at the College, 188. Placing the Chaplainship in the hands of such of the Professors as are ministers, 188. Opinion against the discontinuance of the Black-stone examination, and grounds for it, 188. Professor Sandford, 188. Objections to receiving private students as public students in the Philosophy classes, without being able to pass their examination in Greek, 188. Difference between a private and a public student, 189. Comparative character of the lectures at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, 189. Examination of Library by the Curators, 189. Professorial Librarian, 189. Inspection of the Hunterian Museum, 189.

Charles Badham, Esq., M.D., *Professor of Medicine* 189

System of Medical Lectures pursued in Scotland, 190. Former mode of teaching the class, 190. Mingling in London of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and peculiar system of the Scottish Universities, 190. Non-admission of his son into the Logic class for want of a knowledge of Greek and Latin, 190.

Daniel K. Sandford, Esq., A.M., *Professor of Greek.* (Further Examination) . . 190

Profession or Black-stone examination, 190. Grounds of his opposition in the Faculty to the motion, that the knowledge of Greek and Latin should not be required from students entering the Logic class, 190, 191. Difference between private and public students, 191. Degradation of the University by the accommodation of one class of individuals, 191, 192. Examination not more strict now, 192. Number rejected, 192. Private tutors, and expense of their instruction, 192. Objections to the removal of the elementary Greek class, 192. Addition of a Staircase to the Professor's house, 192.

John Burns, Esq., C.M., *Regius Professor.* (Further Examination) . . . 193

Hunterian Museum—Want of Clinical Lectures, and mode of obtaining them—Infirmary—Private Clinical Lectures, 193. Apothecaries' Act, 194. Class-room, 194. Deficiency of control over College Chapel by Regius Professors, 194. Letter from Professor Burns, 194.

The Rev. James Couper, D.D., *Professor of Practical Astronomy.* (Further Examination) . 195

Keeper of the Hunterian Museum—Regulations with regard to it, 195. Principle of the admission of students, 195. Admission of Specimens for the Museum at the Custom House, 195. Amount of admission money in the course of a year, 196. Abolition of gratis-tickets, 196. Inspection and examination of the Museum, 196. Refusal of a use of Dr. Hunter's manuscripts—Rule for permitting the examination of anatomical preparations, 196.

Mr. William Lamond and Mr. James Jarvie 196

College Library, and Divinity Library—Deposit—Subscription money of other libraries—Modern publications—Proposed facility of consulting books in the Library, 197. Ground of admission to the Hunterian Museum, 198. Average annual expense of class-books, in the Greek class, 198. Disposal of bursaries without examination, 198.

Letter from Mr. Berry, Glasgow, to the Commissioners.

Hardship of requiring an examination in Greek for his son before entering the Logic class, 198, 199.

John Towers, Esq., C.M., *Regius Professor of Midwifery.* (Further Examination.) . 199

Deficiency of his class-room, and inattention to his application for another, 199. Professor Davidson, 199, 200. Distribution of class-rooms belongs to the Faculty, 200. Number of his class, 200. Throwing open the Logic Class, 200. 13 or 14 the average age at which the people of Glasgow send their sons to College, 200. Usual time of attendance at the Grammar-school, 200. No

University of Glasgow.

Page

University of Glasgow.

summer classes except Botany, 200. Summer classes for Medical students, 200. Lectures in the class on the Practice of the Lying-in-Hospital, and footing on which the Hospital is kept up, 200. Number of patients in the Hospital, 200. Mensual Holidays, lectured on by Regius Professors, 201. Utility of examinations in the Medical classes, 201. Restrictions in the commissions of Regius Professors, how introduced, 201. Ground of application of the Faculty to the Regius Professors to examine for Medical and Surgical degrees, 201. Not present at the examinations for degrees in Arts, 201. University Kalendar, under what authority published, 201. Library, how supplied with medical books, 201. Opinion on the division of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 201. Deficiency in Medical and Surgical Clinical Lectures, 202. Medical Jurisprudence, 202. Private pupils, with higher fee, taken by Dr. Thomson, 202. No pupils taken for the Practice of Physic, 202. Circumstances of Medical students, 202. Private teaching by Divinity students, 202. Salary of Regius Professor, and complaint by the other Regius Professors of an augmentation of the Salary of the Professorship of Botany—Dr. Hooker, 202. Botany the smallest of the Regius chairs, 202.

THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry.* (Further Examination.) . . 202

Intolerable state of the class-room, 202. Laboratory, 202, 203. Liberality of the College, 203. Received no intimation, as Regius Professor, of examinations for degrees in Arts, 203. Proportion of Regius Professors and Faculty Professors, 203. Utility of class-examinations, and progressive increase in number, 203. Examination made imperative by the Crown a great improvement, 203. Case in which excuse might be granted, 203. Experimental class, and manner in which it is conducted, 203. Paris Apothecaries, 203. Class of persons attending the class, 203, 204. Circumstances under which the Professor might carry on a greater number than ten, 204. Clinical Lectures—Facilities on the part of the Managers of the Infirmary, 204. Ground and nature of the opposition of the Medical Faculty, 204. Dr. Brown, 204. Additions, on revising evidence—Legacy by Mr. Hamilton, 204. Site for class-room for Medical Professors, 205. Annual salary from the Crown never covers the Professor's annual class-expenditure, 205. Communication from Dr. Thomson—Answers to Queries 53 and 54 sent by the Commissioners—Constitution of the College in 1577 and at present, and appointment by the College of *Lecturers*, 205. Question of the Right of the Regius Professors to sit in the Faculty, 201, *et seq.* Appointment by the Crown in 1815 of two new Regius Professors, Professor of Surgery and Professor of Midwifery, with the restrictions in their commissions, 206. History of the erection of the four Regius Professors of Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany, 206. *Faculty* meeting explained, 207, 210. Right of Regius Professors to participate in the management of the Hunterian Museum, 207. Observations by Regius Professors on the limitations in their commissions, 207—211. Correspondence between Dr. Thomson and Principal Macfarlane, 209, 210. Dr. Badham, 209, 210.

The Rev. DANIEL DEWAR, LL.D., a Minister of Glasgow 211

No inconvenience from an extension of session—Annual expense of living ten years ago at King's College, Aberdeen, 211. Extension required by the country, and to what amount, 211. Students from the West Highlands, 211. Objection to an attendance for a longer period by those who are parish schoolmasters, 211. Bursaries at King's College, 211. Argument against irregular attendance of Divinity students, 212. Importance to Divinity students of their paying fees, 212; and beneficial effects on the clerical character by alterations referred to, 212. Presbyterial examinations of students before entering Divinity Hall, 212. Power of Presbyteries of keeping back students, 213. Effect on students of fees for additional classes at Aberdeen, 213. Subdivision of the Magistrand—Separation of Logic from Moral Philosophy recommended, 213. Professor of Rhetoric, 213. Necessity of special attention in the Humanity class, 213.

RICHARD MILLAR, Esq., M.D., *Lecturer on Materia Medica.* (Further Examination) . 213

Want of provision for Clinical Lectures, and proposal for making them a part of the Curriculum, 213. A Manager of the Infirmary—Laws of the Infirmary regarding Clinical Lectures—Dispute between the University and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons on the score of diplomas, 213. Hostility to the plan of procuring a privilege to such Professors of the University as could do it, to give Clinical Lectures, 213. No opposition to Medical Lectures, 214. Attendance for one year only on the practice of Physic and the Materia Medica too little, 214. Private lectures—Not available for getting a University degree, 214. Propriety of a complete division between the Theory and Practice of Physic—Additional Physician to attend the Infirmary—Law of the East India Company respecting Surgeons in that service, 214.

Mr. WILLIAM PARK, *Under-Keeper of the Library* 214

Regulations of the Library, 214. Time for keeping out a quarto and a folio, 214, 215. No examination of the Library, 215. Practice on a Professor's death with respect to books in his possession—Professor Jardine, 215. Way in which the Receipt-book is kept, 215. Professor Davidson, 215. Missing books, 215. Professor's privilege, 215, 216, 217. Students' deposits, 216. Dr. Muirhead, Librarian, 216. Orders by the Principal, 217. Books delivered out to Ladies—Professor Simpson's collection, 217. Dr. Williamson, 218.

The Very Rev. DUNCAN MACFARLANE, D.D. (Further Examination) 218

College buildings, 218. Library regulations respecting Professors and Students, 218. Responsibility of Librarian, 218. Professors giving the use of the Library and the books in it to persons not belonging to the University, 218. Facilities afforded to Clergymen and literary men, 218. Unlimited delivery of books to any individual by Professor's order, 218.

JAMES CORKINDALE, Esq., M.D. 218

Willingness of Managers of the Infirmary to admit Clinical Lectures, 218. Number of Managers who take an active part in the management—Objections, by whom made to the Professors of Medicine giving Clinical Lectures on Surgery in the Infirmary, 218, 219. Professor who has applied to be made Consulting Physician of the Infirmary, 218, 219. Desirableness of some of the Professors of the University offering to attend the Infirmary, 219. Necessity of Professor of Botany being a medical person, 219. Causes of the discouragements to Clinical Lectures, 219. Utility of a separate class for Medical Jurisprudence, 219. Acquittal of persons owing to the confidence with which rash medical opinions were sometimes hazarded, 219. Necessity of an acquaintance with Classical Literature as a preparative for Medical education, 219.

Page

DANIEL K. SANDFORD, Esq., A.M. (Further Examination) 219

Explanation of the Professor's rejection of David M'Lachlan on account of an inadequate profession, 219. Opportunity to a student at the end of the session of re-professing, 220. Admission of students into the Logic class before examination, and true effect of rejection upon the Black-stone should be to remove them from the Logic class, 220. Good effects of a revival of that discipline, 220. Passing through Moral Philosophy as public students by those who have been rejected, and method attempted to obviate this inconvenience, 220. Graduated mode of examining students in passing the different classes, 220. Principal when present, 220. Mode of professing for the Black-stone examination prize—and usual number of competitors for it, 220. Manner in which the power of rejection is conducted by examining Professor of the preceding class, 220. Students' right of appeal, 221.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM HAMILTON, *Lord Provost of Glasgow* 221

Introduction into the Infirmary of Clinical Lectures by the Professors of the University, 221.

The Rev. JAMES MARSHALL 221

Prolongation of session, 221. Annual average expense of living among the poorer class of students, 222. Objections to increase the temptations to young men to get into the Ministry, 222. Students from the West Highlands, 222. The present number of years, in what case a sufficient preparation for the study of Theology, 222. Age of entering College—Knowledge of Greek—difficulty of acquiring it in the country, 222. Opinion as to partial attendance at Divinity Hall, 222. Circumstances of Divinity students oppose no objection to proposed alteration, 222. Injury to the Church by young men coming forward who have not attended at College during the Divinity course, 223. Unfounded defence in favour of partial attendance, of their being able to prosecute private reading with advantage, 223. Preaching societies, 223. Opinion as to the exaction of fees from Divinity students, 223; as to the prolongation of Session to seven months, 223. Biblical Criticism—Dividing it among the Professors of the Theological Faculty, 223. Extensiveness of the field for the whole labour of one Professor, 224.

ROBERT REID, Esq., *King's Architect, and Master of Works for Scotland* (17th Oct. 1827) . 224

College buildings, Staircase for the accommodation of the Professor, 224. Name to the architecture of the new building, 225.

Mr. Reid's Report, 225.

ROBERT REID, Esq. (6th February 1828) 226

State of the Staircase in the outer Quadrangle, 226.

The Very Rev. Dr. DUNCAN MACFARLANE, *Principal* 226

Staircase in the outer Quadrangle of the College, 226, 227.

APPENDIX.

ORDERS AND RETURNS.

ORDER I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the College of Glasgow, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Bulla Papæ Nicolai, Erectionis Universitatis Glasguensis. 7 Kal. Jan. (26 Dec.) 1450 . 229

(2.) Litera vel Carta Jacobi II., Regis, de Protectione Universitatis Glasguensis, et de Exemptione a Taxationibus, &c.—20 Aprilis 1453. 230

(3.) Privilegia concessa Universitati Glasguensi per Willielmum Turnbull, Episcopum, et Capitulum. 1 Dec. 1453 . . . . . ib.

(4.) Carta Domini Hamilton super Donatione Pædagogii.—6 Jan. 1459-60 . . . 231

(5.) Privilegia concessa Universitati Glasguensi per Andream Episcopum.—1 Julij 1461 . ib.

(6.) Litera Capellaniæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, pro Lecturâ in Jure Canonico.—2 Mar. 1462 . 232

(7.) Literâ vel Carta per Jacobum III., Regem, qua confirmat Cartam Jacobi II. (No. 2.) 10 Dec. 1472 . . . . . ib.

(8.) Præceptum sub Secreto Sigillo dicti Jacobi III., Regis, de dictis Privilegiis servandis. 10 Dec. 1472. 233

(9.) Litera Exemptionis Suppositorum a Taxâ, per Jacobum Quartum—1509 . . ib.

(10.) Copia Literæ Serenissimi Principis Jacobi Quinti Scotorum Regis illustrissimi super exemptione suppositorum a Taxâ, cum consensu Nobilis Principis JOHANNIS, Ducis Albaniæ, Scotiæ Gubernatoris, ac Tutoris dicti Serenissimi Principis, sequitur inferius in Congregatione tentâ xxiiij mensis Maij, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo xxij.

The King's Letter 234

(11.) Copia Literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ Mariæ, Scotiæ Reginæ, super exemptione Rectoris, Decani Facultatis, Regentium, &c., cum consensu illustris Domini Jacobi Comitis Arraniæ, Scotiæ Gubernatoris, impetrata per venerabilem et egregium virum, Magistrum Valterum Betoun, Sancti Andreæ infra partes Laudoniæ Archidiaconum, Canonicumque Glasguensem, ac almæ Universitatis ejusdem Rectorem meritissimum. —1547 . . . . . ib.

(12.) Copia Literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ nostræ Mariæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, cum consensu Serenissimæ Principis Mariæ, suæ matris Dotariæ, regni Scotiæ ac Regentis ejusdem, super Exoneratione Solutionis unius taxæ X^m^ Librarum, impositæ super Universali Scoticanâ Ecclesiâ—1555 235

(13.) Copia similis Literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ nostræ Mariæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, cum consensu Serenissimæ Principis Mariæ, suæ matris, Dotariæ regni Scotiæ ac Regentis ejusdem, super Exoneratione Solutionis unius Taxæ ij^m^ Librarum, impositæ super Universali Scoticanâ Ecclesiâ—1556 . . . . . ib.

University of Glasgow.

Page

(14.) Copia similis Literæ Serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ—1556, 7 235
(15.) Donatio Vicariæ perpetuæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Colmonel, per Jacobum, Archiepiscopum Glasguensem, in favorem Magistrorum et Regentium Pædagogii Universitatis Glasguensis.—24 Jan. 1557. 236
(16.) The Erectione of Fyve Bursaris in the College of Glasgow, maid be the Quene Marie, dochter to King James the fyft.—1563 . . . . . ib.
(17.) The New Foundation of the College of Glasgow made by the Town, 1572 . . . 237
(18.) Copy of the *Nova Erectio*, or Foundation Charter of the College of Glasgow, by King James 6th.—1577 239
(19.) Carta Magistrorum et Regentium Collegii Glasguen.—July 10, 1578 . . . 243
(20.) Litera Protectionis et Exemptionis Jacobi Sexti Regis.—26 May 1579 . . . ib.
(21.) Carta per Joannem Archiepiscopum Glasguensem.—11 Sept. 1615. . . . ib.
(22.) Carta per Jacobum Archiepiscopum Glasguensem, in favorem Universitatis Glasguensis. —30 Octobris 1628. 244
(23.) Archbishop Law's Ratification of ye Gift of Immunities Grantit be Wm. Turnbull, Archbischope of Glasgow in Favor of ye Colledge theroff, with new Donationis.—30 Oct. 1628. 246
(24.) Charter by King Charles First to The College of Glasgow, dated 28 June 1630 . . 247
(25.) Carta per Carolum II. in favorem Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis. 5 Aprilis 1664 250
(25.*) *Extract from* "An Ordinance for the better Support of the Universities of Scotland. 8th Aug. 1654," *so far as relates to the University of Glasgow* . . . . ib.
(26.) Charter of the Subdeanry of Glasgow, and of the Churches of Calder and Monkland, by King Charles II., in favour of the University of Glasgow.—4 Mar. 1670. . . 252
(27.) Ratification in favours of the Colledge of Glasgow of the King's Grant of the Subdeanrie, by Parliament.—1672. 254
(28.) Litera Donationis Trecentarum Librarum Sterlinen. in Favorem Universitatis de Glasgow.—1695. 255

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College, —whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Visitation of the General Assembly, 1639—1642. Extracted from the Registers of the General Assembly 256
The Report of the Commission for Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow, granted by the last Assembly at Edinburgh, being called for by this present Assembly, was produced by Mr. George Young, Minister at Machline, who was Clerk thereunto, bearing as follows:
Ane Compt of these things that were concluded by the Commissioners appointed be the Generall Assembly holden at Edinburgh, for visiting the Universitie of Glasgow, in their meetings at Glasgow, the 29, 30, and 31 Januar. 1640 . 257
Commission for Visitation of the University and College of Glasgow—1642 . . 258
Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow produced by Mr. George Young, who was Clerk thereunto.—1642 259
Overture anent the ordering of the Regents Rents 260
Report of said last Commission approved of by the General Assembly.—New Commission appointed, 1643 261
(2.) Royal Visitation 1664 262
(3.) Royal Visitation 1680 263
(4.) Parliamentary Visitation 1690 . . . . . ib.
(5.) Minutes of the Visitation of the Committee of Parliament at Glasgow, Anno 1696 . 265
Memoriall of the State of the Universitie of Glasgow, given in by the present Masters therof to the Honorable Committee of the Commission of Parliament for Visitation of Universities, att a particular Visitation of the said Universitie, the 21st day of October, 1696 268
Parliamentary Visitation, 1690—6.
Report of the Committee appoynted for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities, Colledges, and Schools.
The Return from the Masters of the College of Glasgow to the Overtures sent to them by direction of the Commission for Visiting Universities, 1695 . 269
(6.) Extract of the Proceedings of the Commission of Royal Visitation, 1717 . . 273
(7.) Royal Visitation, 1727 274
(8.) Declarator by the Court of Session in 1731, 1771, and 1772 278

ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said College, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of teaching in the said College, are in any way directed or prescribed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Statuta Antiqua Universitatis et Facultatis Artium Studii Glasguensis.
I. Statuta Universitatis Glasguensis 279
Statuta antiquitùs condita, extracta de Libro Conclusionum Universitatis, Facultates Artium et Canonum concernentium, sequuntur, in hac formâ.
Statuta quæ concernunt Facultatem Artium 284
Statuta Antiqua concernentia Facultatem Canonum . . . . ib.
II. Statuta Facultatis Artium Studii Glasguensis 285
Quædam Conclusiones, dictis Statutis superadditæ, de communi consensu omnium Magistrorum dictæ Facultatis Artium, extractæ de Libro Conventionum per Notarium Publicum 289
(2.) Copy of the Statutes, entitled "Jura Leges Instituta" 291
(3.) Regulations made by the Faculty Meeting of Glasgow College—1771 . . . 295
Regulations made by the Senate of the University of Glasgow—1771 . . . 296
Regulations concerning College Discipline, made 18th March 1771 . . . 297
Regulations concerning the Exercise of Discipline over the Students of Glasgow College by the Faculty of the College, *i. e.* by Meetings composed of the Principal and all the Professors, and no other person whatever . . . . . ib.

Page

(4.) To be read in the Comitia held upon the Saturday immediately preceding the examination upon the Black-stone.
Leges de Studiis et Moribus Discipulorum in Universitate Glasguensi et in Collegio Glasguensi, sancitae a Rectore magnifico cum assessoribus ejus, et a Senatu Universitatis, et a Facultate Collegii Glasguensis 297

ORDER IV.—A Return of the Manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 298

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the said College, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Enumeration of the Office-bearers in the University of Glasgow . . . 299
(2.) Copy of Minutes of the Senate of the University—ordered 5th January 1827 . . ib.
(3.) Extracts from the Records of the University of Glasgow, in relation to the Elections of Lord Rector, in 1766 and 1811 300
"Reasons of Protest, taken upon the fifteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six years, by Alexander Ferguson, Student of Law in the University of Glasgow, and others adhering thereto, against the election of the Right Honourable the Earl of Selkirk to be Rector of the said University" . . 301
"Reasons of Protest taken at the last Comitia, by Dr. Leechman, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Reid;—and Answers to the Reasons of Protest given into this Comitia by Mr. Ferguson and other Students, viz., William M'Dowall, and Thomas Kennedy . . . . . ib.
Return of the Election of Rector, 1811 303

ORDER VI.—A Return of the Manner in which the Professors are appointed—in what hands the power of Inquiry, and Correction, Suspension, or Deprivation, is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 303

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived—by what authority the amount is fixed; and if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the Amount of each, and the Funds whence derived 304
(2.) Extracts from Minutes of Faculty of Glasgow College, relative to augmentations of Professors' Salaries, from 5th February 1784, to 1827 . . . . . ib.

ORDER VII.*—Copies of all the Resolutions of the Faculty, fixing the Salaries payable from the Supplementary Revenue, or making any augmentations thereto, and of the Acts or Resolutions of the Visitors, approving of the same; stating the offices and names of the Visitors authorizing such Resolutions, with the several Dates of the Resolutions of Faculty, and of the Acts of the Visitors.

Extracts from Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . 311

ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College—of the authority by which the same are fixed, and whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

List of Fees payable by the Students, on attending Classes, to Professors, and Annual Sum paid 312
Fees for Graduation . . . . . ib.
Authority by which the Fees are fixed 313
Letter from Dr. M'Gill, in regard to the payment of Fees by Students in Divinity . . ib.

ORDER VIII.*—Copies of all the Minutes or Resolutions of Faculty or Senate, with the several Dates thereof, fixing or augmenting Fees payable to any Professors of the College or University by the Students.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 315

ORDER VIII.**—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the College of Glasgow, passing through the course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fee, Price of Books, Library Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.

Return 316

ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said College during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said College, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied;—and all the Persons or Office-bearers, receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College,

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

(1.) Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the College of Glasgow for the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 317

University of Glasgow.

University of Glasgow.

Page

(2.) University of Glasgow.—Revenue Accounts for the Crops and Years 1777, 1783-4, 1785-6, 1788, 1793, 1798, 1802-3, 1809-10, 1813-14-15, 1817, and 1820 to 1824 . . 323
(3.) Abstract Statement of the Income and Expenditure during forty-one years, 1784–1824 . 450
(4.) Revenue Account, made out for the Visitation of 1696 460
(5.) General Contents of Inventories of Writings and Title-deeds of the Property of the College of Glasgow 462
(6.) An Inventory and Rental of the whole Heritable and Personal Property or Stock of the College of Glasgow, made out, in so far as possible, with reference to the several Charters and Local Situation of the same. 1827:—
I. Properties East of the Molendinar-Burn 463
II. Properties West of the Molendinar-Burn, including the Fabric and College Garden, and Professors' Houses, and all other Property East of the High Street 464
III. Properties on the West Side of High Street, including the Feus of the Street called College Street 466
IV. Broomielaw Property 467
V. Stobcross or Anderston, lying West of the Broomielaw, and other Feu-Duties and Casualties of Superiorities more recently purchased by the College . ib.
VI. The Deanery or Subdeanery of Glasgow, being the Teind-Duties of the Parishes of Old and New Monkland . . . . . ib.
VII. Other Teind-Duties, Feu-Duties, or Ground-Annuals, and others . . 468
VIII. Small and Ancient Ground-Annuals, payable to the College of Glasgow . 470
IX. Royal Grants 471
X. Personal Bonds . . . . . ib.
XI. Heritable Bonds . . . . . ib.
XII. Personal Stock . . . . . ib.
(7.) Act anent the Colledge of Glasgow, for their Small Rents, dated 10th July 1672 . 472
(8.) Copy of the Petition to His Majesty, for renewal of the Lease of the Archbishopric Tithes ib.
(9.) Extract from Mr. Robert Hamilton's Will. 1799 474

ORDER X.*—A Statement of all Shares in any Joint Stock Companies belonging to, or held in security by, the College of Glasgow.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER X.**—A Copy of the Missive Lease of College Garden.—Ordered 8th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER X.***—Copies of all Feu-Contracts granted by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, of parts of the Garden, if different from each other, if in the same terms, of one of these Contracts.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER X.****—A Copy of the Feu-Contract of the Lands near the Broomielaw, dated June 1774.—Ordered 8th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 475

ORDER X^{V}.—A Return of all Feus by the Faculty, or any other authority in the College of Glasgow, and the Dates thereof, stating the Amount of the Feu-Duties, Grassums, or Fines derived therefrom, the purposes of such Feus, and the nature of the Property so feued.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said College managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered, and the application and expenditure thereof regulated; and if, whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 477

ORDER XI.*—Copy of the Minute or Order of the Faculty, or of the Visitors, authorizing the sum of £4,184. 1*s.* 4*d.*, stated, in the College Accounts for the year 1783, as paid to the Factor on account of his long service and other considerations.—Ordered 5th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the Number of Bursaries at each College; by whom Founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation; of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar; and what Certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) A Return of the Number of Bursaries at the College of Glasgow—by whom Founded, and in whom is the right of presentation vested—and what are the Funds attached to the same, and the Annual Allowances to each Bursar—and what certificates are required to Bursars previous to admission. . . . . ib
(2.) Abstract of a Return of the Number of Bursaries in the College of Glasgow, by whom Founded, and what are the Funds attached to the same; by whom administered, and Annual Allowance to each Bursar, and in whom is the right of Presentation vested; and the Conditions of each Grant, as appearing from the Copies of the various Deeds of Foundation and other Papers transmitted by the College—(March, 1827) . 482
(3.) Supplement to Returns respecting Bursaries, viz.:—
(*a.*) An Act for regulating and improving certain Benefactions vested in the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, of the University and College of Glasgow, 1758 486
(*b.*) Deed of Mortification, the Countess of Forfar, in favour of the University of Glasgow, dated 23d March 1737 490
(*c.*) Stewart's Bequest 492
(*d.*) Howieson and Gilchrist's Bursaries . . . . . ib.
(*e.*) Balliol College, Oxford, Exhibitioners . . . . . ib.

University of Glasgow.

Page

Copy made from the Extract of Mr. Snell's Will, from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 493
Principal Macfarlan's Letter to the Master of Balliol College 495
Letter from the Master of Balliol College 496

ORDER XII.*—A Specific Return of the Accounts in regard to the Bursaries for the year 1826.—Ordered 5th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Armagh's Mortification 496
Brisbane's Mortification 497
Dundonald's Mortification 498
Forfar's Mortification 499
Gartmore's Mortification 501
Hastie's Mortification 502
Hunterian Museum . . . . . ib.
Dr. Walton's Mortification 503
Dr. William's Mortification 504
Hamilton Bursary 505

ORDER XII.**—A Return of the mode in which £300, granted by King William to the University of Glasgow in 1695, is employed, and of the authority by which the same is annually appropriated.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 506

ORDER XIII.—What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the said College—by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the said College, and by what authority, and when instituted.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each class belongs—the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Tabulated view 507
Historic Notice of the various Professorships, when and by whom founded:
Divinity . . . . . ib.
Hebrew—Church History—Anatomy—Surgery—Midwifery—Natural History—Moral Philosophy 508
Logic—Greek 509

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Tabulated view of the above . . . . . ib.
Account of the Teaching Hours, and business of the following Classes:
Divinity—Hebrew—Church History—Scots and Roman Law—Anatomy . . 510
Surgery—Midwifery—Botany—Natural History—Moral Philosophy—Logic . 511
Greek—Humanity 512
Paper delivered to the Commissioners by Professor Jardine, giving an account of the manner of conducting the business of the First Philosophy Class 513

ORDER XVIII.*—A Copy of any Resolutions or Laws of the College, or University, prescribing or regulating the manner, hours, or places of Teaching in the Greek, or any other Class, in the College.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Extracts from Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Humanity Class—Philosophy Classes—Humanity and Greek Classes . 515 *et seq.*
Natural Philosophy 517
Greek Class 519

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 521

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

Page

University of Glasgow.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 521

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor, or Regent carrying forward one Class for the whole period of the Course of Study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 522

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified, or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Notice of Statutes for regulating the attendance of Professors and Students at Divine Service 522
(2.) Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Faculty to consider the best means of securing a better attendance in the Chapel, 1824 523
(3.) Copy of the Report of the Committee respecting the mode of securing a better attendance on the College Chapel, 1826 . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

Return by the Senatus Academicus

Tabulated view 524

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said College during the same period, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Catalogue of the Anatomy Class in the University of Glasgow, from Session 1789-90 to Session 1826-27 525
Note of Students of Medicine who have attended Lectures by Dr. Freer in the College of Glasgow, from 1796 to 1825 inclusive . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class during each Session, during the same period.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Number of Students at each Class for the last Fifty Years, so far as can be ascertained . 527

ORDER XXXI.*—Returns to Requisitions of the University Commission, by Letter to the Clerk of the College, dated 15th September 1830.

(1.) Number of Students entered in the University of Glasgow, and engaged in different descriptions of Study, during Session 1826-27, and subsequent Sessions . . 528
(2.) Nature of Certificates for partial and for full Attendance . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXI.**—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity-halls in the different Colleges in Scotland, for the last 25 Years, distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

Return—Glasgow . . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 528

21

University of Glasgow.

Page

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said College; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Degree of A.M., in what case given 528
I. Regulations respecting Degrees in Medicine and Surgery 529
II. Last Regulations respecting Degrees in Medicine and Surgery . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIII.*—A Copy of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Faculty, at which the new Regulations as to Examinations for Degrees in Arts, were passed.—Ordered 5th Jan. 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Regulations respecting the Examination for Degrees in Arts, 1826-7 530
Table of Subjects of Examination for Degrees in Arts, according to the different Classes of Distinction which Candidates have in view 531

ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in the presence of the whole University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University without the Examination or Attendance of the Persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 532

ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the Persons who have graduated at the said College during the last 50 Years, distinguishing the Number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties; and in the Faculty of Medicine specifying the number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of Graduation; the Number who had carried on part of their Medical Education at other Universities; and also the number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Table of Number of Degrees of D.D. conferred during the fifty years from 1776 to 1826,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries . . . . . ib.
Return of the Number of Graduates in Law from 1st January 1776 to — September 1826,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries . . . . . ib.
Return of the Number of those who have taken the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from 1st January 1776 to — September 1826,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries . 533
Return of the Number of Chirurgiæ Graduatorum from 1st January 1776 to — September 1826,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries—Magistrorum et Baccalaureorum ib.
Return of the Number of Students Graduated in Arts, from the Year 1777 to 1826, inclusive, specifying the Number of M.A. and B.A. in each year, and distinguishing the Countries to which the Graduates belong 534

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of Church-livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors, *ex-officio*; and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the Members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what power, privileges, or immunities in the Town in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 535

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . ib.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Return by the Senatus Academicus. . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 536

Page

University of Glasgow.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College.

Return by the Senatus Academicus 536

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said College? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority, was it discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what authority or jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 537

ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Memorial of the Regius Medical Professors in the University of Glasgow to the Hon. Commissioners for visiting the Universities in Scotland.—1827 . . . . . ib.

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 539

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the said College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities belonging to the same, so instituted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 540

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof?—and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses or buildings within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object; and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

University of Glasgow.

Page

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom, is the expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied? and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such Funds been diverted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 540

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair; and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 541

ORDER LXI.*—Copy of Dr. Hunter's Will.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Return.

Extract of Dr. Hunter's Will, dated 31st July 1781 . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said College, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same, and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 542

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the said College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the Public?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

History—Funds—Management, &c. . . . . ib.
Regulations respecting the Public Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted by the Senate, on the 4th day of April 1820, and the 11th of April 1822, and by the Committee of Curators on the 18th of June 1822 . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIII.*—A Copy of the Minutes of the Senate respecting the use of the Library by the Professors.—Ordered 11th October 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Regulations to be observed in the Public Library of the University of Glasgow, 1796 . . 543
Regulations respecting the Public Library, adopted by the Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 6th of May 1818 . . . . . ib.
Regulations respecting the Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted at a Meeting of Senate, held on the 13th of November 1818 544
Regulations respecting the Public Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted by the Senate on the 4th of April 1820, and to be in force from the commencement of next Session of College . . . . . ib.
Salary of Librarian and Assistant 545

ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the Borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered.—Ordered 11th October 1827.

Table containing an Abstract of the Numbers of the Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the Number of Volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns, together with the Number of Volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner:—
(1.) Glasgow College Library . . . . . ib.
(2.) Table of Books borrowed by Professors 547

ORDER LXIII.***—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during session 1826–27, with the number of Volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 9th October 1827.

Abstract of the certified List transmitted from Glasgow for Session 1826-7 . . . ib.

ORDER LXIII.****—A Return of the Total Number of Books amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the Number amissing as at 1st January 1826.

Number of Volumes amissing, 1828 . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of

[*University of Glasgow.*

Page

them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Petition of certain Students in Glasgow College to the Royal Commissioners 548

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 549

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College to appoint, during the life-time of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor; how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases specify the names of the incumbents, and of the persons appointed assistants and successors, and of the parties, or body, by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 550

ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws, of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time; or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said University or College, and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

Return by the Senatus Academicus 551

ORDER LXXVI.—Whether the direction in the Act of Visitation in 1727, prohibiting any person who holds the situations of Principal or Professor in the University, or is related to such by consanguinity or affinity in a nearer degree than first cousin, from being factor, or sub-factor, or tacksman, of any part of the revenues of the College—has been observed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXVII.—Has the Inventory directed by the Act of Visitation 1727, to be made from time to time of the funds and revenue of the University,—of the mortifications belonging thereto,—been made and recorded, as prescribed by the said Act of Visitation, and how often? Copy required of the last Inventory drawn up in terms of the direction in the said Act of Visitation?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXVIII.—Have the Factor's Accounts of the University of Glasgow been kept, and recorded, and examined, in the manner prescribed by the Act of Visitation 1727; or in what manner are they kept, and examined, and audited?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIX.—Are the other Regulations of the Act of Visitation 1727 duly observed; and if not, in what particulars are there deviations?

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXX.—Are the Accounts of the Administration of the Revenue of the College of Glasgow laid before the Ordinary Visitors of the College,—examined and approved of by

Page

the said Visitors, and the surplus of the Revenue disposed of and applied by the said Visitors in terms of the decision of the Court of Session, November 23, 1770 ? *University of Glasgow.*

Return by the Senatus Academicus 552

Order LXXX.*—Copy Minutes or Acts of Visitors authorizing the appropriation of any part of the surplus Revenue since 1771.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus . . . . . ib.

Provisional Resolutions of the Commissioners, and Report of the University of Glasgow on those Resolutions 553

Proposals for Consideration 559

Report of the University of Glasgow on the Provisional Resolutions . . . 561

Paper received from Dr. Badham, Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, in reference to the Provisional Resolutions . . . 566

Inventory of Unprinted Returns lying on the Table of the University Commission so far as relates to the University of Glasgow . . 567

Inventory of Unprinted Papers—(continued) . . . . . ib

Communications transmitted to the Commission relating to the University of Glasgow 568

Index to Vol. II. 569

27

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

RELATING TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

2. *Church Attendance.*—A copy of the recent Report from the Committee of the Faculty of the University of Glasgow as to attendance at Church. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

2. *Colleges in Convention.*—A copy of the Regulations or Resolutions of the Scotch Universities in Convention. (*Return not printed.*)

4. *Students of Divinity.*—A Statement of the Number and Proportion of Regular and Irregular Students at the Divinity Halls, in the different Colleges of Scotland, for the last 25 years. (*Return printed.*)

18 October 1826.

2. *Students of Divinity.*—A Return of the Number of Students who have *actually* given attendance, and those who have *not* given *actual* attendance at the Divinity Halls of the Colleges of Scotland, for the periods for which they were enrolled, during the lasted 25 years. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

7 November 1827.
13 November 1826.

Visitation at Glasgow.—The Commissioners having specially under consideration the clause in his Majesty's Commission, authorizing and requiring them, at their General Meeting in Edinburgh, to make choice of and appoint so many of their own number as they may think fit, to repair to St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for holding particular Visitations of the Universities and Colleges therein respectively situated, to whom, or a Quorum of them, which is always to consist of three at the least, His Majesty commits full power and authority to Visit, by virtue of these Presents; and having resolved, that it is expedient to hold a Particular Visitation at the University and College of Glasgow, They do hereby, in pursuance of the foresaid authority, make choice of and appoint

29 December 1826.

The Earl of Lauderdale,	Sir Walter Scott,
The Lord Binning,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Advocate,	The Dean of Faculty,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Taylor,
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee, and

Mr. Home Drummond,

or a Quorum of them, to be Commissioners for holding a Particular Visitation at the University of Glasgow; and direct and empower them to meet within the College of Glasgow, on Thursday the 4th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon.

College of Glasgow Accounts.—Accounts, for 50 years, containing the Receipt and Discharge of the Revenue of the College of Glasgow, presented; and the Accounts applicable to the years 1777, 1783, 1784, 5, 6, 1788, 1793, 1798, 1802, 3, 1809, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 1820, 21, 22, 23, and 24, ordered to be immediately printed.

Visitation at Glasgow.—Minute, appointing Visitation at Glasgow, read. Chairman reported verbally the Proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken to be printed, excepting that in reference to Dr. Millar's Memorial.

13 January 1827.

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—In giving an account to the Commissioners of the proceedings that had taken place at Glasgow, the Chairman said that he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to the subject of a Memorial presented to the Committee during their visit to that University, by Dr. Millar, the Lecturer on Materia Medica, complaining that his Lectureship had not been raised to the station of a Regius Professorship, when the other Lectureships were so raised; and attributing his disappointment therein to the refusal of the Chancellor of the University to recommend him to the Crown.

This Memorial had led to the examination of Dr. Millar himself, of the Principal, and two other Gentlemen.

The Memorial and the Evidence were then read, and the Commissioners having deliberated thereupon, Resolved—

1*st*, That the Chairman be directed to write to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, to inform him of the presentation of the said Memorial, and of the proceedings had thereupon, and to furnish his Grace with a copy of the Memorial and Evidence.

2*d*, That all further proceedings be suspended until the Duke shall have had an opportunity of affording such information, and making such observations as he may think fit, upon the said Memorial and Complaint.

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—Letter from the Duke of Montrose, in answer to the Lord Binning's communication in regard to Dr. Millar's Complaint, read.—(*See preceding Minute.*)

23 January 1827.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Library, &c. Glasgow.—Petition of certain Students of the University of Glasgow, in regard to the Library, and other matters connected with said College, read. To be inquired into by the Commissioners of Visitation when at Glasgow.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

2 April 1827.
10 July 1827.

Visitations at Aberdeen and Glasgow.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that a Visitation should take place of the Colleges of Aberdeen on the 17th of September, and another at Glasgow on the 9th of October; and direct a notification to be sent to each of the Commissioners to communicate this intention, with a request to know whether the time proposed will be convenient for him, and whether his name may be put down as one of the Committee for Visiting both, or one or other of those Universities.

27 July 1827.

Visitation at Glasgow.—The following Commissioners, or any others who may be able to attend, or a Quorum of their number, appointed (*nearly in the same form of words as used on 29th December, regarding Glasgow*) to visit the College of Glasgow on 9th October :—

The Duke of Montrose.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Home Drummond.
Lord Corehouse.	

18 August 1827.

Accounts of Colleges.—The whole accounts transmitted by the Colleges of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in regard to their Property, Revenue, Bursaries, &c., were remitted to the Account Committee to report thereon.

Visitation at Glasgow.—Minute appointing Visitation at Glasgow, read. Lord Melville reported verbally an account of the proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken to be printed.

17 October 1827.

Building going on at the College of Glasgow.—Report from Mr. Reid, the King's Architect for Scotland, in regard to the Building at present in progress in the College of Glasgow; and Letter from Principal Macfarlan, Glasgow, transmitting an Extract of the Faculty Minute, in answer to the Order issued by the Commissioners at Glasgow, prohibiting the farther progress of said Building, read. The said Extract is as follows :—"*Glasgow College, 12th October* 1827.—The Principal laid before the Meeting two extracts from the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, containing orders respecting the Feus and Buildings of the College, of the following tenor: (*see these in the Minutes and Proceedings of the* SECOND *Visitation at Glasgow.*) After mature deliberation, the Faculty, desirous to express their high respect for his Majesty's Commission, and for the Noblemen and Gentlemen of whom it is composed,—Resolved, That the Additions at present in progress on the house lately possessed by Mr. Mylne, and now appropriated to Mr. Sandford, be immediately discontinued, and that no more work shall be done on them for three weeks from this day, unless they be sooner inspected and approved of by the King's Architect; and the Principal is authorized to give directions for discontinuing the said Additions accordingly.

"The Faculty, at the same time, felt it incumbent on them, in the discharge of the duty they owe to themselves, their successors in office, the Corporation of this College, and the Public, to declare, that in their complying with the order of the Royal Commissioners, they do not recognize any right or power in the said Commissioners, acting under their present Commission, to issue such an order, or to give specific directions as to the management of the College Property, the administration of which is, by the Constitution of this College, and the law of the land, vested exclusively in the Principal and Professors of the College, subject to the direction and control of the Ordinary Visitors.

"The Principal was appointed to transmit an extract of the Minute to Mr. Aitken, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

27 October 1827.

Buildings at Glasgow College.—Letter from Principal Macfarlan, transmitting the following Extract of the Faculty Minute, in answer to the Resolution of the Commissioners of the 17th current, read :—"*Glasgow College, 22d October* 1827.—The Faculty resumed the consideration of the communications from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting Universities and Colleges, when, after full deliberation, and attending particularly to the Examinations and Report communicated to them by the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, it was resolved to take no farther step in the work to which these communications refer, till they shall have heard again from the Commissioners on the subject. At the same time, they feel themselves bound to declare, as they wish to do in the most respectful terms, that they yield this compliance solely on the ground stated in their Minute of the 12th October 1827, and that they are not to be held as, by this compliance, in any degree compromising or abandoning the privileges and rights of which, by their Charters, and the Laws and Ordinances of the Realm, they are constituted the Guardians. The Principal was appointed to transmit an extract of the above Minute to the Royal Commissioners."

An Extract from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, on this and the preceding page, by (Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

27 October 1827.

The Commissioners, having taken into consideration the Answer from Principal Macfarlan to the Resolution of the Commissioners of the 17th curt.,—are decidedly of opinion, that the measures recently adopted by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, without the express advice and consent of the Ordinary Visitors, in regard to the alterations in the College Buildings, and the application of the College Revenue to such purposes, have not been proceeded in, conformably to the powers of the Faculty as administrators, as these are defined in the charter of NOVA ERECTIO, and by the express terms of the decree of the Court of Session in A. D. 1771 and 1772; and that it is within the powers and duty of the Commissioners of Royal Visitation to take cognizance of every irregularity and transgression of the laws of the College, and to see that any mischief or inconvenience thereby produced shall be duly remedied: But farther, considering that the said Buildings cannot be allowed to remain in their present state,—Resolve, That the injunction given by the Committee on the 10th curt., and subsequently approved of by the Commissioners, in so far as the same regards Mr. Sandford's house, be withdrawn so soon as a Report shall have been received from the Ordinary Visitors of the College,—bearing, that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for taking down and re-constructing the Building in the outer Quadrangle of the College in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same Quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining Buildings; and farther, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations consistently with the safety of the fabric; and the Commissioners request his Majesty's Advocate to communicate with the King's Architect, in order to carry this Resolution into effect, by affording to the Faculty any aid, in furnishing plans or otherwise, which they may desire, and to state to the Barons of Exchequer the wishes of the Commissioners that the expenses of the Architect may be defrayed.

The Commissioners direct a copy of this Resolution to be transmitted to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, in order to be laid before the Faculty, and also to the Lord Rector, and to the Dean of Faculties.

5 November 1827.

Buildings at Glasgow College.—A Letter read from Principal Macfarlan, transmitting the following extract from the minute of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, viz.—

"*Glasgow College*, 31*st October* 1827.

"The Faculty resumed consideration of the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, in terms of their adjournment of yesterday; and after mature deliberation, without acquiescing in the construction put by the said Royal Commissioners on the Charter of *Nova Erectio*, and decrees of the Court of Session in 1771 and 1772, Resolve to comply with the wishes of the Commissioners, by altering the staircase in the house allocated to Mr. Sandford, conformably to their said Minute of the 27th of October, in so far as shall be found practicable; and with that view, authorize the Principal to write to Mr. Reid, the King's Architect, informing him that the Faculty will be glad to receive any suggestion he may be pleased to offer towards effecting that object with safety and expedition; and appoint an Extract of the Minute to be transmitted to the Royal Commissioners of Visitation.—Extracted from the Minutes of Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by (Signed) "JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*"

31 January 1828.

Glasgow College Buildings.—The Lord Advocate brought before the Commissioners the following Report from Mr. Reid, with the Papers therein mentioned, viz.—

Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 25*th January* 1828.

"MY LORD,—In conformity to your Lordship's direction, I yesterday inspected the alterations making on the College Buildings at Glasgow, and have the honour to report, that these alterations are proceeding agreeably to the original design of them. The new square staircase projecting into the outer quadrangle of the College, and the Venetian window which projects into the inner quadrangle, have not been altered in their forms or dimensions; and these matters, as well as the other alterations and repairs formerly noticed in my Report to your Lordship, of date the 13th October last, are now seemingly completing in the manner originally intended. In order that your Lordship may be fully acquainted with the proceedings had by me in this business (arising out of the resolution of the University Commissioners, of date the 27th October last), I beg herewith to submit to your Lordship copies of the correspondence which has passed between Principal Macfarlan and me, in relation to it, with copies of the sketches sent by me to the Principal.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) "ROBT. REID,

"*The Lord Advocate.*" "*King's Architect and Master of Works.*"

The following is the Correspondence referred to:—

LETTER from Mr. REID to Principal MACFARLAN.

"44, *Charlotte Square, Edinburgh*, 29*th October* 1827.

"SIR,—Referring to the Resolution come to by the University Commissioners, dated the 27th inst., a copy of which has been transmitted to me, on the subject of the College Buildings at Glasgow, I beg respectfully to acquaint you, that I will be ready to act in conformity with that resolution whenever it suits the Faculty.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "ROBT. REID,

"*Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*" "*Architect and Master of Works.*"

LETTER from Principal MACFARLAN to Mr. REID.

"*Glasgow College, 2d November* 1827.

"SIR,—In answer to your favour of the 29th ult., I am authorized to say, that the Faculty of this College will be glad to receive any suggestion which you may be pleased to offer towards effecting the object recommended to them by the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, with safety and expedition.—I am, &c.,

"*Robert Reid, Esq.*" (Signed) "D. MACFARLAN, *Principal.*"

LETTER from Principal MACFARLAN to Mr. REID.

"*Glasgow College, 9th November* 1827.

"SIR,—Referring to the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you about a week ago, I beg leave to say, that the Faculty of this College, in consideration of the unfinished state of part of their buildings, and the danger of being injured seriously by the weather, are anxiously desirous to receive any suggestions with which you may be pleased to favour them on the subject, as early as possible.—I am, &c.,

"*Robert Reid, Esq.*" (Signed) "D. MACFARLAN, *Principal.*"

LETTER from Mr. RAEBURN, Mr. REID's Assistant, to Principal MACFARLAN.

"*Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 10th November* 1827.

"SIR,—Referring to your letter to Mr. Reid, of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you that he has for some time been from home, and is returned so unwell that he is not able to attend to business; but I shall, as his assistant, be in Glasgow on Monday, to survey and make a plan of the College Buildings in question.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "JAMES RAEBURN."

"*Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*"

LETTER from Mr. REID to Principal MACFARLAN, transmitting Sketches.

"*Edinburgh, 20th November* 1827.

"SIR,—Referring to your letters to me on the subject of the alterations on the College Buildings at Glasgow, I now beg respectfully to submit herewith, Sketches of what appears to me to be the best mode of completing those alterations.

"By the Sketch No. 1, the stair is proposed to be constructed in an angular tower, similar in form, but somewhat larger in dimensions, to the one on the opposite side of the Quadrangle. In this way, the stair itself would be nearly as good as the one lately put up in the new square projection, while the original appearance and character of the edifice would, in a great measure, be preserved.

"The Sketch No. 2 shows a new staircase, altogether in the interior of the building, with an angular entrance-tower, similar in style and dimensions to the one on the opposite side of the Quadrangle. I am aware that the construction of a stair, in the position here proposed, would interfere with, and reduce considerably in dimensions the adjoining room; but as that room is not only at present awkward in its figure and proportions, but likewise ill-lighted, and as the projecting window which now lights it must either be removed or differently constructed, even with a view to the permanency of the structure, I conceive the sacrifice, in this respect, would not be great, more particularly when it is considered that a much better stair would thereby be obtained, and the dimensions of the angular entrance-tower would be made such as to admit of the old windows, one on each side of it, being restored, which are at present blocked up by the new projection.

"I have merely sent you these Sketches as showing what has occurred to me on the subject; and should they be at variance in any degree with the views of the Faculty in regard to the alterations in question, I beg most respectfully to state, that if the Faculty should be pleased to do me the honour to consult with me further on this subject, I will most readily either enter into further explanation of the Sketches now sent, or be happy to submit to them my opinion, professionally, or any other plans or suggestions which they may be pleased to communicate to me. I am, &c.,

(Signed) "ROB^{t}. REID,
"*King's Architect and Master of Works.*"

"*Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*"

"*Note.*—No answer was received by Mr. Reid to this letter."

And the following Letter, addressed by his Lordship (Lord Advocate) to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, viz.:—

"*Edinburgh, 25th January* 1828.

"REV. SIR,—On the 27th of October, the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland came to the following Resolution, of which a copy was of that date forwarded to you.—(*Here Commissioners' Resolution of 27th October* 1827 *is quoted.*)

"In answer to this Resolution, the Commissioners received a letter from you, enclosing the following Extract from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow.—(*Here the Minute of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, dated 31st October* 1827, *is quoted*—See *preceding Minutes of 5th November.*)

"In consequence of the request made to me in the first of these Resolutions, I directed Mr. Reid, the King's Architect, to afford to the Faculty of the College of Glasgow every

aid, in furnishing plans or otherwise, which they might desire; and having required him to report to me what steps had been taken in consequence, and what had been the result, I have now received a communication, of which I enclose a copy—(*The communication here alluded to is Mr. Reid's Report, and Correspondence therein referred to, all engrossed in the preceding Minutes of this day;*) and from which it would appear, that the views of the Commissioners respecting this matter, with which the Faculty promised compliance, have not been attended to.

"I intend to lay these documents before the Commissioners on Thursday next. I have thought it right to make this communication to you, so as the Faculty of the College may have it in their power to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners, at the same time, any explanation on the above subject, which they may deem material.

"I have, &c. (Signed) "Wm. Rae."

(*To*) "*Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*"

And the Commissioners having deliberated thereon, Resolve, That the Very Reverend the Principal of the College of Glasgow be required to attend a meeting of the Commissioners at Edinburgh, on Wednesday next at one o'clock, and to bring with him the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, from 1st January 1827, respecting the alterations recently authorized by the Faculty on Professor Sandford's house; and the Commissioners do hereby ordain and require the attendance of the said Principal, in terms of the foregoing order and citation; and the Commissioners request their Chairman to transmit a copy of the foregoing order to Principal Macfarlan.

Glasgow College Buildings.—The following Letter from Principal Macfarlan, in answer to the one of 25th January, addressed to him by the Lord Advocate, in regard to the alterations recently authorized by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, was read—(*This Letter did not reach the Lord Advocate until after the meeting of the Commissioners.*)

"*Glasgow College, 30th January* 1828.

"My Lord,—Returning to-day from the country, I found your Lordship's favour of the 28th (*should be 25th*), with its enclosures. You are aware, that in the department of College business to which they refer, I am merely the organ of the Faculty, and can make only such official statements as they may direct. Your Lordship's communication shall be laid before a meeting of Faculty as early as it can be convened; and I am persuaded that no time will be lost in authorizing me to forward a satisfactory explanation.

"In the mean time, I beg leave, as an individual, to say, that the Sketches transmitted by Mr. Reid were considered very deliberately by the Faculty—that another architect of the highest eminence was also consulted—that as the result of the whole, a plan differing in various respects from that intended originally, was preferred—that sketches of it, for the consideration of the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties, are in preparation—and that I understand the work recently carried on to be only such as was absolutely necessary to preserve the whole buildings from being injured irreparably by exposure, in an unfinished state, to the severity of the weather.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "D. Macfarlan."

"*Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.*"

Examination.—Robert Reid, Esq., King's Architect, was examined on the same subject.

Principal Macfarlan having attended this day, in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners at their last meeting, having along with him the Minutes of Faculty then ordered, was called in and examined on the same subject.

The following is a copy of said Minutes, produced by the Principal, viz.—

"Extract of Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow respecting Repairs on the House chosen by Professor Sandford.

"*Glasgow College, 7th May* 1827.

"A proposal was made, that Mr. Herbertson should be called to give his opinion what improvements it would be expedient to make on the house to be left by Mr. Mylne. This was agreed to, and the Committee upon the Houses that were occupied by Mr. Jardine and Dr. Freer, was appointed to consult Mr. Herbertson relative to the improvements that had been suggested respecting Mr. Mylne's present house. The Report to be ready to be laid upon the table, before a Meeting to be held on Wednesday first at ten o'clock."

"*Glasgow College, 9th May* 1827.

"A plan of certain proposed improvements, with respect to the Principal's house and offices, having been laid before the Meeting, they agreed to take up the consideration of them on the 11th of June; and a proposed addition, for the improvement of Mr. Mylne's present house, should be considered at the same meeting."

"*Glasgow College, 9th June* 1827.

"The Faculty took under consideration the improvements proposed to be made upon Mr. Mylne's present house, and estimates of the expense, amounting to £247. 1*s.* 11*d.* having been produced, the Faculty agreed to have this improvement executed, provided the expense does not amount to more than £250.

"The Faculty then proceeded to consider the other necessary repairs on that house; and

Mr. Sandford having made offer to execute these repairs in a sufficient manner for fifty guineas more, the Faculty agreed to accept of this offer.

"Thereafter Mr. Sandford chose that house, it having been declined by Dr. Cooper, Mr. Walker, and Dr. Gibb."

"*Glasgow College, 12th October* 1827.

"The Principal laid before the Meeting of Faculty two Extracts from the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, containing orders respecting Feus and Buildings of the College, of the following tenor." (*For these Minutes, see printed Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Second Visitation at Glasgow, 9th and 10th October* 1827, *and the Edinburgh Minutes and Proceedings of 17th October thereafter.*)

"*Glasgow College, 16th October* 1827.

"The Principal reported, that he had given orders to the tradesmen employed upon the additions to Mr. Sandford's house, to stop working; and had, according to the appointment of the Faculty, transmitted to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners an Extract of the Minute of the 12th instant, on that subject."

"*Glasgow College, 19th October* 1827.

"The Principal produced and read a letter from the Earl of Rosebery, as President of a Meeting of the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on the 17th instant, containing an extract from the Minutes of that Meeting, of which extract the tenor follows:—(*This is the Commissioners' Resolution and Order of 17th October* 1827).

"There was also laid before the Meeting, copies of the Minutes of Evidence given before the Commission by Messrs. Herbertson and Reid, Architects—and of a Report by Mr. Reid, concerning the alterations at present in progress on the house lately possessed by Professor Mylne.

"The Faculty, after long reasoning, agreed to delay the farther consideration of this subject till Monday the 22d instant, at one o'clock."

"*Glasgow College, 22d October* 1827.

"The Faculty resumed the consideration of the communications," &c. (*See this Minute printed in the Commissioners' Minutes of 27th October* 1827).

"*Glasgow College, 30th October* 1827.

"This Meeting having been notified to the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties. The Rector was not present, and from the Dean of Faculties a letter was read, stating his inability to attend on account of previous engagements.

"A communication from the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, of date the 27th current, was read to the Meeting, the tenor whereof follows:—(*This is the Commissioners' Resolution and Order of 27th October* 1827).

"After hearing this communication with all due respect, and after some discussion, the Faculty agreed to an adjournment till to-morrow at 10 o'clock for the farther consideration of this matter."

"*Glasgow College, 31st October* 1827.

"The Faculty resumed," &c.—(*See this Minute, printed in the Commissioners' Minutes of 5th November.*)

"The Faculty agree to call in Mr. David Hamilton, along with Mr. Herbertson, to inspect the said house and staircase, and suggest the means which may occur to them for effecting the said alterations."

"*Glasgow College, 14th December* 1827.

"The Faculty resolved that a Meeting should be held on Monday the 17th instant, at three o'clock, in order to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford, as is absolutely necessary in order to prevent its suffering by being exposed, in its present unprotected state, to the injuries of the weather.

"*Glasgow College, 17th December* 1827.

"This Meeting having been appointed by adjournment of the 14th instant to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford—After considerable discussion, the following motion was made and seconded, viz.

"The Faculty having deliberated on the subject of the alterations proposed on Mr. Sandford's house, and having the assistance of the King's Architect and of Mr. David Hamilton in Glasgow, another very eminent Architect,—Resolve, That the plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton seems to them to be the most practicable in the present circumstances; they therefore adopt that plan, as harmonizing with the style of the present buildings, and as consistent with the spirit of the wishes expressed by the Royal Commissioners. And as these buildings are, at this season, in great danger of being completely destroyed, they further resolve, in the mean time, to roof in the building, in conformity with Mr. Hamilton's plan, understanding, that if it shall turn out that the building, when finished, shall not appear to be consistent with the other buildings, it may be afterwards taken down and reconstructed."

"The Faculty having heard this motion, Resolved to resume the consideration of it to-morrow at half-past 3 o'clock, to which time they adjourned their Meeting."

"*Glasgow College, 18th December* 1827.

"The Faculty resumed the adjourned consideration of the plans given in respecting the proposed alterations in Mr. Sandford's house. Anxious to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, they had availed them

selves of the advice and suggestions of Mr. Reid, King's Architect for Scotland, and of Mr. David Hamilton of this city; and these gentlemen having favoured them with three different plans, two of them by Mr. Reid, and the third by Mr. Hamilton,—the Faculty, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that, in the particular circumstances of the case, the plan suggested by Mr. Hamilton is upon the whole the preferable one; they therefore agree to adopt it, and to transmit it, with Mr. Hamilton's explanations, as well as copies of Mr. Reid's two plans, to their Ordinary Visitors, and to His Majesty's Commissioners, for their inspection; and considering the urgency of the case, that Mr. Sandford and other Members of Faculty are put to expense and inconvenience, and the interior of the unfinished building itself exposed to serious injury from the weather in consequence of the delay—that one of the Visitors is in London—and that the Commission is not at present sitting,—Resolved to proceed with Mr. Hamilton's plan, in the hope, that having shown their deference and respect for His Majesty's Commissioners, by complying with their wishes, so far as circumstances rendered it practicable, the Commissioners will not construe into any mark of disrespect, their proceeding with a measure which the urgent necessities of the case will not allow them to defer.

"Dr. M'Gill craved leave to enter his dissent against the above Resolution of Faculty,—because he considered it to be directly inconsistent with all the requisitions made by His Majesty's Commissioners, before removing the prohibition respecting the staircase complained of, and also with the declarations which we transmitted to the Commissioners, by which we promised to comply with their wishes, and to alter the said staircase, conformably to their Minute, as far as was practicable. By this Resolution, we proceed to execute the plan of Mr. Hamilton, which has not been laid before our Ordinary Visitors, nor received their approbation, and on which they have had no opportunity to report to the Commissioners, agreeably to what was required of us; and the plan which we have thus resolved to execute, does not correspond with the wishes of the Commissioners, to which we had professed we would conform. In the course of a few days, necessary steps might have been taken, and the opinion of the Commissioners been received, which, independently of other considerations, our declaration to them had rendered necessary before we proceeded to execute a plan, which, however expedient we might conceive it, was so different from their expectations.

Dr. M'Gill's Dissent.

"Dr. M'Turk desired it to be marked, that he did not vote for the above Resolution."

"*Glasgow College*, 1*st February* 1828.

"There were laid before the Meeting, a Letter addressed to the Principal, from the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate, of date the 25th of January, accompanying extract of a Report by Mr. Reid, the King's Architect, on the present state of the house in the College Buildings allocated to Mr. Sandford, and desiring an explanation of the steps lately adopted by the College with respect to it; and also a Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Justice-Clerk, enclosing a Minute of the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities, &c., ordering the Principal to attend them at Edinburgh on Wednesday next, and to produce all the Minutes of Faculty on the subject of that house, from the 1st of January 1827 down to this date.

"The Faculty expressed their regret that the delay which has taken place on the part of the persons employed to make out copies of Mr. Hamilton's plans and report, for the information of the Ordinary Visitors and Royal Commissioners of Visitation, should have prevented their Minute of the 18th December last from being laid before the said Commissioners, and thereby left unexplained the steps which the College have taken with regard to the alterations on Professor Standford's house. They therefore order extracts of said Minutes, together with their Minute of this day, to be forwarded immediately to the Lord Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Commissioners of Visitation; direct copies of Mr. Hamilton's report and plan to be forwarded in like manner, as soon as they can be got ready; and appoint the Principal to wait on the Commissioners on Wednesday next, at Edinburgh, and to furnish what further information or explanation may be required on the subject referred to in the communication laid before them at this meeting. Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, upon this and the fifteen preceding pages, by

(Signed) "Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*"

Principal Macfarlan, while under examination, was directed to furnish—

1*st*, A copy of Mr. Hamilton's Report, together with the Plans therein referred to.

2*d*, A Ground-plan (accompanied by a scale) of the Outer Quadrangle of the College of Glasgow, exclusive of the buildings generally, but including a ground-plan of the staircase on the south-east corner.

3*d*, A Geometrical Elevation of the Buildings on the eastern side of said Quadrangle, including that of the said staircase.

4*th*, A like Geometrical Elevation of the Buildings on the south side of said Quadrangle.

The Commissioners having had under consideration the following papers, relating to the alterations in the Buildings in the College of Glasgow, viz.—Mr. Herbertson's Examination of 10th October, the Minute of the Committee of Visitation of the same date, Mr. Reid's Report of the 13th of October, and his Examination relative thereto—the Minutes of the Commissioners, dated 17th, 27th October, and 31st January last—the Report of Mr. Reid, dated 25th January, with the papers therein mentioned—the Letter of the Lord Advocate to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, dated 25th January, and the Principal's answer thereto, dated 30th January—the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow relating to the subject, together with the Examinations of Principal Macfarlan and Mr. Reid, taken this day; and having deliberated thereon, Do decidedly disapprove of the conduct of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow. By the terms of the Resolution and Order of the Com-

missioners of the 27th October, it was expressly intimated that the injunction formerly laid on the Faculty of the College should be withdrawn, so soon as a Report shall be received from the Ordinary Visitors of the College, to the effect mentioned in the Minute. In that Resolution the Faculty intimated their acquiescence. But it appears, that of the same date, and before the Faculty had any communication whatever with Mr. Reid, they resolved to call in Mr. Hamilton, in order to receive suggestions from him. The plans from Mr. Reid were received by the College about the 21st November, and whatever objections may have been entertained to Mr. Reid's plans, none were communicated to him, although he professed his readiness either to afford further assistance, or to state his opinion on any other plans or suggestions which the Faculty might communicate to him. But on the 14th of December, a Meeting of the Faculty was called, not for the purpose of carrying into effect the order of the Commissioners of the 27th of October, but as the Minute bears, "in order to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford, as is absolutely necessary, in order to prevent its suffering, by being exposed, in its present unprotected state, to the injuries of the weather."

For that purpose, any temporary covering would have been amply sufficient. But the proceedings of the 17th of December mark, in the strongest manner, that the object of the Faculty was to evade compliance with the orders of the Commissioners, and to complete, in a permanent manner, the present building, before either the plan had been seen by the King's Architect, or approved of by the Visitors. The motion made upon the 17th December is to approve of a plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton, not as any temporary measure, but distinctly on the ground that it was in all respects the best. On the 18th of December, the Faculty came to the resolution that the plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton is upon the whole the preferable one, and they agreed to adopt it, without the advice and assistance of the King's Architect; and the Faculty further proceeded to act upon the same, and to carry it into execution, without the approbation of the Ordinary Visitors, or any Report to the Commission, notwithstanding that the Resolution of the Commissioners, of the 27th of October, expressly bore that the injunction would be withdrawn only when the Commissioners had received a Report from the Ordinary Visitors upon the subject. No communication of this proceeding on the part of the Faculty was made, either to the Ordinary Visitors or to the Commissioners; and it does not appear that any steps were taken to make any such communication, until the matter was taken up by the Commissioners, upon the Report of Mr. Reid to the Lord Advocate. The Commissioners cannot approve of the reason stated in the Minute of the 18th December, that the Commission was not then sitting—no communication or notice to that effect having been made to the Faculty, it being matter of notoriety that the Commissioners at all times received papers transmitted to them, and met for the consideration of the same.

The Commissioners must express their strong disapprobation of the whole of these proceedings. The Order of the 27th of October had expressed the decided opinion of the Commissioners in regard to the powers of the Ordinary Visitors, and of the manner in which the application of any part of the College Revenue for such purposes ought to be made; and the Orders of the Commissioners, of that date, further distinctly declared, that the injunction previously laid on the Faculty would be withdrawn when a Report should be received from the Ordinary Visitors, "bearing that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for *taking down and reconstructing* the building in the Outer Quadrangle of the College, in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same Quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining buildings; and further, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations, consistently with the safety of the fabric."

In every one particular, the Faculty have attempted to evade the above Resolution of the Commissioners, although the effect of the measures which they adopted was pointed out to them at the time by the dissent of one of the members of Faculty, recorded in their Minutes.

The plan which they proceeded to carry into effect, did not *profess* to provide for *taking down and reconstructing* the building, but was deliberately adapted for the object of permanently finishing the building formerly commenced, with trivial and nominal alterations. The execution of the plan adopted by the Faculty cannot be justified by any supposition of the necessity of temporary protection from the weather, and the Minutes of Faculty distinctly show that the plan was adopted, not for any temporary purpose, but as the final execution of the work, unless subsequently disapproved of.

While the proceedings of the Faculty have shown a neglect of every one of the forms prescribed by the Commissioners, in order to insure the due fulfilment of their object, the plan itself is a manifest deviation from and evasion of the Order of the Commissioners, which mark n the plainest manner the necessity of taking down the objectionable building. What directions were given to Mr. Hamilton, or by whom any instructions to him were communicated, as to the plan which he was to furnish, does not appear on the Minutes of the Faculty. But the Commissioners cannot believe, that if Mr. Hamilton had been directed to furnish a plan for taking down and reconstructing the building, in terms of the Minute of the 27th October, he would have prepared a plan for the purpose of showing how that building might be permanently finished.

The Commissioners, therefore, are called upon to censure the Faculty for the proceedings of the 18th of December 1827, and for the measures taken, in the terms of that day's Minute: and they are hereby censured accordingly.

And the Commissioners do farther, of new, most strictly Prohibit, Interdict, and Discharge the Faculty of the College of Glasgow from taking any steps whatever, either in finishing, or

in proceeding further, to any extent whatever, with the Buildings to which the Order of the 27th of October refers, under certification, that in the event of non-compliance, the Commissioners will proceed to exercise the high Visitatorial powers belonging to the office of Royal Commissioners for visiting Universities and Colleges in Scotland. And the Commissioners further declare, that the said Interdict shall continue until they receive a Report from the Ordinary Visitors, bearing that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for taking down and reconstructing the building in the outer Quadrangle of the College, in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same Quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining buildings; and farther, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations, consistently with the safety of the fabric; and the Commissioners request His Majesty's Advocate to communicate with the King's Architect, in order to carry this resolution into effect, by affording to the Faculty any aid in furnishing plans, or otherwise, which they may desire; and to state to the Barons of Exchequer the wishes of the Commissioners, that the expenses of the Architect may be defrayed.

The Commissioners direct a copy of this Minute to be transmitted to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, to be communicated without delay to a meeting of the Faculty; and do direct the same to be engrossed, of the date when the same is communicated, as part of that day's Minute, in the ordinary Minute-book of the Faculty of the College, in which the Minutes of the proceedings of the Faculty are engrossed and recorded; and the Commissioners further direct copies of all their Minutes, relative to the subject of the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, together with the other papers herein referred to, to be transmitted to the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties of the College of Glasgow, for their information; and the Commissioners do confidently rely on the judgment of the Ordinary Visitors, in regard to this matter, and on their cordial co-operation in effecting a final termination of this matter, in conformity with the Resolutions of the Commissioners, and in a manner creditable to the character of the College under their superintendence.—(*Adjourned.*)

The following Minutes of the College of Glasgow have been received in answer to the preceding Resolution and Order:—

"*Glasgow College, 22d February* 1828.

"A Meeting of Faculty being duly summoned and convened—

"Present—The Principal, Dr. M'Gill, Dr. Jeffray, Mr. Mylne, Dr. Couper, Dr. M'Turk, Dr. Gibb, and Mr. Buchanan.

"The Principal laid before the Meeting a communication from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, which he had received on the 20th inst. The Faculty, considering the importance of the subject, and that there are at present only a bare Quorum of their Members, adjourn till to-morrow at three o'clock for the consideration of this business, in the hope that every Member will make a point of being present at that hour."

"*Glasgow College, 23d February* 1828.

"A Meeting of Faculty being duly convened, according to adjournment—

"Present—The Principal, Dr. M'Gill, Mr. Millar, Mr. Mylne, Mr. Walker, Dr. Couper, Dr. Gibb, Dr. M'Turk, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Buchanan, and Dr. Badham.

"The communication from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, dated the 6th of this month, having been again read—The Faculty, from the respect they feel for the character and office of His Majesty's Commissioners, direct the above communication to be recorded in their Minutes.

"Against which Resolution Mr. Sandford begged to enter his protest, because he considers the censure conveyed in that document unjust, and its language disrespectful towards the body to which it is addressed.

"The Faculty cannot help again lamenting the undesigned, but very unfortunate, delay which occurred in transmitting to the Commissioners their Minute of December 18th, a Minute which respectfully explains, and which was intended timeously to submit, for the consideration of the Commission, their reasons for proceeding, under existing circumstances, with the building of Mr. Sandford's house, according to the alterations suggested by Mr. Hamilton.

"Had this Minute, as contemplated by those who proposed it, been immediately transmitted to the Royal Commission, the unpleasant occurrences which have since taken place would, as the Faculty flatter themselves, have been prevented; and they regret that the Commissioners should for one instant have imputed to design, what they solemnly declare was purely the effect of accident, and was not even known to the Faculty till the Lord Advocate's letter of the 25th of January was laid upon their table.

"They further resolve to stop all proceedings with regard to the Building in question, and to request that Mr. Reid, King's Architect for Scotland, would favour them with his presence and suggestions for carrying into effect the wishes expressed by the Commissioners, on the earliest day that suits his convenience; and direct their Clerk to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Royal Commissioners, the Lord Rector, and the Dean of Faculty; as also to communicate to Mr. Reid this their resolution and request.

"The Principal desired that his dissent from the above Resolution of Faculty, for reasons hereafter to be given in, should be marked.

"To which dissent Mr. Sandford also adhered."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by

(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

Rector—Glasgow.—A Petition from the Students of the College of Glasgow, praying that no change should be made in the present mode of electing the Rector of that University.

Professor Badham—Graduation Fees.—A Letter from Professor Badham, Glasgow, complaining that the Senate of that University had not allowed him so large a proportion of the Graduation Fees as his predecessor received, was read.

8 October 1828. The Commissioners directed, that Professor Badham should be acquainted that his communication had been laid before the first meeting of the Commission after its receipt, and that a copy thereof should be transmitted to Principal Macfarlan, to be communicated to the Senate for their observations.

The Lord President—Repairs on Professor Sandford's House.—The Lord President stated, that a Letter had been received from Principal Macfarlan, dated 12th May last, transmitting a Resolution of the Faculty, with the plans therein referred to, in regard to completing the repairs on Professor Sandford's House, and requesting the immediate sanction of the Commissioners for commencing the operations: That as a meeting of the Commissioners could not then be held, he had directed that the following Minute, which was approved of by all the Commissioners then present, should be transmitted to the College, viz.—"The Commissioners having considered the communication from Principal Macfarlan, request the Lord President to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Reverend Principal, expressing their entire approbation of the Regulations of the Faculty, communicated by the Principal; and their opinion, that the Faculty have most faithfully complied with the wishes of the Commissioners in regard to the proposed building, which the Commissioners consider that the Faculty are now fully authorized to commence as proposed by them, according to the plan transmitted by the Faculty."

The Commissioners approved of what had been so done.

Dr. Thomson's Class-room inadequate.—The Clerk stated, that, having in February last received a memorial from Professor Thomson, Glasgow, complaining of the inadequate size of his class-room, he had communicated the substance of that memorial to Principal Macfarlan, there being little prospect of a meeting of the Commission for a considerable time;—that a reply had been received from Principal Macfarlan, stating that the Committee, to which the Faculty had referred the subject, were then about to recommend a purchase of a property adjoining the College, suitable for the object in view.

The Commissioners approved of what the Clerk had so done.

13 October 1828. *Professor Badham—Graduation Fees.*—An Answer (to Dr. Badham's complaint) from Dr. Couper, transmitting Extracts of Minutes of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, in regard to the division of the Fees for Medical Degrees, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

17 October 1828. *Tutors—Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.*—A paper, containing proposals on the two following subjects, was submitted to the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration:—1*st*, In regard to having Tutors in all the Universities; and 2*d*, In regard to the expediency of having two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

10 November 1828. 2. *Professor Badham's Complaint—Graduation Fees.*—An Answer from the College of Glasgow, in regard to Professor Badham's Representation, about the allowance made to him of the Graduation Fees.

3. *Theory of Medicine, Glasgow.*—A Letter from Professor Badham, intimating his proposed Course on the Theory of Medicine.

6. *Expense of passing Curriculum, Glasgow.*—A Return from the College of Glasgow, to the order of 9th October 1827, in regard to the expense incurred by Students passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts.—(*Printed.*)

7. *Books missing—Books borrowed—Use of Libraries, Edinburgh and Glasgow.*—Returns from the Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow to the orders dated 9th, 11th, 17th, and 27 October 1827, in regard to—1*st*, Books amissing from their respective Libraries; 2*d*, Books borrowed by Professors; and 3*d*, The number of Students using the Libraries.—(*All printed*).

8. Returns from the College of Glasgow to the following orders of 10th and 11th October 1827, viz.—

Hastie's Bursary.—For the Minute of Faculty, appointing a Bursar on Hastie's Foundation.

Lawsuit—Degrees in Surgery.—For the Minute of the Senate, as to the application of any of the Fees arising from Graduation in Surgery, to the maintenance of any lawsuit.

Chapel Service.—For the Minutes of Faculty, as to the manner of performing Chapel-service: and, for the Minute of Faculty electing the present Preachers.

Examiners for Medical Degrees.—For the Minute in 1818, relative to the Examination of Candidates for Medical Degrees by the Regius Professors.

Examinations in Greek, of Logic Students.—For the Minute of Faculty, respecting the Examinations in Greek, of Students intended as public Students in Logic.

Private Students.—For a Return of the Private Students at the Logic, Moral, and Natural Philosophy Classes during the last ten years.

Regulations as to Professors' use of Library.—For the Minutes of the Senate respecting the Professors' use of the Library.

Books borrowed by Professors.—The Commissioners directed that the printed abstract of the number of Books borrowed by the Professors of the several Colleges from their Libraries, should be transmitted to the Colleges respectively, with a letter, requesting that measures may be immediately adopted for recalling and securing to the Library the books not yet returned; and that a Report should be made to the Commissioners on or before the 25th of December next, containing an abstract of the then state of the Library in regard to this subject. 10 November 1828.

Extract from Interim Report of Commissioners:—

"We request also to mention, that Committees of our number have, in conformity with Your Majesty's instructions, made special Visitations to the Universities of Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, to which a great part of the evidence, and many of the documents, more immediately relate.

"We beg to add, for Your Majesty's information, that a full Report of the present condition of the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, comprehending various suggestions for their improvement, has been already made; that similar Reports of the state of each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's, are in progress; but that we have thought it our duty to abstain from presenting to Your Majesty the Report on the Universities of Aberdeen, until we are enabled, by the completion of the others, to lay all of them at one time before Your Majesty."

2. *Theory of Medicine—Glasgow.*—A Memorial from Professor Thomson, Glasgow, in regard to the inadequacy of Dr. Badham's course on the Institutions of Medicine. 19 November 1828.

Books borrowed by Professors.—Returns from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's and King's College of Aberdeen, to the Order of 10th November last, in regard to the return of the Books borrowed by the Professors. 17 January 1829.

Professor James Miller.—A Letter from a Mr. Robert Lamond, Glasgow, addressed to the Clerk, requesting advice in regard to a complaint proposed to be presented in relation to Professor James Miller, by certain Students of Glasgow College, was read, and the Clerk directed to return an answer, stating, that the Commissioners were of opinion that they could give no advice or direction as to how the matter ought to be proceeded in, or authorize any answer to be made to Mr. Lamond's Letter of Inquiry, having no direct Petition before them, on which any deliverance could be grounded.

4. *Curriculum of Arts.*—A Letter from Professor M'Gill of Glasgow, transmitting a copy of his Dissent from the Report made to the Commissioners by the College of Glasgow, in respect to the Curriculum of Study for Arts. *(This Dissent is comprehended in the printed Report on the Provisional Resolutions.)* 19 May 1829.

8. *Provisional Resolutions as to Curricula of Study.*—Reports from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's, on the subject of the various Schemes of Study embraced in the Provisional Resolutions, transmitted to them for deliberate opinions, were presented, and ordered to be printed; and the Clerk was directed to apply for and print the Reports on the same subject from the other Universities.

1. *Professor Badham—Study of Medicine.*—A Letter from Dr. Badham, Glasgow, in regard to the study of Medicine. 18 August 1829.

That in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or of old age, he should be entitled, in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always, that the expediency of such resignation, and the terms in which it is to take place, shall be approved of by the University Court. 19 August 1829.

That it is expedient that each of the Professors of Humanity and Greek, in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, should have an Assistant for the discharge of his duties: That the Assistant should receive such remuneration from the Emoluments of the Professor as the latter may fix, with the approbation of the Senatus Academicus: That the Professor should frame Regulations specifying the duties to be performed by himself, and by his Assistant, respectively, subject to the revision of the Senatus Academicus. 20 August 1829.

The following Returns were ordered from the different Universities:— 22 August 1829.

1. *Number of Students.*—A Return of the number of Students entered in the University, distinguishing the number attending each Class, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of a similar Return formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.
2. *Certificates.*—A Return of the number of Students who, for the last five years, have obtained Certificates from the Professors before the end of the third last week of the Session.
3. *Graduates.*—A Return of the number of persons who have graduated, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.

Political Economy.—That a separate Chair should be endowed in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for teaching Political Economy, the right of presentation to the Chair being vested in the Crown; and that in the Universities of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, in the event of there being sufficient encouragement, Political Economy should be taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, as a separate class, and at a separate hour, and in case of his declining this duty, it should devolve upon such other Professor as the Senatus of these Universities may nominate for the purpose. 25 August 1829.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Graduates.—A Return from the College of Glasgow of the number of Degrees conferred by that University during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, ordered on the 22d current, was presented, and abstracts of the numbers ordered to be printed.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

28 August 1829.

Baliol Exhibitions, Forfar and Irving's Bursaries.—The copies of the deeds founding the Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford, and the Forfar Bursary in the University of Glasgow, as also the papers relative to Irving's Mortification in Marischal College, were ordered to be printed.

Baliol Exhibitions.—The Chairman was requested to write to the Secretary of State for an account of the present state of the Fund on the Foundation of John Snell for Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford, the nomination to which is vested in the Principal and other members of the University of Glasgow.

20 October 1829.

Exhibitions at Baliol College.—The answer being read, received from Mr. Secretary Peel, in regard to the Funds on the Foundation of John Snell, for Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford, stating, that as the Secretary of State apprehended that he had no authority to require the information wanted, he wished, before proceeding further, to be informed whether any communication had been made to that College on the part of the University of Glasgow, and whether the Master and Fellows had stated any objection to give an account of the amount of the Funds, and of the nature of the Estate settled by Mr. Snell:—The Commissioners directed that the Principal of the University of Glasgow be requested to apply to the Masters and Fellows of Baliol College for the information referred to, together with an account of any proceedings (if any) which may have taken place in the Court of Chancery in respect to this Endowment, and to state that he makes this application at the request of the Commissioners.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of the Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and the proposed United one of Aberdeen,—a draft of Resolutions thereon was made, and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

21 October 1829.

Biblical Criticism—Theory of Medicine.—The Commissioners also having had under consideration the different Professorships in the University of Glasgow, were of opinion that the following new Chairs should be instituted in this University, viz.—

Professorship of Biblical Criticism;
Professorship of Theory of Medicine.

Materia Medica.—The Commissioners were further of opinion, that the Lectureships in Materia Medica in this University should be raised to a Professorship.

22 October 1829.

Endowments of Professorships.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of the Endowments of the several Chairs in the Universities of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow—were of opinion, that the Professorships in St. Mary's College appear to be inadequately endowed.

That as it appears that at present a Surplus Revenue belonging to the University of Glasgow exists, the Commissioners propose to leave to the University Court to exercise at a future period their discretion as to making a representation with regard to the inadequacy of the Endowments of any of the Professors.

Houses of Professors in Glasgow College.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that one house should be set apart for each Chair in the College of Glasgow, the Professor of which is at present provided with a house, and that such appropriation and all arrangements connected with the same, should be under the control and direction of the University Court.

16 January 1830.

1. *Divinity Students paying Fees.*—Letters to the Clerk from the Professors of Divinity in the Colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in regard to Divinity Students paying Fees.

2. *Baliol College Exhibitions.*—A Return from the University of Glasgow to the Order of 20th October 1829, in regard to the Funds on the Foundation of John Snell, for Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford.

Glasgow College Report.—A Report respecting the University of Glasgow, prepared by Dr. Lee, was presented, and referred for examination to the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the other Universities.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners having also resumed the consideration of the existing Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and the proposed United one of Aberdeen,—Resolved, That the following should be the scheme for each respectively, to be submitted to His Majesty.

2. *For Glasgow.*

That the Chancellor should be elected as at present, and be chosen for life; but without the power of naming a Vice-Chancellor.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be chosen by the Principal and Professors, and the Matriculated Students, and also by the Graduates of the University who have received Degrees since 1825.
2. The Principal.
3. The Dean of Faculties.
4. The Minister of Glasgow, not being the Principal or a Professor.

5. An Assessor, to be elected by the Graduates who have received Degrees since 1825,
6. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Chancellor,
7. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Rector,

None of these three Assessors to be a Principal or a Professor of any University.

Four to be a Quorum.

That the office of Vice-Rector ought to be abolished, and that the Ordinary Visitors shall no longer exercise the separate jurisdiction conferred upon them by the former Constitution.

The above Officers and Courts in the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, to possess the same powers, and to be under the same regulations as those detailed in the Scheme proposed for the Constitution of the University of Edinburgh, with this exception, that the Officers of the University Court are to be chosen for four years only. 16 January 1830.

The University Courts of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to have the exclusive power of disposing of all Surplus Revenue and Funds, beyond what is appropriated to specific objects; and that in those Colleges in which it has been the practice to divide the whole Revenue, after certain fixed deductions, among the Principal and Professors as their Salaries, the average of the said divisible Revenue for the last three years shall henceforth be the fund for the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, and any sum accumulated beyond this shall be at the disposal of the University Court.

Extract from the Resolutions of the Commissioners concerning the Union of Professorships with Parochial Charges:—

But the Commissioners, in coming to this determination, have had particularly in their view the Resolutions previously adopted by them, with regard to the inadequate endowment of several of the Offices and Professorships in the Universities, with special reference to the office of Principal in the University of Edinburgh, and the Professors of Theology in all the Universities except Glasgow:—And therefore they further Resolved, That the above Resolutions concerning the inexpediency of the office of Principal or Professors of Theology being united with a Church Living, ought to be taken on the supposition that the Endowments of the offices therein particularly mentioned shall be increased, which the Commissioners earnestly recommend.

Graduates and Students.—Returns of the number of Graduates and Students of the different Universities for 1826-7, 1827-8, 1828-9, and 1829-30, in continuation of Returns formerly made to the Commissioners, were presented, and ordered to be printed. 14 October 1830.

Report, Glasgow College.—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, laid upon the table the Report relative to the University of Glasgow. 28 October 1830.

41

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

[SUB-COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

College of Glasgow, Thursday, 4th January, 1827.

University of Glasgow.

Minutes and Proceedings.

4 January 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning,	The Dean of Faculty,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Lee,
The Solicitor-General,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Minute appointing Visitation, read.

Examinations.— Principal Macfarlane. Professor Buchanan.

Ordered:—

1. *Royal Grants, &c.*—Copies of the Royal Grants and Warrants, or other Acts fixing the Grants to the Professors from the Archbishoprick—of the Charter or Titles of the Subdeanry, fixing the Salaries payable from the Subdeanry. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Salaries from Ordinary Revenue.*—Copy of all the Minutes of the Faculty to this date, fixing the Salaries from the Ordinary Revenue, or making any augmentations thereto. (*Return printed.*)
3. *Salaries from the Supplementary Revenue.*—Copies of all the Resolutions of the Faculty, fixing the Salaries payable from the Supplementary Revenue, or making any augmentations thereto—and of the Acts or Resolutions of the Visitors approving of the same—stating the offices and names of the Visitors authorising such Resolutions, with the several dates of the Resolutions of the Faculty, and of the Acts of the Visitors. (*Extracts from Return printed.*)
4. *Graduates in Arts.*—A Return of the number of persons who have Graduated in Arts in each of the last 50 years. (*Return printed.*)
5. *Dr. Hunter's Will.*—A Copy of Dr. Hunter's Will. (*Extract from Return printed*).
6. *Church Attendance.*—Copy of the recent Resolution of the Faculty in regard to Attendance at Church. (*Return printed.*)
7. *Building Professors' Houses.*—Copies of the Resolutions or Minutes of the Faculty and Visitors, authorising building of Houses for the Professors, in 1720. (*Return not printed.*)
8. *Repairs on Professors' Houses.*—Copies of the Resolutions of the Faculty or Visitors, directing Repairs on the Houses of the Professors, within the last 20 years. (*Return not printed.*)
9. *Appropriation of Surplus Revenue.*—Copies of the Minutes or Acts of Visitors, authorising the Appropriation of any part of the Surplus Revenue, since 1771. (*Return printed.*)
10. *Feus of College Property.*—A Return of all Feus by the Faculty, or any other authority, in the College of Glasgow, with the dates thereof, stating the feu-duties, grassums, or fines derived therefrom, the purposes of such feus, and the nature of the property so feued. (*Return printed.*)
11. *Professors' Fees.*—Copies of all Minutes or Resolutions of the Faculty or Senate, with the several dates thereof, fixing or augmenting Fees payable to any Professors of the College or University, by the Students. (*Return printed.*)
12. *Lord Rector.*—Extracts from the Records of the University, of the whole proceedings relative to the Election and Admission of the Earl of Selkirk as Lord Rector, on 15th and 27th November, 26th December, 1766, or of any other dates. (*Return printed.*)
13. *Lord Rector.*—A similar Return regarding the Election of Lord Rector, in 1811. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Glasgow, Friday, 5th January, 1827.

5 January 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as in yesterday's Sederunt.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Intimation.—The following Intimation directed to be put up on the College Gate:—

"The Royal Commissioners appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland are now holding a Visitation of the University and College of Glasgow, and are ready to hear all concerned in regard to all matters relating thereto. After the Commissioners leave Glasgow, any communication, duly authenticated, may be transmitted to their Secretary, 29, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*College, Glasgow 5th January,* 1827." (Signed) "BINNING, P."

University of Glasgow.

Minutes and Proceedings.

5 January 1827.

Examinations.— Mr. Lawrence Hill, College Factor. Professor M'Gill.

Paper presented:—

Foundation Bursaries.—Petition of the Earl of Morton, claiming the right of Presentation to the Foundation Bursaries, presented, and College ordered to answer the same.

Ordered:—

1. *Examinations for Degrees in Arts.*—A Copy of the Proceedings of the Meeting of Faculty, at which the new Regulations as to Examinations for Degrees in Arts were passed. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Bursary Accounts.*—A Specific Return of the Accounts in regard to the Bursaries for the last year. (*Return printed.*)
3. *£4184. 1s. 4d. paid to Factor.*—Copy of the Minute or Order of the Faculty, or of the Visitors, authorising the sum of £4184. 1*s.* 4*d.*, stated in the College Accounts for the year 1783, as paid to the Factor, on account of his long service and other considerations. (*Extract from Return printed.*)
4. *Feus of the College Property.*—A Return of the whole Feus, by contract or otherwise, made by the College of Glasgow at any period since the institution of the University, distinguishing those entered into by public roup from those made otherwise—with the yearly amount of the Feu-duties derived from each Feu, stating the title or way in which the College acquired the Property so feued; Likeas, exhibiting on a plan what were the ancient Boundaries and Names of said Properties, and, if possible, the annual Revenue which they yielded before being feued; by which it may be made distinctly to appear to what extent the College Property has been curtailed. (*Return printed.*)
6. *Records of the University.*—A List of all the Volumes of Records of the University and College of Glasgow, specifying the years to which the several Volumes refer, and the Titles by which they are distinguished. (*Return not printed.*)
7. *Jura, Leges, Instituta.*—A Copy of the Statutes entitled, "Jura, Leges, Instituta," in vol. vii. from fol. 4 to fol. 8, inclusive. (*Return printed.*)
8. *Election of Chancellors.*—Copy of the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, 10. Cal. Oct. 1642 (vol. vii. p. 80), 8. Cal. Nov. 1660 (vol. vii. p. 109), 30th Sept. 1692, and 1st Oct. 1714—on occasion of the Elections of James, Marquis of Hamilton, William, Earl of Glencairn, John, Lord Carmichael, and James Duke of Montrose, as Chancellors of the University of Glasgow. (*Return printed.*)
9. *Chancellor's Oath.*—Copy of the Oath administered to the Chancellor under the ancient statutes, as at the commencement of Vol. 7; and of the Oath administered to Lord Glencairn in 1660, or to the Duke of Montrose in 1714. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Glasgow, Saturday, 6th January, 1827.

6 January 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as in yesterday's Sederunt, excepting the Lord Justice-Clerk.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—Note presented from Dr. Richard Millar, Lecturer on Materia Medica, requesting leave to present a complaint regarding his situation of Lecturer.—*Answered,* That the Commissioners will be ready to receive in writing any Statement which he may have to make on the subject.

Examinations.— Professor Sandford. Professor Walker.
„ Mylne. „ M'Turk.

Ordered:—

1. *Shares in Joint Stock Companies.*—A Statement of all Shares in any Joint Stock Companies belonging to or held in security by the College of Glasgow. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Dr Hamilton's Will.*—Copy of the Will of Dr. Hamilton, by which a sum of money was left to the University or College of Glasgow. (*Extract from Return printed.*)
3. *Regulations as to Teaching.*—Copy of any Resolutions or Laws of the College or University prescribing or regulating the manner, hours, or plan of Teaching in the Greek or any other Class in the College. (*Return printed.*)
4. *Mr. Dunlop's Commission.*—A Copy of the Commission and Appointment of Mr. Alexander Dunlop to be Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow by Queen Anne. (*This Commission cannot be found in the Records of the College, the Register Office, or Exchequer.*)
5. *King William's Grant.*—A Return of the mode in which the sum of £300, granted by King William to the University of Glasgow in 1695, is employed, and of the authority by which the sum is annually appropriated. (*Return printed.*)
6. *Commissions to Professors of Ecclesiastical History.*—Copy of the Commissions or Appointments of all the Professors of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow, since the reign of Queen Anne, to the date of the appointment of the present Professor. (*Return printed.*)
7. *Exchequer Grants to Professors.*—Copy of all Gifts, or Warrants, or Grants for the Maintenance or Salary of the Professor of Church History, or of any other Professors, of Sums payable from Exchequer. (*Return not printed.*)
8. *College Garden.*—Copies of all Entries in the College Records, in regard to the purchase of any Lands, at any time connected with or forming part of the College Garden. (*Return not printed.*)

University of Glasgow.

Minutes and Proceedings.

8 January 1827.

9. *Feu-Contracts of College Garden.*—Copies of all Feu-contracts granted by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, of parts of the Garden—if different from each other—if in the same terms of one of these Contracts. (*Extracts from Return printed.*)
10. *College Garden.*—Copies of all Minutes of said Faculty authorising such Feus, and directing the Terms or Conditions on which they should be granted.
11. *Queen Anne's Grant.*—A Statement of all Payments made by Queen Anne to the College of Glasgow, and Copy of any Entries in the Records, of the purposes of such Payments. (*Return not printed.*)
12. *Commissions to Crown Professors.* Copies of all Commissions, to the Professors appointed by the Crown, from 1690. (*Return not printed.*)
13. *Hamilton Bursaries.*—Copy of any Act of Parliament obtained in regard to the Bursaries called the Hamilton Bursaries. (*Return printed.*)
14. *Archbishoprick Lease.*—A Copy of the Memorial, Petition, or Representation to the Exchequer, on the expiry of the Lease held by the College of Glasgow, of the Teinds of the Archbishoprick, praying for a Renewal, or for a Grant in lieu thereof. (*Return not printed.*)
15. *Dr. Muirhead's Process.*—A Copy of any Resolutions or Minutes of Faculty, relative to the Process between the College and Dr. Lockhart Muirhead, or to the expenses thereof. (*Return not printed.*)
16. *Same Process.*—A Copy of the Summons at the instance of the College of Glasgow against Dr. Lockhart Muirhead, or at the instance of Dr. Lockhart Muirhead against the College. (*Return not printed.*)
17. *Factor's Accounts.*—A Copy of any Orders of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, a to the payment of accounts by the Factor. (*Return not printed.*)
18. *Bursaries.*—Copies of all Grants or Deeds of Mortification instituting any Bursaries in said College. (*Abstract from Return printed.*)
19. *Subdeanery.*—A Copy of the Charter by Charles II. of the Subdeanery of Glasgow in 1670. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Glasgow, Monday, 8th January 1827. 6 January 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as Saturday, excepting the Lord Advocate and Dean of Faculty.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examinations.—

Mr. Lawrence Hill, College Factor (*Farther*). Professor Gibb.
Professor Meikleham. „ Burns.

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—Memorial of Dr. Richard Millar, Lecturer on Materia Medica, complaining of the situation of his Lectureship, presented.—*Ordered*, that he be examined thereon to-morrow.

Ordered:—

1. *Ground-Annuals.*—A Copy of the Act of Parliament in 1672, empowering the College of Glasgow to sell their Ground-Annuals and small Feu-duties in Glasgow. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Hamilton Bursaries.*—A Copy of the Deed of Augmentation by the Duke of Hamilton in November 1791, in favour of Bursars on the Mortification by the late Duchess Anne. (*Return printed.*)
3. *Donations of Books.*—A Copy of the Deeds or other writings, by which any Donations of Books were made to the College or University of Glasgow, by the Archbishop of Glasgow, and by Maxwell. (*Abstract from Return as to Maxwell printed.*)
4. *Broomielaw Lands.*—A Copy of the Feu-contracts of the Lands near the Broomielaw, dated June 1774. (*Extracts from Return printed.*)
5. *College Garden.*—A Copy of the Missive of Lease of the College Garden. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Glasgow, Tuesday, 9th January 1827. 9 January 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as yesterday, excepting the Solicitor-General.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examinations.—

Mr. Thomas Deans, Clerk to the Factor. (*Evidence not printed.*)
Dr. Richard Millar.
Principal Macfarlane.
Professor Jeffray.
„ Muirhead.
„ Freer.
„ Millar.
Professor Davidson.
Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood.
Professor Couper.
„ Thomson.
Mr. Charles M'Intosh, Chemist (examined in reference to Dr. Millar's Complaint.)
Professor Towers.
„ Hooker.

Ordered:—

Acts of Parliament.—A Return of the Dates and Titles of all the Acts of Parliament, in relation to the College of Glasgow, whether before or since the Union. (*Visitation ended.*)

University of Glasgow.

Minutes and Proceedings.

9 October 1827.

College of Glasgow, 9th October 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Viscount Melville.
The Lord Binning.
The Lord Advocate.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.
The Solicitor-General.
Dr. Lee.
Mr. Home Drummond.

Lord MELVILLE in the Chair.

Minute appointing Visitation, read.

College Buildings.—The Commissioners inspected the state of the College Buildings, the Library, the Museum, and the College Garden.

Foundation Bursaries.—Petition of the Earl of Morton, in regard to the Foundation Bursaries, and the Answers made thereto by the College, read.

Library, &c.—Petition of certain Students of the University, in regard to the Library, and other University Matters, read.

Examinations.—Thomas Campbell, Esq., Lord Rector. Mr. Lawrence Hill, College Factor.

College Feus.—The Commissioners, having adverted to the Feus recently granted by the Principal and Professors of parts of the College Garden, and of other parts of the College property at various times, deem it to be necessary to intimate to the said Principal and Professors, that the Commissioners are of opinion that no farther Feus ought to be granted of any parts of the College Property, until some arrangement shall be made, by competent authority, in regard to the administration and management of the said College Property; and in the meantime, the said Principal and Professors are hereby required and ordained not to make or grant any feus, sales, or alienations of any description whatever, of any part of the College Property, or to grant any Building Leases of any part thereof.

Ordered:—

1. *Addition to Professor Sandford's House.*—The Minutes of the Faculty authorising the Erection of the Staircase, now in progress in the Quadrangle of the Buildings of the College, and the other alterations in the house about to be occupied by Professor Sandford, along with the Plans and Specifications thereof. (*Book containing Minutes exhibited; returned to College.*)
2. *Professors' Fees, &c.*—A Statement of the amount of Professors' Fees, Class-Books, and other expenses, which must be incurred by every Student who passes through the regular course necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts, including the Fees of Graduation.
3. *Library.*—A Return of the number of Students who availed themselves of the use of the Library last Session, with the number of volumes taken out by each during that period. (*Adjourned.*)

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10 October 1827.

College of Glasgow, Wednesday, 10th October 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT—Same as yesterday.

Lord MELVILLE in the Chair.

Mr. Berry.—Letter from Mr. John Berry, in regard to the Curriculum of Study, presented. (*Printed.*)

Examinations.—

Professor M'Gill.
„ Jeffray.
Mr. John Herbertson, Architect (examined in reference to the addition making to Professor Sandford's House).
Professor Mylne.
„ Buchanan.
Principal Macfarlane.
Professor Badham,
„ Sandford.
„ Burns.
„ Couper.
Messrs. William Lamond and James Jarvie, Students (examined on the subject of their Petition).

Addition to Professor Sandford's House.—The Commissioners, observing the Building now erecting in the outer Quadrangle of the College, as an addition to Mr. Sandford's house (of which no elevation seems to have been drawn), and disapproving of the same as an encroachment on the Quadrangle, and as being inconsistent with the style of the other parts of the building—are of opinion, that the said addition should not be farther proceeded with at present; and therefore prohibit its farther progress, until it is inspected by the King's Architect for Scotland, and a Report shall be obtained from him as to the effect of such addition, and of any other alterations now in progress, on the safety of the present fabric, and as to the means of rendering its external appearance more conformable to the rest of the building, and until that Report shall be considered by the Commissioners; and farther, prohibit all additions to the College Buildings, and external alterations thereon, without the previous sanction of the Rector and Dean of Faculty, until some Regulations shall be made on the subject; and the Commissioners request His Majesty's Advocate to communicate forthwith with the King's Architect for Scotland, in order to carry this Resolution into effect, and to state to the Barons of Exchequer the wish of the Commissioners, that the expenses of the Architect may be defrayed.

Ordered:—

1. *Hastie's Mortification.*—A Copy of the Minute of Faculty appointing a Bursar in Philosophy on Hastie's Mortification.

University of Glasgow.

Minutes and Proceedings.

10 October 1827.

2. *Graduation Fees.*—A Copy of the Minute of the Senate as to application of any of the Fees arising from Graduation, or granting Surgical Licences, to the maintenance of any Lawsuit now pending, or about to be instituted.
3. *College Chapel.*—A Copy of the Minutes of Faculty as to the manner in which the performance of Religious duty has been discharged in the College Chapel.
4. *Preachers of College Chapel.*—A Copy of the Minute of Faculty electing the present Preachers in the College Chapel, and of the Protest of Dr. M'Gill on such an occasion.
5. *Examination for Medical Degrees.*—A Copy of the Minute of Faculty or Senate in 1818, relative to the Examination of Candidates for Medical Degrees by the Regius Professors.
6. *Examination in Greek.*—A Copy of the Minutes of Faculty respecting the Examination in Greek, of Students intended as Public Students in Logic.
7. *Private Students.*—A Return of the number of Private Students at the Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy Classes, during the last ten years. (*Adjourned.*)

College of Glasgow, Thursday, 11th October 1827. 11 October 1827.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT.—Same as yesterday, excepting the Lord Justice-Clerk.

Lord MELVILLE in the Chair.

The Commissioners inspected the Botanic Garden.

Examinations.—

Professor Towers.
„ Thomson.
The Reverend Daniel Dewar, one of the Ministers of Glasgow.
Dr. Richard Millar.
Mr. William Park, Sub-Librarian.
Principal Macfarlane.
Dr. James Corkindale, Glasgow. (*Infirmary.*)
Professor Sandford.
William Hamilton, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow. (*Infirmary.*)
The Reverend James Marshall, one of the Ministers of Glasgow.

Ordered:—

1. *Library.*—A Return of the total number of Books at present amissing from the University Library, distinguishing the number amissing as at 1st January, 1826.
2. *Library—Professors.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Library, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively—specifying the titles of the books, and the number of volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-book to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons; together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered.
3. *Library.*—A Copy of the Minutes of the Senate, respecting the use of the Library by the Professors.
4. *Professors' Houses.*—A Copy of the Minutes of Faculty since the end of the last Session, authorising the recent alterations in the Houses of the Professors.—(*Visitation ended.*)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE OF GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Thursday, January 4, 1827.

University of Glasgow.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Principal Macfarlane.

The Very Reverend *Duncan Macfarlane, D.D.*, Principal of the College of Glasgow, called in and examined.

4 January 1827.

THE Commissioners understand you have been some years Principal of this College?—Between three and four years.

Have you seen the Returns, made by the Senatus Academicus, to the Queries sent to them by the Royal Commission?—I have.

Do you concur in all the statements therein made?—I do.

Are there any additional suggestions you would wish to make to the Commissioners, whereby, in your opinion, the Constitution of the University, or the Discipline or Course of Study pursued in it, might be improved, or by which the interests of the University might in any way be promoted?—There are one or two suggestions, which, as an individual member of this University, I conceive, I should make. One, which has been repeatedly discussed in the University, respects the present mode of electing the Lord Rector, which is found inconvenient, and which it appears to us, though agreeable to the letter of the Constitution, has, by the change in the character of the students, and the age at which they come to College, become inconsistent with the spirit of our Constitution. I believe all the Professors are desirous of having it in some degree altered.

As the Lord Rector is now elected by all the matriculated members of the University, in what way would you propose to alter the manner of that election?—There is no alteration that I could suggest, which may be thought altogether unexceptionable. It has been conceived, that the right of election might be vested in the Senate, consisting of the Rector, the Dean of Faculty, the Principal, and all the Professors of the University. It has also been proposed, that the right of voting should be confined to Graduates attending the University. These are two of the plans which have been suggested, either of which, I apprehend, would be an improvement in the present system.

Will you have the goodness to point out the evils which you think attend the existing system of election?—The students enter the Humanity and Greek class at a very early age, not exceeding, on an average, 14. They are then liable to impressions, which lead them to set an exaggerated value on the right of voting, and to exercise it in a manner which appears to us extremely injudicious. Frequently, they choose Rectors who do not come near us at all, and who from their residence cannot conveniently come here. Another inconvenience of the present system is, that it produces a spirit of disorder and insubordination among the students, leading to violent quarrels amongst themselves, and to a reluctance in submitting to academical discipline, and pursuing their studies steadily, for a considerable time after the election is over.

Is there no inconvenience felt from the canvassing that goes on previous to the election?—There certainly is a considerable interruption for a few days to the studies of the young gentlemen.

Does it not also afford a temptation, which, although it may be generally resisted, yet must frequently be strong, to the Professors themselves, to canvass the students attending their classes?—It has not done so, since I have been Principal, so far as I know.

Do you think the present practice is inconsistent with good discipline, and that order which you would wish to see observed in the College under your care?—I do think so.

Of the two plans which you have mentioned, that which would bestow the right of voting upon resident Graduates would include the Senatus Academicus, would it not?—Yes, I apprehend so.

Previous to the Visitation in 1727, had not the practice of electing the Rector gone into desuetude?—From the Revolution, till 1727, the Rector appears to have been elected by the Senate of the University.

Was it in consequence of regulations made by that Visitation that the present practice was reverted to?—Yes.

Previous to the Revolution, does it not appear the Rector was chosen by the Senatus Academicus?—As far as I have been able to examine it appears that, before the Revolution, the election was made by all the members of the University.

Do you suppose that, in old times, for instance, at the time of the foundation of the University in Glasgow, the ages of the young men, when they entered, were greater than they are

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

now?—I think so; at any rate, the members of the University were much older on an average—for when the University was founded the members were not merely students, but clergymen from all parts of Scotland. A number of beneficed clergymen were incorporated, and resided here as members of the University. I have been looking over the old records, and I find that before the Reformation, the election was made by delegates. Each nation chose a delegate, and the delegates elected; afterwards they seem to have elected the Lord Rector in the *Comitia.*

Do you not understand that it is still an election by the delegates?—They only report the election which has taken place.

Do you not know, that in point of fact the nations meet separately from each other, and first elect a person called a Procurator, whose duty it is to collect the votes?—Yes, the votes for the Rector; and then each nation elects a person called the *Intrant,* which person reports the election of that nation. Afterwards the four *Intrants* meet and declare the result of the election.

Then they have no liberty to elect whom they please, but represent those who send them there, and declare their will?—Yes.

Is the *Intrant* merely to announce the voice of the nation?—By the present practice he does no more.

Is the approbation of the Senatus Academicus necessary?—No.

Would it be an improvement in the present system, in your opinion, if, among the students, the right of voting were to be confined to those who had finished their whole curriculum, and were about to leave the University, the junior students not being permitted to take any part in the election?—That plan is one which has never entered into my contemplation, and I do not feel qualified to give a decided opinion on it. I should think, that giving a right of voting to gentlemen just about to leave the University for good and all would be considered as throwing it into the hands of persons who have no interest in the College. I should prefer giving it to those who, having finished their course of Languages and Philosophy, had entered on the study of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and might be expected to remain three or four years longer at College.

Would you have any objection to its being confined to students in the Philosophy classes?—I should consider that an improvement on the present system, and a very great one.

You said that the mode of electing the Rector was contrary to the *spirit* of the original foundation, because the age of the students, at the time of entry, is very different now from what it was formerly,—do you know what the age of the students was at the date of that foundation?—I certainly do not know exactly what their age was: there are no documents from which I can infer their age. I believe the students to have been older than they are now, and that they formed a very small part of the whole body of the members of the University who were incorporated, and had the right of voting in all University meetings.

Supposing it should be so regulated, that the age of the persons who voted was not less than it was at the time of the foundation, should you then think it contrary to the spirit of the foundation?—If such an arrangement were practicable it would be nearer the spirit of the foundation.

Are you aware, that in the most ancient statutes of the Faculty of Arts, it seems to have been contemplated as possible, and that indeed it was very usual, for a person to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 15, and that even at 14, if the Faculty thought fit, a person might have the degree of Bachelor,—and is that above or below the average age now?—I believe it is rather below the average age at present.

With regard to the Latin and Greek classes, what is the common age of the students entering those classes?—On an average, about 14.

How many years do they remain?—Four years in Languages and Philosophy.

Do many enter younger than 14?—Yes; at 12 and 11. I have known them enter at 10 years of age; and, of course, the youngest that enters has the same voice as the most eminent member of the University.

Are not those meetings, in which the Rector is elected by persons of such tender years as many of these students are, apt to be extremely tumultuous and riotous?—They frequently are so, but not always.

Is not the subordination of the College thereby impaired?—Yes.

Who presides at these meetings?—The President for the day is elected; unless the Rector or Vice-Rector of the former year happen to be present, and then he presides.

Who presides at the meeting of the nations?—There is a meeting of the whole University, at which the Rector or Vice-Rector presides. The members present are divided into four nations; each nation repairs to a separate apartment to make their election, and they elect their own Procurator, who presides.

According to the constitution, as established by the Royal Visitation in 1727, are not the voters required to be merely students who are matriculated, or attested, and does not that take place before the election of the Rector?—Yes.

Is it consistent with your knowledge, that, previous to some elections (without particularizing any individual one), persons have matriculated who were not *bonâ fide* students, by entering themselves in particular classes?—It consists with my knowledge, that gentlemen have matriculated who attended what are called private classes. I must not give an opinion whether they were or were not *bonâ fide* students, but they attended only what are called private classes.

Will you be good enough to inform the Commissioners what those classes were?—It appears from the record that they have, in some instances, attended Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, and, in others, Political Economy.

Were students, who attended such private classes, allowed to vote at the election in their respective nations?—I have known them vote, being matriculated and attested.

Does not matriculation consist of entering their names in the Album of the University?—Yes: and attesting, when they do not wear the gown, is giving pledge that they will attend at least three months in the class to which they belong.

Do you include among the private classes what is called the private Greek class?—That is one which I consider a private class.

Is it not usual for students to be matriculated who attend private classes only?—It is not usual.

Are you aware of any instance of students being matriculated who did not attend any class whatever?—No, I do not know of any such instance.

At the matriculation are the students obliged to produce their tickets, or any evidence that they belong to a particular class?—They are matriculated in the class by the Professor.

Will it then appear at the matriculation to which class they belong?—Those who are gown students come to be matriculated in their gowns, and their matriculation is attested by the Professor to whose class they belong.

Must those who attest for private classes also mention the class to which they belong?—Yes.

In answer to a previous question, you stated you thought it would be an improvement, in regard to the election of Lord Rector, if the right of voting were confined to the senior students, according to some arrangement; are the Commissioners to understand that your objection is to the principle of the students having any voice in the election of Rector, or merely to the admission of junior students to the exercise of that privilege?—The great evil arises from the admission of the junior students; we cannot speak from experience of the effect of an election by senior students, but I can anticipate, that, even in that case, there might be some inconvenience.

You stated the matter had been a good deal considered by the members of the Senatus, and you mentioned two plans which had been suggested and discussed by the Professors, in neither of which plans it was proposed that the students of any description should be allowed to vote; are the Commissioners to understand that it was from your objection to that principle that you proposed for consideration two plans, in both of which the students would be wholly excluded?—I am only aware of one plan by which students would be wholly excluded.

Has it ever been the practice generally, since you have known the University, for the Rector frequently to attend here, otherwise than for installation, or for the purpose of settling accounts?—No; since I have been Principal it has not been the practice for him to attend frequently.

You have mentioned, as a great objection to the present mode of electing the Lord Rector, the youth of the boys who are entitled to vote; and you have stated that sometimes they enter at so early an age as 10 and 11; have you any suggestion to make for the purpose of preventing boys from entering so early at this University?—I am not prepared to make any suggestion of that kind; it is a practice which is every year becoming less common, from the improved state of the previous schools.

Do you think that it would be for the advantage of the Latin and Greek classes, and of the University generally, if boys were not allowed to enter so early?—It is my opinion that it would be most advantageous if they did not enter so early.

Do you think it would be easy to prevent their entering at that early age, unless the means of being well grounded in the elements of Greek literature were afforded to them out of the University, by enabling them to remain longer at school?—At all events it would be much better if they did not come here at that early age, whatever their previous education may have been.

Were those who entered so young in the habit of coming from the grammar-school here?—They were, but at present, from the new arrangement of the grammar-school, they do not come so young, generally speaking.

Do you think it likely that the system of the grammar-school will be so far improved as to render it possible for them to remain there a year or two longer than they do now, before coming to the University?—I do not see any prospect of a change in the system of the grammar-school here.

At what age do they generally come from the grammar-school?—From 13 to 14 years of age.

Do you recollect if it appears from the records that about 140 years ago the members of the University were in the habit of visiting the grammar-school, and preventing those who were not prepared from entering the University?—I see that on the record. [*The witness referred to a record, dated* 1685.]

Are students entering this University subject to an examination, to ascertain whether they are fit to go to the Language classes?—No.

Is what is called the Black-Stone examination applicable to students entering this University for the first time?—It is not applicable to the Humanity class; it applies to those who enter the Greek class, and takes place each subsequent year while they are gown students.

Does it appear from the records of the University that there was a contested election of Lord Rector in 1766?—I apprehend it does; at least there were objections made to the election.

Does it also appear from the records that protests were taken and answers made to the protests?—It appears so.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Have you known, in your own time, any objection taken to the votes of persons who were tradesmen in Glasgow, and who only attended the Experimental Philosophy classes?—Not in my time.

Do you conceive that they have a good title to vote?—I do not.

In point of fact, do they vote?—I have not known them vote.

Are they matriculated?—Not generally.

Since your time has nothing of that kind occurred?—Not since I have been Principal.

Have you not, within these 20 years, heard objections taken, at the election of Lord Rector, to the admission of such persons, who were, in fact, considered as fictitious voters?—I certainly have; and at one election I took the objection, being Dean of Faculty.

Was not the regulation supposed to be infringed by the admission of a considerable number of tradesmen and persons who were not looked upon as regularly matriculated students of the University?—There were a considerable number of persons of that description who voted; it did not appear to me, however, that the result of the election was determined by their votes.

As Dean of the Faculty, do you happen to know if a previous consideration took place, whether that election should not be contested in a court of law?—There did.

Have persons, attending the Experimental classes, been frequently matriculated?—That is the question on which the dispute turned at the time; if they have a right to be matriculated they have a right to vote.

Were not great exertions made, immediately before that election, to introduce a number of such persons into the *Comitia*, by making them matriculate?—A considerable number did matriculate and attest immediately before the election, that is, the day before, which is the time fixed for matriculating.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the Senatus Academicus are generally agreed as to the propriety of some change in the present mode of electing the Lord Rector?—I understand that all the members of the Senate—I believe every one, at least I am sure the great majority of them—wish for a change.

Do you know if the members of the Senate are agreed as to what the change should be?—I rather think not.

Is a considerable portion of the Senate anxious for the right of electing the Lord Rector to be vested in the Senate?—There is no resolution of the Senate on the subject; but, as far as I know their minds individually, I think the majority wish for that alteration.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that the minority are of opinion that the alteration should be made only to the extent of limiting the right of election to resident graduates?—I do not know what precise plan those gentlemen wish for. I know they wish to limit the right of election, but in what way I do not know.

What do you understand to be the proper functions of the Lord Rector in the University, or the duties which it is peculiarly incumbent on him to discharge?—I conceive the Rector to be the Chief Magistrate of the University in all matters of discipline, in virtue of his office.

Do you understand that, originally, he was required to be constantly resident?—I do not find residence required in the statutes, though I think all the early Rectors were resident.

In his absence, is he represented by any other officer?—He is, by the Vice-Rector.

Who is the Vice-Rector?—The Lord Rector, on admission to his office, appoints a Vice-Rector. For a great length of time he has been in the practice of appointing a Professor, and of taking the Professors in their order.

Is he, by the constitution of his office, limited to the choice of any particular person?—Not that I know of.

Has he Assessors?—He has.

Who are they?—For a long time past, he has been in the practice of naming the Principal and the Professors of the University.

Has the Rector any visitatorial powers?—He has.

Has he any persons joined with him in his office of Visitor?—He has.

Who are they?—The Dean of Faculty and the Minister of Glasgow.

By whom is the Dean of Faculty elected?—By the Senate.

What is the office of Minister of Glasgow?—It is understood that *the* Minister of Glasgow is the minister of the High Church and North Parish of Glasgow, the original parish.

Are the Ordinary Visitors of the University the Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of Glasgow?—Yes.

At this moment, is not the Principal the Minister of Glasgow?—He is.

Is the Rector's Court a Court of Record?—I understand it to be so.

In former times, were cases of crime committed by students tried by that Court?—Yes.

Did it pronounce sentence upon the students when found guilty?—Yes.

Are there any instances recently, in which sentence of degradation has been pronounced by that Court against students?—There has been no instance for a good many years back: there are instances within the last 50 or 60 years.

Do you consider that Court competent to try such cases now?—I do.

Considering the visitatorial power the Lord Rector possesses, and the authority he has over the Professors along with his Assessors, and likewise his duty of inspecting accounts, and of directing the appropriation of the surplus of the College Revenue—do you consider it expedient that the person possessing such authority, and vested with such control, should be chosen by the Senate of the University, over whom that control is to be exercised?—My own opinion is, that it would be expedient he should be chosen, because a large proportion of the members of the Senate have no concern with the revenues, over the disposal of which the Rector has a visitatorial power.

61

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

When you say that a *large* proportion of the members of Senate have no concern with the revenues, do you mean by that, that the Regius Professors have no concern with them?—Yes.

But the Regius Professors are not above five out of the whole number, and the others thirteen; is not that so?—The Rector, the Dean, and the five Regius Professors, have no direct administration of the revenues; so that, out of twenty-one, seven are completely unconcerned with those matters, over which the visitatorial power of the Rector is exercised.

In point of fact, does it or not appear from the records, that the appropriation of the revenues is fixed by the resolutions of the Faculty?—By the resolutions of the Faculty, always: the Faculty consisting of the Principal and thirteen Professors.

Is not a part of those funds sometimes appropriated to increase the salaries of the Professors, upon some arrangement?—There have been four instances, within the last 40 or 45 years, in which augmentations have been made to the salaries of the Professors out of the funds of the College.

Were those augmentations made by a resolution of the Faculty?—By a resolution of the Faculty, approved of by the Visitors.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that in no case has the Supplementary Revenue been so applied without the authority of the Visitors?—Not that I know or ever heard of.

Do the Senate elect the Chancellor and the Dean of Faculty?—Yes.

Does it appear that anciently the Senate elected the Dean of Faculty, or has it always been the case?—So far as I know it has.

What are the functions peculiar to the Dean of Faculty?—He presides at all meetings for examining candidates for graduation; he is found, by the Court of Session, to have a vote in the exercise of the College patronage, and he is one of the Ordinary Visitors.

Does he ever exercise any of these duties in person?—Frequently.

Has he the power of exercising them by a Vice-Dean, or deputy of any kind?—No.

Does the present Dean of Faculty preside at graduations?—There is no Dean of Faculty at present, the Dean-elect not having been admitted to his office.

Did the late Dean of Faculty ever preside at graduations?—I have not seen him there that I recollect.

Do you know how long the Senate has exercised the privilege of electing the Chancellor?—I think the first instance was in the case of the Marquis of Hamilton, in 1641 or 1642; and afterwards they elected the Earl of Glencairn, in 1660.

How long did he continue in office, or do you know if he resigned when the order of Bishops was restored?—I believe he did.

Will you explain on what grounds the Senate claimed the privilege of choosing the Chancellor, if you ever had occasion to consider the question?—I have not considered that question.

Has it been the practice, ever since the abolition of Episcopacy, for the Chancellor to be elected as he now is?—So far as I know, it has.

In Protestant times, was the Archbishop of Glasgow Chancellor *ex officio?*—Yes.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear any other suggestions which you have to make, with reference to the advancement of the interests of this University?—The only other suggestion which occurs to me is, that it would be desirable if a closer connection were established between the medical faculty of the University and the public hospital or infirmary in this city.

Will you proceed to state what is now deficient in that respect, and how you would wish it to be supplied?—The Professors of Medicine and Surgery have no opportunity of illustrating their lectures by practice; and it would be a very great improvement, if there were, in some hospital, two clinical wards, under the charge of some of the Professors or Lecturers in Medicine and Surgery belonging to the University, by which they would be enabled to make observations on the cases of patients, and instruct their students in the practical application of their lectures.

Are there at present any clinical lectures in this University?—There are none given by Professors or Lecturers in this University.

Are the public hospitals here under the control of committees of subscribers, or of the Lord Provost and Magistrates?—They are under the control of a mixed body of managers, some of whom are official, some delegated by various bodies, and a part chosen by the general body of contributors.

Are the medical students allowed to walk the wards and attend the physicians?—On paying certain fees, they are.

At present, are any of the Professors physicians to the infirmary?—None.

Is there not a body at Glasgow, called the Medical Faculty, which has no connection with the University.—There is a body called the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of Glasgow, which has no connection with the University.

Is it the members of that faculty who read clinical lectures in the hospital?—If there are any read, they do.

In point of fact, are there any clinical lectures delivered by the members of the faculty?—There have been clinical lectures lately advertised by a physician and two surgeons attending he infirmary; but with regard to what attendance they have, I can say nothing.

Is no facility afforded to the Professors of Medicine, for the purpose of enabling them to give clinical lectures?—No.

Has any attempt been made to acquire the privilege?—Yes, several.

Were they rejected by those who had the management of the infirmary?—I understand that before I was Principal they were rejected. Since I have been Principal, and a delegated

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Manager of the Infirmary, an endeavour has been made to prevail on the Managers to appropriate one or two wards for lectures on Clinical Surgery and Medicine, to be given by the Professors or Lecturers belonging to the University. The plan has been under discussion for a long time, and has not yet been either finally rejected or adopted.

Are you aware of the reasons assigned against the admission of the Professors?—The principal reason that has been assigned is, that it would give the University an undue weight in the Infirmary, and that it would discourage the more respectable practitioners in the city from taking practice in the Hospital, because the most interesting cases would be put under the care of the Clinical lecturers, and only those of inferior moment left to the charge of the ordinary physicians and surgeons.

Have you any suggestions to make on the subject of the medical degrees, the time of study required, or the mode of examination?—No, I have none; the subject was arranged only last April to the best of our judgment, and it seems to answer.

Are many degrees conferred in the faculty of Arts in this University now?—Not very many; several are annually.

Are they conferred after examination?—They are uniformly so conferred.

Is that examination private or public?—It has been private for a long time past, but new regulations were adopted at the beginning of the present session of College, in which they are required to be public. I can produce the regulations; they have been revised and adopted, and they are understood to be in operation at present, to regulate graduation.

Have you here both the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and also that of Master of Arts?—Yes, we have.

Does the degree of Bachelor of Arts necessarily precede that of Master?—No; students may take both degrees in one, as Master. A Master is not required to have been previously a Bachelor.

What number of years of attendance is necessary to enable them to take degrees?—Three years for the degree of Bachelor, and four years for the degree of Master, for all Scotchmen. English and Irish students are allowed to enter the Logic class, and may take their degree a year sooner after coming to College. (*The Principal produced the Regulations respecting the Examination for Degrees in Arts, dated* 1826-1827, *and the same were read.*)

Is this the introduction of a new system into the University, or is it only a modification or amplification of that which has already been in practice?—The additional columns for honourable distinction and highest distinction are entirely of new introduction.

When is the operation of these regulations to commence?—They are in operation now; all who apply, during the present session, for graduation, must undergo examination, or what is here prescribed.

Have you as yet, from what you know, any reason to suppose that there will be a good number of candidates for honourable distinction and highest distinction?—I have reason to believe there will be several for both, from the applications which have been made to me by the students.

How many took their degrees in Arts during the last year?—Twenty-three Masters and three Bachelors.

Is that about the proportion who take their degrees annually?—I think so.

Is there generally a considerable desire evinced, by the students at this University, for the honour of graduation?—Not by students who are natives of Scotland; English and Irish students are more desirous of degrees in Arts.

Have you any well-grounded hope that the alterations you have made in these new regulations will excite a desire among the natives of Scotland to take that Degree?—That is our object in making those regulations.

When you speak of the degrees being publicly taken, what is the degree of publicity you allude to?—It is meant that the examination shall take place in the Common Hall, and that all the members of the University who please may be present.

Are the Examiners appointed by the Senate?—The Examiners hitherto have been the Professors of Languages, Philosophy, and Mathematics; and we have made no alteration in that respect as yet. We contemplate, if we find our plan work, appointing Examinators from among the senior graduates who are here; that plan is in contemplation, if we find the number of applicants so great as to render the labour intolerable to the Professors.

In addition to this public examination, which takes place at the end of the Curriculum, are there any previous examinations, private or public, during the attendance of young men at College?—None with a view to graduation.

Are there any private examinations of any sort, with a view to graduation?—None that I know of.

Are graduates here entitled to any privileges of any sort at this University?—None.

Have they no privileges with reference to the Library?—No.

Do you think that if there were any privileges attached to graduation, it would afford an incentive, and inspire the students connected with Scotland with a desire to take degrees?—I have not thought upon that subject; perhaps it might.

By the Returns, it appears there is a system of prizes in the different classes in this University; and there are also certain prizes given by the University at large, without reference to classes; have you found that system of advantage in the classes and in the University?—I think we have.

When it is stated, at the end of the Returns, page 9, that all prizes are conferred publicly in a meeting of the whole University, on the first of May yearly; does that refer to Class Prizes, as well as to University Prizes?—It does.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Are they conferred by the Principal?—The University Prizes are given out of the Principal's hand; the others are given by the Professors of the respective classes, in the presence of the Principal and the whole University, with every degree of publicity.

Are those essays and compositions which are written for the University Prizes read before the whole University?—They are not.

Do you think it would be a good thing that they should be so read?—They are much too long to be so read. Some of them would make a couple of respectable octavo volumes.

In your opinion is that a better system than limiting the length of them, so that they might be read publicly?—I certainly have not thought on the subject very deeply; but I rather prefer the present system. It calls out a very great deal of talent, industry, and reading on the part of the students who compose those essays.

Have many of the Professors patience and leisure to examine the essays of the students minutely?—I believe they have in their own respective departments. The Professors of Divinity do not examine the essays on Physics, nor do the Professors of Philosophy examine those in Divinity.

What is the meaning of the foundation, by Mr. Graham of Gartmore, for an essay upon a constitutional subject? What is the meaning of the words, "a constitutional subject?"—I do not pretend to give an interpretation of his phraseology. When he was Rector of this University, he established a prize for essays, and used those words; but the subject is prescribed every second year by the Professors of Civil Law and Moral Philosophy.

To what subjects do the essays relate, or what is the sort of subject which is prescribed by those Professors?—For example, the subject at present under competition, and for which a prize is to be given, is, "An Essay on the Probable Effect of the Introduction of a purely Metallic Currency into Scotland;" and that immediately preceding was on "the Probable Consequences of throwing open the Trade to the West Indies."

If, in addition to these essays, the length of which you have described as being so great as to make them long works, prizes for other and shorter essays, to be read in public, were to be awarded, do you think that would be advantageous, by inciting a much greater number of young men to attempt to gain those prizes?—There are such essays read for prizes in the respective classes; but we have never introduced them at the public meeting for the distribution of prizes on the 1st of May. We should not have time to hear more than one or two short essays on that day, when our meeting necesssarily consumes several hours. Every second Saturday, in a public meeting of the students of Languages and Philosophy, we have a Latin essay read by a student of the senior Philosophy class, and the best of these receives a prize.

Are the Senate the judges of the University Prize?—Yes, the Professors are.

Do you consider that examinations on what is called the Black-Stone, afford sufficient evidence of the proficiency and diligence of the students?—I cannot say that they do; they are too short, being limited to five minutes, and consequently must be very imperfect.

Has the student entered the class which he is about to attend, and paid his fee before the examination takes place?—Yes.

Have any instances been known of students being turned back?—There have been a few, but not many; there are some almost every year.

Is the fee in that instance returned?—I presume it is.

Is he then directed to attend the preceding class?—Yes; but the instances are very few; there were two or three last year, and I think one or two this.

Is that examination confined to certain classes?—The classes are what we call the gown classes; called, in other places, the general curriculum.

Are they the classes of Greek, Logic, and Moral Philosophy?—Yes.

If there is any defect in the operation of that system of examination, does it not seem solely to arise from its being too limited, and not sufficiently acted upon?—Precisely so.

Do you consider the principle of the Black-Stone examination to be very beneficial?—It is very good, but I fear, with the multitudes of students, unless other Examinators are added, it is impossible to be brought into complete operation.

Does the Principal attend these examinations?—He generally attends at the commencement, but not through the whole of them.

Is it your opinion that the system of examination might be partly carried on by monitors reporting to the Professors those whose deficiency appeared such as to require stricter examination?—I think it might, the Examinators being senior students or graduates.

At what part of the year do those examinations take place?—The statutes require them to be commenced about the beginning of December: since the students have become so numerous we have contrived to begin about the 20th of November, so that the whole may be finished about Christmas.

Would it be an improvement to delay these examinations until a later part of the session?—I apprehend they could not, in that case, adopt the measure which they at present do, of sending a student back to the preceding class.

From the statement you have now made it would appear that half the session nearly might be lost before the student is remitted to the preceding class?—The third part of the session might; but as the student is generally in attendance on the lectures of the preceding class, it is merely transferring his name, and shutting him out from the higher class.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the students of last year, for instance, who had been attending the Humanity class would continue with the Humanity Professor, and not begin the Greek class until after he had passed the Black-Stone examination?—No; but the students in the Greek class almost invariably attend the Humanity class also, and the students in the Logic class almost invariably attend the Greek class through the same session.

But he is still going on as a student of the class for which he is entered, for perhaps one-

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

third of the session, before it may finally be determined if he is to be a student of that class for the year or not?—That may occur.

Is he obliged to attend the preceding class until he has passed the Black-Stone examination, so as to be regularly received into the succeeding class, or is that only a matter of practice?—It is only a matter of practice.

Is, then, the practical result of a rejection at this Black-Stone examination, in general, not to compel the student rejected to attend a lower class, but to prevent him attending a higher one?—Yes.

It is mentioned that there is no such examination of students before entering upon the study of Theology; do you consider it would be an improvement if there were?—That is a question of opinion, which I should require to think of very maturely before I gave a decided answer. I should rather like that there were such an examination.

Is there any examination at the commencement of the first year of the course in order to ascertain if young men are prepared to derive advantage from the studies upon which they propose to enter?—None that I know of.

Do you think it would be an advantageous arrangement if such an examination were to take place?—I am not prepared to say that it would; there are often young men who come to the class apparently unprepared, but, by great exertion, make a different figure before the end of the session; and an examination which would exclude them would not be expedient.

Under the present system, is it not quite possible for a person perfectly illiterate to enter the University, and, at any rate, to receive certificates of having given attendance?—For one year he may, in the Humanity class.

In which case, might he not go to another College where no Black-Stone examination takes place, and enter and complete a course, without previous progress being ascertained?—I do not know that he could be prevented from doing so.

Would a student, expelled from any other Scottish University, be received at Glasgow?—No.

How would you know if a student had been expelled from any other University or not?—I believe, in general, the practice is, for each University, where a student is expelled, to communicate his expulsion to the other Universities.

Is it the practice in the College of Glasgow to make such communication when any expulsion takes place?—There has no such occurrence taken place in my time, but I understand that to be the practice.

Directing the attention of the Principal to the 16th and 17th pages of the Returns—from the answer to the 43d Question, it would appear that certificates of good conduct must be required from the students removing from one University to another; but in answer to the following question, it appears that students entering at this University are not, in practice, required to produce certificates of good conduct;—will he have the goodness to explain that?—They are not required, unless on some suspicion of previous irregularity or misconduct.

Were there no positive regulations established by acts of visitation in regard to the production of those certificates?—I think there were.

How does it happen, then, that such certificates have not been required?—From that laxity of practice which often creeps in.

Then, in practice, there is such a regulation, if such a case should occur?—Yes, when there is a suspicious case, the practice may be insisted on.

Would it not be highly desirable that the Regulations of the Visitations should be observed?—I think so.

You have stated, have you not, that there is no examination as to the general proficiency of a student who is about to enter the Divinity classes here?—Not that I know of.

Do you think it would be desirable, with a view to raise the standard of general literature and science in the Church of Scotland, to require that a student should have taken his degree before he enters Divinity Hall?—I think it would be an improvement, in regard to the general character of the students in Divinity, if they were required either to produce that degree, or undergo an examination; but I cannot go the length of requiring graduation from every student, for it is attended with a certain expense which, to some, might be rather oppressive.

Would you have an examination, which should be considered as equivalent to a degree, or such as would entitle a man to take a degree?—Yes. My own theory on the subject is this, that every student who has completed his course of Philosophy should undergo such an examination as is specified in our regulations, leaving it optional to himself to employ it in taking his degree, or not.

Are you of opinion that that might be done by the authority of the University, without the sanction of the Church?—I rather think so; but it is a question of some delicacy, with regard to which I do not wish to be understood as giving any decided opinion.

What do you conceive to be the practical authority of the Principal in this College?—I do not conceive it to be very large, practically: he is the head of the College, and he presides in all the meetings of Faculty, whether for ordinary business or for discipline, as far as the Faculty meeting can administer discipline; it is his business to call the attention of the Faculty to every subject that appears of sufficient importance; but I do not know that he can decide any thing of his own personal authority.

Can he, of his own authority, independent of the Faculty, take cognizance of breaches of discipline, further than by giving private admonition?—No.

Do you think it desirable that the authority of the Principal should be extended?—I apprehend it is quite sufficient.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Has the Principal the power of visiting the different classes?—I do not know that he has the power of doing so at his own discretion.

Has it, or not, been the practice during the time you have been Principal, that he should visit the classes?—He may be enjoined or directed to visit particular classes, and to give particular instructions; but I have never known an instance of his doing so spontaneously.

If he heard, for instance, that disorders prevailed in a class, and that the Professor failed to repress them, might the Principal, of his own free will, attend and interpose his authority to check the progress of those disorders?—I do not know if he might, but I know, that as Principal, I would not.

Would you, in such a case, apply to the Faculty?—I would call a meeting of the Faculty, and lay the case before them.

Are you not aware that it is stated, in the statutes, to be one of the duties of the Principal to take the superintendence of all the classes?—I am aware that those are the words of the statute, but I understand them to mean the superintendence in so far as to bring every subject connected with them under the observation of the Faculty of the College.

Has it never been the practice for the Principal to visit the classes?—Not that I know of.

Did not Principal Leechman visit them?—I do not know that he did.

The words of the statute being as you state, is there any doubt that the Principal is entitled to visit the classes of his own authority?—I think the decisions of the Court of Session give him that superintendence only in connection with the Regents and members of the Faculty.

Do you understand the *Nova Erectio*, or Foundation Charter of 1577, to be still in force?—Yes, I do, so far as it has not been altered since by sufficient authority.

Is it not stated that all the Professors of the College are subject to the daily and ordinary inspection and jurisdiction of the Principal?—I think it is defined as a jurisdiction to be exercised with the advice of the Regents. By the Declarator in 1772, it is declared that the Principal and all the Professors of the said College, with the advice of the Lord Rector and the Dean of Faculty, shall have the sole right and power of trying every one of the Professors for negligence of duty or misbehaviour in other respects, and of inflicting on them pains of suspension, deprivation, or such censures as their negligence or misbehaviour shall deserve. I conceive the Principal's power is limited to acting in conjunction with the Professors of the College.

What does the Principal understand by the daily and ordinary inspection and jurisdiction in the classes of the said College, mentioned in page *39 of the Appendix, in the Declarator of 1772, to which he referred?—I understand it to mean that he is to receive all complaints that may be made against any Professor, to admonish any individual Professor privately of what may appear improper, and in the event of its appearing necessary, to bring the subject under the notice of the Faculty.

Do you consider that the method of teaching by the several Professors, the manner in which they give attendance upon their classes, the manner in which they enforce authority in the classes, and the ordinary and daily conduct of them, do not fall under the terms to which your attention has been now directed?—Certainly, I conceive they do.

Then, would not that enable the Principal, seeing that he is directed to have the daily and ordinary inspection of the Professors of the College, to visit the classes and to see how the Professors perform their duty, and how the classes are conducted by them?—He may have power to do so; but I think it would be a very invidious exercise of that power if he were to do it without cause shewn.

Does it appear, upon the records of the University, that there has been the exercise of that power at any period?—I am not acquainted with any instance of such exercise.

Supposing it were the ordinary practice to visit the classes, would there be anything invidious in it?—Not if it were the regular practice independent of complaint.

Suppose it were a regular ordinary practice independent of complaint, would it be invidious?—Not if it were independent of complaint or suspicion of misconduct.

Does it not occur to you that beneficial effects might result if such a practice were established as that of the Principal visiting the classes?—I think the bad effects would more than counterbalance the good.

Is the Principal of this University *Primarius* Professor of Divinity?—Yes.

Has he been, or is he now, in the habit of performing any functions in consequence of that title?—Not when the Professor of Theology has been able to do the duty himself.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is only in the event of the Professor of Theology being incapacitated from the performance of his duty that the Principal would avail himself of his functions as Primarius Professor of Divinity?—Since the beginning of the 18th century, I am not aware of any Principal having taught Divinity, except on the occasion of incapacity on the part of the ordinary Professor of Divinity.

Has it ever occurred to you, or the other members of the Theological Faculty in this University, that any improvement might take place, by lightening in any degree the labours of the Professor of Divinity, so as to enable him to give a more extensive course of Lectures; for instance, by another person assisting him in hearing the Discourses?—I cannot say that I have made that a particular subject of consideration. The Professor of Divinity has not complained of finding the study too much for him; but I can conceive that if a Professor of Divinity were infirm in health, or in any way disabled, a person to relieve him of part of the duty would be of great use.

What is the length of the course of Divinity here?—Four years.

Does the same Professor hear the discourses and give the lectures?—He does.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Do you mean that the course of Divinity is four years in case of regular attendance?—Yes.

Does the Professor of Divinity give a course of Divinity in one session?—Not that I know of. I know of no instance in which the Professor of Divinity has condensed his course of Lectures into one session.

Does not the *Nova Erectio* suppose that the Principal should actually lecture upon Divinity?—Certainly, it does expressly enjoin him so to do.

Of late years it has not been done, has it, except under the circumstances which you have mentioned?—Not during the time I have mentioned.

The time that you have been acquainted with College does not extend so far back as the time of Principal Leechman?—I knew him, but he was past doing duty before I had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Are there three classes in the Faculty of Divinity?—There are.

Do you think it would be an advantageous thing to have a separate Professorship of Biblical Criticism?—No; I am not aware that the subject is of such magnitude as to require a separate Professor.

Do you think that, in the course of one year, which means, of course, one session of five or six months' duration, that instruction in Hebrew and Biblical Criticism can both be thoroughly accomplished?—I think it would require two sessions; and the Professor of Hebrew gives a second hour twice a week for the senior students.

Do you think that sufficient for the accomplishment of these objects?—I confess, that if a greater number of students were to attend, I should think that it would require more time than what is given at present to it; but the number of students who attend in one year to prosecute that study is so small as not to encourage the Professor to give a separate hour.

Do you think it would be advantageous if Biblical Criticism were more followed as a study than it is?—Yes.

Is it not but a small part of the department of Theological Criticism that falls under the notice of the Professor of Hebrew?—I believe only a small part.

Do you know if the Professor of Divinity also lectures upon Biblical Criticism?—I apprehend it forms a part of his lectures.

With reference to the next class, the class of Ecclesiastical History, it is stated in the Return to the 18th Requisition, that the Professor lectures one hour for two days in the week: in the Act of Visitation, 1727, it is expressly enjoined that that Professor shall not lecture less than four days in the week; is there any authority under which one-half of the duty has for a long time been omitted?—I do not know of any. So long as I have known anything of the University the lectures have only been given two days in the week. I do not know by what authority the hours of lecturing have been diminished.

The length of the course is said to be carried on three years; and as it consists of only two lectures a week, is it not your opinion that the whole of the course might be comprised within one session?—It might be easily comprised in two sessions; one session, with a lecture twice a week, I should think rather too little.

Has any cognizance ever been taken by the Principal, or by the Senate, or the Lord Rector, or by any authority connected with the University, of such express deviations from the acts of previous Visitations?—I am not aware of any such cognizance having ever been taken.

What certificate from the Professor of Ecclesiastical History is required by the Church; is it attendance for the whole of three years, or only for one year?—I do not know that any attendance is required, by the statutes of the Church, on Ecclesiastical History or Hebrew.

One year's attendance alone being required at Divinity Hall by the Church, a student attending this College will only hear two lectures a week upon the subject of Church History?—No more.

And they will hear but a third portion of the whole course?—Yes.

Is there any other Professor in the College who only lectures two hours a week?—I do not think there is.

There is no separate hour in that class for examinations, or for hearing essays?—No, there is not.

What is your opinion of the effect of the practice of irregular or partial attendance which is allowed by the Church codes?—I think its effects are of a mixed nature. It certainly renders the education of some individuals comparatively imperfect; at the same time, they are the means of preserving to the Church many young men of distinguished talents and scholarship, who could not otherwise be students of Divinity.

Do you think it would not be practicable for almost every young man to attend one or two years more?—I think that increasing the attendance beyond one year, which is the present law, would render it impracticable for a considerable number to continue students of Divinity.

Do you not understand that the Church was sufficiently supplied with ministers at a period when four years of regular attendance were peremptorily required in all cases, and the sessions were much longer than they are now?—I cannot presume to answer that question from any knowledge of my own.

Do you think that the abolition of irregular attendance would lessen the number of students below the demand of the Church?—I do not apprehend that it would lessen the number below the demand of the Church; but I think it would rather deteriorate than improve the quality of the supply on the whole.

Does it consist with your knowledge that irregular students are, in general, as well qualified to preach as regular students?—I have not, in the course of examination, been able to detect any marked difference—I mean in the course of my examination as a member of Presbytery.

In that case, is there any good reason for requiring attendance at Divinity Hall for one year?—It is a subject on which I have given an opinion elsewhere, and I did not expect to be called on to give an answer on matters of opinion here; but I am doubtful if requiring one year's attendance will be an improvement. I consider it an experiment, of the effect of which we are to judge by the result.

Do you think that the abolition of irregular attendance would often go to preclude young men of talent from entering the Church?—To a certain extent it would.

You have said you think that the effects would be mixed; do you think that the requiring regular attendance for three or four years would be attended with considerable advantages, taken apart from the effect it might have in excluding others?—I certainly think there is a probability that the same individual will be better instructed by attending regularly than by merely enrolling himself for five or six years.

Is the opinion you have expressed more with reference to the general interests of the Church?—Yes; excluding from the study of Divinity individuals of very distinguished talents and attainments, whose circumstances preclude them from regular attendance, would affect, in some measure, those interests.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that the opinion you have expressed, as to the powers of the Principal, is conformable to the regulations adopted on the 18th of March 1771, which appear in the Returns sent to the Commissioners?—I understand so.

They are entitled, Regulations concerning the Exercise of Discipline over the students of Glasgow College, by the Faculty of the College; that is, by meetings composed of the Principal and all the Professors, and no other person whatever. Have you no knowledge of any Principal having acted in a different manner from that to which you have alluded?—I have no knowledge myself of any one having done so.

In looking at these regulations in 1771, what do you understand by the *jurisdictio ordinaria?*—The *jurisdictio ordinaria* consists of the Principal and five Professors of the Gown classes, who meet with the students on the Saturdays in the Common Hall, and who are authorised to take cognizance of all petty breaches of discipline among the students of those classes. Page *59.

Under what authority do they act?—They form the College of Arts; in fact, they form almost the only body constituted by the Charter in 1577, and they act under that Charter.

You mean, that they act under the construction put upon the Charter?—Yes; the persons then founded consisted of the Principal and three Regents, to whom two more have been added.

And upon the principle, that these Regents and Professors alone are named in the Charter, it has been supposed that they had some peculiar authority, not vested in the Professors, who were subsequently added by the Crown?—It is supposed that they formed the Pædagogium, or School of Arts, and that they had, in the first instance, the jurisdiction over all students in the faculty of Arts.

Is there not an appeal to the Rector's Court from the Faculty?—That is a question on which a good deal of doubt is entertained. In my own opinion, there is such an appeal; but the practice has not been in favour of it for a long time past.

With reference to the construction of the Charter of 1577,—if it is supposed that the Professors of the classes therein named, and then existing, had any peculiar jurisdiction, not in the first instance, or in any degree, belonging to the other Professors of the College, and distinct from them,—upon what principle is it that their jurisdiction can be subordinate to that of the Faculty of the College, seeing that the same principle would make these four Professors the sole Faculty?—My answer must be theoretical. I understand, that what is called the Meeting of Faculty in the College comprehends all the faculties of the College, of which the faculty of Arts forms one, and that a meeting of the whole College has jurisdiction over a meeting of any part. But I state this as a theoretical view of the origin of the practice.

At that meeting of Faculty has the Dean of Faculty a right to appear?—I apprehend he has, for the purpose of discipline.

Has the Rector a right to appear?—I apprehend he has not, for the administration of any pecuniary concerns. I think he has, for the purpose of discipline.

Has the Chancellor any authority in this University?—None of any kind.

Has he no general superinendence or control of any sort?—Not that I am aware of.

If you look at the 8th page of the Returns, you will see, that in answer to the 23d Question it is stated, that Surgery and Botany, formerly taught by the Professor of Anatomy, are now taught by the Regius Professors, lately endowed in these branches of science; at what time were those branches separated from the Professorship of Anatomy?—I do not know that they are separated by any act; but there have been two Professorships instituted in the year 1817—one of Surgery and another of Botany, in consequence of which the Professor of Anatomy has discontinued teaching Botany and Surgery.

Did the Professor of Anatomy teach Botany and Surgery before that time?—Yes.

Was it in consequence of a feeling that Anatomy was enough for any one Professor to teach that those separate branches were formed into distinct Professorships?—It is not for me to form any opinion of the motives of Government in instituting those Professorships.

Has the result of it been found beneficial?—Yes, I conceive it has.

Why do you so conceive that it has?—Because it has introduced a number of additional

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Professors, men of distinguished eminence; and, in the result, it has rendered the medical curriculum far more complete, and has attracted an additional number of students.

By saying that it has rendered the medical curriculum far more complete, do you mean that it affords better opportunity for the study of Botany and Surgery and Anatomy, that they should be taught by separate Professors, instead of by one?—I apprehend so.

Is there any complaint on the part of the Professor of Anatomy, from his ground being invaded by those two Professors?—None.

Had there been any representation made by the College previous to that change, and before the foundation of those Professorships, directly or indirectly?—Not that I know of: it took place long before I became Principal of the College.

Looking to the answer to the 28th Query, with reference to attendance upon religious worship, it is stated, the Faculty, with a view to remedy the evil arising from the increased number of students, had appointed a Committee to consider and report on the means of securing a better attendance of the students in the Chapel on the Lord's Day; and it is added that a Report from the Committee was laid before the Faculty, but the measures they proposed have not yet received a final decision: since making this return, has a final decision been received?—It has.

What is that decision?—Not precisely the measure recommended in the Report, but a modified measure has been adopted, and has been in operation since the commencement of this session, which has produced a much more regular attendance on public worship at Chapel than took place for some years back.

Then the result has been beneficial?—I conceive it has.

In answer to 33d Question it is stated, with reference to the medical curriculum, that some farther alterations, to fit them to the present regulations of the Examining Boards in London, will be necessary; are you enabled to state the nature of those alterations?—I cannot state all of them, as Medicine is, of all other branches, most foreign to my department. One is, what I took the liberty of hinting at some time before, viz., the connecting the University with clinical wards in some hospital, inasmuch as we find that attendance on clinical lectures is expressly required by the recent regulations of some of the Examining Boards in London.

Has any progress been made, to your knowledge, by the medical faculty, in framing those alterations?—Not that I know of.

In answer to the 42d Question, it is stated, that doubts are entertained of the validity of the claim of the Faculty to expel; are there instances in which the Faculty have expelled?—Yes, there are.

Upon what, then, is the doubt founded?—Several members of the University consider that it is an interference with the department of the Rector's Court, and they have also some doubt whether the Faculty of the College is entitled to exercise a jurisdiction over students who attend only what are called University classes; that is, those classes which are taught by Regius Professors, not being members of the Faculty of the College.

Has the Senate, then, no power of expulsion?—We are not aware that the Senate can exercise any such power.

Can expulsion only take place by a sentence from the Rectorial Court?—There is a doubt as to that point.

In consequence of that doubt, are the Commissioners to understand that the Faculty would not undertake to expel any student from the University, but would refer it to the Rectorial Court?—At present, I think the Faculty would proceed as they have done in former instances. I think the number of members who doubt their power is not so large as that of those who are confident of it.

Has the doubt arisen in the breasts of the Faculty itself?—The doubt has arisen in the breasts of individual members of Faculty.

While the power of the Rector's Court has not been regularly admitted, do the whole powers of the University rest in the Faculty?—They are the only body authorised to exercise the discipline, during the non-existence of the Rector's Court. The Regius Professors are not members of the Faculty.

Is the Vice-Rector appointed by the Lord Rector?—Yes, he is.

Upon what is founded that distinction, in the exclusion of the Professors named by the Crown, in regard to all matters of discipline?—The extent of the College and of the University were understood to be commensurate down to the year 1807, when a Commission was given to Mr. Lockhart Muirhead by the Crown, to be Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum in the College of Glasgow. The Faculty of the College conceived that it was an undue stretch of power and interference with their privileges and rights, that an additional Professor should be appointed, having a share of their emoluments and patronage. They resisted Mr. Muirhead's demand to be admitted. The question was litigated in the Court of Session, I think in the Second Division of the Court, in which the present Lord President then presided. It was found by the Court, that Mr. Muirhead had not a right, in virtue of that Commission, to be a member of Faculty, or to share in the emoluments and patronage of the founded Professors of the College. The Professorships that have been founded since are endowed by the Crown, with the special reservation, in the act of endowment, of those powers which are peculiar to the Faculty.

The Crown was no party to that process in any way whatever?—No; it was not.

Do you conceive that the Faculty have a right to found new Faculties or new Professorships?—I do not think they have.

Have the Faculty been in use, before a number of the late Professorships were established by the Crown, to appoint Lecturers?—Yes; and they are still in use to do so; they still appoint a Lecturer on Materia Medica.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

According to the Return given in the answer to the 29th Requisition, the numbers of the matriculated students only are given; can the number of students actually obtaining College education in each year be furnished to the Commissioners?—I fear not; we can furnish the number attending what are called the gown classes; we have a catalogue made out of them every year; but I do not apprehend that we can furnish a catalogue of the number of students attending the lectures in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, beyond the time when the present Professors entered on their office.

Can you give the Commissioners a return of the whole number of students attending the College for the last five years, such a return not having been made to the Commissioners as yet?—Yes, I think we can, though it will take a little pains to discriminate when a man's name is set down oftener than once.

With regard to the gown classes, cannot you give the names at once from the catalogues?—Yes; a catalogue has come out this morning.

Are lists kept by the separate Professors, do you know?—Each Professor keeps a list of his own students during the time he has been Professor; some only go back a few years, as appears from the returns they have given. It is necessary to discriminate between those who attend one only, and those who attend more than one class, and who appear in different lists. There is another way we have of doing it, but it is not so accurate—that is, the account-book of the Library, to which every student ought to contribute; but there are a considerable number who evade that payment, and whose names do not appear in the library catalogue.

Catalogues.

As you have mentioned catalogues, are you aware that any inconvenience has been found in this University from calling catalogues in the gown classes?—I am not aware of any.

It appears that the proper Greek class consists of 201 this season; and, besides these, are there not a number from the Logic and Latin classes to be called?—Yes, but the class is in two divisions, which meet at different hours. One half of them are called over each hour. The senior and junior students attend at different hours, instead of two hours, as formerly; the Professor teaches four hours.

Then he calls 201 students?—He calls the names of senior students at one hour, and those of junior students at another; and by leaving out the Christian name, except where it occurs first, it is done in a very short time.

Is it optional to students to matriculate or not, as they please?—The statutes require them all to matriculate; but in practice, those who enter the College for the first time as students of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, do not matriculate except they think proper to do so.

Do all who attend the public Greek class matriculate?—Yes, they do; now and then there is an omission, from their arriving after the day of matriculation; they do not, in that case, always matriculate till next year. The matriculation takes place on the 14th of November; those who arrive later seldom matriculate until next year.

Last year the number attending the Greek class was 389, and the number matriculated was 82; can you explain that?—These were matriculated as students of the Greek class. While they are students attending that class, many of them rank in the Latin class, and several of them had been matriculated the year before, as students of Humanity.

Although not members of the Faculty, in consequence of the decision of the Court of Session, are not Regius Professors members of the Senate?—They are.

In answer to the 53d Question, after quoting certain terms of the Bull of Pope Nicholas the Fifth, it is stated, "We know of no other authority or corporate body, office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new faculties in this University;" what authority is there, by which any new faculty in this University can be instituted?—I do not know.

Do you consider the Crown has no power to institute a new faculty?—I have never considered that question.

Was there any opinion intended to be expressed by that part of the Return, or any statement intended to be given by the University as to the practice, or as to their understanding?—Not that I know of.

At the end of the answer it is stated, "We know of no other authority or corporate body, office-bearer, or any set of individuals, other than the Crown and College, who have any right of instituting new Professorships in this University;" do you conceive the College has a right to institute a new Professorship?—There are many of the Professorships which were instituted by the College at a remote period, and consequently we are not prepared to say they had no right to do so; at the same time, as an individual, I may have a doubt of their right, and it was one which I think it would be improper for them to attempt to exercise.

Do you remember what particular Professorships were erected by the College?—The Professorship of Humanity appears to have been instituted entirely by the College.

Was there no Act of Visitation to authorise it?—I apprehend not.

In answer to Question 67, with reference to the signature of the Confession of Faith by new Professors, it is stated that a new Professor pledges himself to subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, before the Presbytery of the Bounds, on the first convenient opportunity, which pledge has always been fulfilled; do you not think it would be better, and in strict obedience also to the Act of Union, if, previous to their admission, instead of giving a pledge, they actually produced their signature?—If they had an opportunity of doing so, certainly it would be better; but there are instances where it is necessary the admission should take place as early as it can, and where there is no opportunity of subscribing the Confession of Faith before the Presbytery till afterwards. In my own case, to confer degrees in Arts, and perform other duties, it was necessary I should be admitted to

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

my office before the 1st of May, and the College insisted on my being admitted as early as I could after my appointment as Principal, while the Presbytery of the Bounds did not meet till some days after, so that I had it not in my power, without delaying the admission, to subscribe the Confession and Formula beforehand.

Is it the constant habit of the University to insist on the subscription to the Confession of Faith, on the earliest opportunity of the Presbytery meeting?—I believe it is.

Is there no Professor in this College who has not signed the Confession of Faith, according to the Church of Scotland?—None. I took care to verify that answer, by examining the Roll of the Presbytery.

Is it the practice elsewhere, when the Presbytery is not to meet in due time to suit the convenience of the University, to apply for a meeting *pro re nata* in the University?—I do not know that such is the custom anywhere.

As a clergyman, you of course had previously subscribed the Confession of Faith?—Yes.

Would not that be sufficient?—I understand I am obliged, on appointment to an office, to sign *toties quoties*.

It appears there is an Astronomical Observatory, and a valuable set of instruments and apparatus, with a salary of about £220 for the Professor of Astronomy, and that no lectures have been given since 1808; what are the reasons of that?—No students have attended Dr. Couper; and before him, Dr. Meikleham opened a class to give lectures, but nobody came.

To what use are the Observatory and instruments now applied?—They have been applied to little or no use for some time past, because we have been on terms of purchasing ground for building a new Observatory, the present one being entirely useless for the purpose of observation, from the accumulation of buildings around it.

It appears there were lectures on Astronomy formerly?—Yes; but it was understood they were voluntary on the part of the Professor: he is appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy and Keeper of the Observatory. Dr. Wilson never attempted to give lectures; he understood his business to be limited to the practice of observation. Dr. Meikleham and Dr. Couper have attempted lectures, and have not succeeded.

In reference to the 73d Return, it is stated, "There are a dwelling-house, offices, and small garden attached to the office of Principal, and a dwelling-house to that of Professor of Divinity;" in what way, or by whom were those houses attached to these situations, or are they mortifications; or what is the explanation of that sentence?—I have not been able to ascertain, though I have searched a good deal to find out the origin of the Principal's house; I apprehend it was part of the old School of Arts, which was appropriated to his residence when all the members lived in the College. The house of the Professor of Divinity was appropriated by the foundation of that Chair in 1640, and ratified in Parliament.

Was that by a Royal Charter?—There was a Royal Charter from King Charles the First.

Would you be good enough to direct a copy to be made for the Commissioners?—Perhaps I am mistaken in saying it is a Royal Charter. It is stated in the Appendix, that by the instructions of the General Assembly, a new Professor of Theology was appointed by the College, and provision was made for his support, and this was confirmed by Parliament in 1641; the house formed part of the provisions.

Would you have the goodness to see what return can be made in explanation of that?—Certainly I shall endeavour to find it.

How many other Professors of the College have houses, besides the Professor of Divinity?—Twelve; all the Professors of the College.

Are the houses all within the College?—Yes, they are all within the College.

In this return, you will see it stated, that "these houses are inspected and put into repair, at every vacancy, and on application of the incumbent, to the Faculty meeting; those repairs which are judged necessary are made on them at any time, in the same manner as on the dwelling-houses of other Professors;" can you explain that?—It is understood, that each gentleman shall keep in repair his own house. At each vacancy, the house is put in thorough repair before the new Professor occupies it; the practice is, that each of the Professors, in seniority, has the choice of the best house.

But are all repairs, required during the incumbency of each Professor, defrayed out of the College revenue?—Each Professor is allowed 40*s.* annually for small repairs, but if there is any large or serious repair requisite, he applies for a committee, and on their report, it is paid out of the College revenue, during his incumbency.

Then, in point of fact, all repairs in that way are made out of the College funds?—Yes, all important repairs are. I believe each Professor is at a good deal more expense than 40*s.* each year.

There is a regular meeting of the whole of the Gown classes of the Faculty of Arts, on Saturday morning in the Hall, and the catalogue continues to be called over there; the Commissioners are desirous of knowing, whether, from your experience, you are of opinion, that that meeting is of advantage to the University?—In my opinion it is of advantage, by bringing the students together, under the notice of the Principal and Professors each Saturday, to hear a Latin Essay read by the senior students, and to receive any directions the Principal may be enjoined to give them, as to the Prize Essays, and matters concerning their common duties and interest. I think a considerable benefit is gained by that meeting.

In the return to the Question No. 61, it is mentioned, that in some of the classes, the class of Chemistry for instance, there is an excellent apparatus provided, partly at the expense of the College, and partly at the expense of the individual Professor; are you able to state, when additions are made to the collection of instruments or apparatus belonging to the individual class, any inventory is made of those provided by the College, so that, in the event of

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

the death of a Professor, that which is the property of the University may be distinguished from that which is claimed as the property of the individual?—I understand that there is.

Are you aware of any claim having been made by the representatives of deceased Professors, which the College had occasion to be dissatisfied with, as embracing apparatus and instruments, which they had reason to suppose had been purchased with the funds of the College?—No such discussions have taken place during my acquaintance with the College; and I do not recollect of any discussion happening before, though I have some confused idea that discussions of that kind have taken place a good many years back, so far as 60 or 80 years.

You understand, however, that when any part of the funds are laid out for these purposes, pains are taken to secure the property in the instruments so purchased being preserved and rendered apparent?—Yes, always.

Was there not a Botanic Garden attached to Glasgow College at one time?—There was a garden belonging to the College of Glasgow, which, when the Botanical Lectureship was instituted, was appropriated to the cultivation of plants, for the illustration of Lectures on Botany.

What has become of it?—It is now feued out for the purpose of building.

How was the ground originally acquired; was it part of the same grants as the rest of the College?—It is almost impossible to say how each parcel of ground was acquired; there were grants given by the Crown, by the City of Glasgow, and by Lord Hamilton, to the College. In addition to these grants, other pieces of ground have been bought by the College occasionally, and these, from time to time, from the removal of fences, are so mixed together, that they cannot now be distinguished.

Was the ground so occupied as a Botanic Garden, and afterwards feued out, originally granted for the purpose of such a garden, or only so applied?—It was only so applied in 1760, when the Botanical Lectures were instituted. So far as I understand, it was only applied to that purpose by the College.

By what authority was it feued out?—By that of the College.

Do you understand that the College has a right to feu out their property, such as the College Garden for example?—They have exercised the right to a certain extent.

Has it been with or without the consent of the Visitors?—The Visitors have been consulted; the transactions have been submitted to the Visitors, and approved of.

Do you know if this particular transaction, relative to the Botanic Garden, had been so submitted and approved of by the Visitors?—Certainly; it took place before I became a member of the College, but I see by the record it was.

The sum of £2000 has been subscribed by the College of Glasgow towards the present Botanic Garden, upon condition of having certain privileges, mentioned in page 53 of the Appendix; was this subscription considered as an equivalent in value for the giving up of the old Botanic Garden?—I do not know that it was specifically so stated; but the old Botanic Garden had become, from the increase of buildings around it, totally useless for every purpose connected with botany, and it had not been used for botanic purposes for many years before it was feued out.

Was it then never in a perfect state?—I believe not. I never was in it in my life, but on a subscription being instituted in Glasgow, for a public Botanic Garden, the College subscribed £2000, on condition that the Regius Professor of Botany in the University should have the use of a hall to lecture in, and of specimens of plants from the garden, for the illustration of his lectures.

Had the College funds been augmented by a greater sum than £2000 by the feuing out of this garden?—Not by one half of it. I believe the whole feu does not exceed £50 a year.

Is the only emolument of the Professor derived from the feuing out of that ground?—The Professor of Botany derives no emolument whatever from the feuing out of that ground.

Will you have the goodness to look at the 8th Question and Answer; the *Requisition* is for "a Return of all the fees payable, either by students on attending classes, or by candidates for graduation, at their examination or on receiving degrees, whether to Professors or to the Libraries, or to any of the institutions or funds of the College; of the authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any and what control." The *Return* to the Commissioners is of "all fees payable by the students to the Professors, and a Return of all fees for graduation of every sort;" do you know if there are no small fees paid in the classes by the students, whether for the Library, or for the class libraries, or for any other purpose?—There are none paid for class libraries, or for private libraries; the only money paid in the class is for what are called the perquisities of the servants: each student pays a shilling a year, in every class he attends, for fire, to the man who provides the fire; he pays 6*d.* to the bell-ringer, and 6*d.* to the scavenger; each student on the Black-Stone examination pays one shilling to the officer who attends; and each student, at his matriculation, pays 3*s.* 6*d.* to the Janitor.

It is mentioned in one of the Returns, that the fees for graduation vary, and are fixed by stent-masters chosen by the students of the Natural Philosophy class; in what way are they elected?—They are elected by the students of Natural Philosophy, divided into four nations.

It is stated that they fix the sum to be paid by each graduate, according to their own judgment of his circumstances; has it been found in practice, upon the whole, that that has been done justly and fairly?—I have never heard any complaint.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

4 January 1827.

Upon what authority is it that the Faculty proceed in fixing the class fees; do they do so by charter?—I am not aware of any charter authorising them; but there are very old statutes enjoining the payment of fees, and the Faculty have regulated the amount of them from time to time.

Then it is upon practice that they do it?—Yes.

Have any of them been raised lately?—I think it is ten years since they were raised, but I speak conjecturally; I think that is the last time.

Were they doubled this time ten years?—No; they were raised from two guineas to three; no Professor exacts a fee at his own discretion in a public class.

Are the fees of the private lecturers fixed by the Faculty, or are they left without being fixed?—Those of the Regius Professors are fixed by the Senate, and for the private lectures, which a Professor gives of his own accord, he fixes his fee as he pleases.

What is your opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of fees being paid for theological lectures in Divinity Hall?—I consider it a very doubtful question. I rather think it is better, on the whole, there should not be fees; but I confess it is a question on which I entertain great doubt.

What is your reason for thinking it is more expedient there should be no fees?—Because a large proportion of the students, many of them of high qualifications, are very ill able to pay fees.

In Glasgow College are they less able to pay fees than many of the medical students?—I think they are.

Are not fees paid for attending the class of Church History and Hebrew?—There are fees appointed for those classes, and I believe they are paid.

Are the persons who enter the Divinity Hall, after going through the curriculum of Arts less able to pay fees than those in the prior classes, or more able?—I think their ability to pay is much the same. The expense of a young man arrived at the age of a student of Divinity is greater than that of a lad in the inferior classes; but as they have the means of acquiring a little money by teaching, when they are attending the Divinity Hall, which they have not in the early part of their course, their circumstances, on the whole, are much the same.

Fees for Gown Classes.

Are you of opinion that the fees fixed for the gown classes prevent a considerable number of persons destined for the Church from obtaining education?—They do, I think.

In the Appendix to the Returns No. 12, which you will find at page 48, the thirteenth is described as Foundation bursaries, being four in number, founded by the Charter of 1577, and the right of presentation to them is vested in the Principal and Professors of the College; according to the Charter, it would appear the right is vested in the Earl of Morton; how do you explain that circumstance?—It appears so in the Charter, but we can find no trace of the Earl of Morton having exercised it; and, at least from 1711 downwards, it has been invariably exercised by the Principal and Professors.

In some of the old charters four poor students of James are mentioned; who are they?—They are the four Foundation Bursars. The Foundation gives them the right of sustentation, and they were sustained at the common table of the College; but when the table was given up, it was commuted for a certain sum.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *Robert Buchanan*, Assistant Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

Have you seen the Returns made by the University to the Queries sent to them by the Commissioners?—I have read them cursorily. Not being a member of the Faculty they were not sent to me.

As far as you have had an opportunity of seeing them, do you concur in all the answers which have been made?—I am not prepared to answer that, for I gave no answers myself, not being a member of Faculty. I was in the country when the Returns were made. Mr. Jardine made them relative to the Logic class.

Are there any suggestions you have to make to the Commissioners with respect either to the discipline or the course of study, or any other matter relating to the interests or the well-being of the University?—I cannot say that there are.

With respect to your own class, the Commissioners will be happy to hear anything you may have to offer to them upon that subject?—With regard to the Logic class, I continue the system which has been so long and so successfully acted on by my predecessor, Mr. Jardine, with such alterations as have occurred to me from my own experience since I came to teach it. That system which Mr. Jardine has explained in the work he has published upon education, I have adopted and continue to act on, with such modifications as have occurred to me in the course of my experience.

Will you have the goodness to state what that system is, which you describe yourself as having acted upon, and likewise the nature of the alterations which you have introduced?—In the morning hour, from half-past eight to half-past nine, the Professor lectures to his students. That is considered as the *private* Logic class, but the public students also attend at this hour. At the eleven o'clock hour the public students are examined upon the subjects treated of in the lectures; and the exercises which have been prescribed to them are, during the earlier part of the session, read at this hour. In the early part of the session the students have essays prescribed to them, probably twice in the course of every week. In the more advanced part of the session the exercises are much longer, and a longer period of time

allowed for the composition of them—ten days, or sometimes a fortnight. At the eleven o'clock hour I sometimes examine the public class on the subjects treated of in the lectures, and sometimes I hear essays; sometimes I employ the whole hour in examining, and sometimes I employ it in hearing essays; sometimes partly in one of these occupations, and partly in the other.

Do you criticise the essays when you hear them read?—I do. Towards the end of the session we occasionally have them 30 or 40 pages long. I have had them even of 100 pages. We have a third hour, from the end of March to the end of the session, to get through the exercises. These long exercises I take home with me, examine them carefully, and report upon them in the class. The shorter exercises are read by the students themselves, in their places, and I criticise them as they are read.

Is there any Latin or Greek read in any part of the session?—The students of Logic revise their Greek till the class is fully assembled—that is, from the beginning of October till towards the end of that month; and when we come to the subject of Ancient Logic, which forms the second general division of the course, there is a good deal of Latin read in the class; for a knowledge of the Aristotelian Logic can be obtained only through the medium of that language.

Does that sort of practice in October enable you to form a notion of the classical acquirements of the students who are then assembled?—Not of the class at large, for only a small portion of it is assembled in October—generally those students who are natives of Glasgow or its neighbourhood. I am enabled to form an accurate estimate of the acquirements in Grecian literature of this portion of the class.

Do you distribute your exercises among the students, to be criticised by them?—Yes, towards the end of the session.

Do you find that the system of examination is of great use?—I do find it of very great use.

After the class is fully assembled, with what part of the course do you proceed?—I begin with the analysis of the intellectual powers, or the elements of Pneumatology.

At what part of the course do you introduce Ancient Logic?—Under the second general division, which I call Logic Proper—the art or means of improving, assisting, and directing the intellectual powers in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the investigation of truth.

Does that occupy a long part of the course?—The second division of the course occupies from the beginning of January till about the end of February; but that includes not only Ancient Logic, but an account of the Modern or Inductive Logic, and also the Theory of Evidence, or an examination of the various kinds and laws of evidence.

What is the third part of your course?—It is the art of communicating our thoughts, judgments, and reasonings, not only with precision and perspicuity, but with elegance and force—the first being necessary for the Logician—the second for the Rhetorician. My class includes both Logic and Rhetoric.

You have not a separate set of lectures for that?—Mr. Jardine sometimes adopted one mode, and sometimes another. I wish to make Rhetoric a separate class, but I have not yet prepared my lectures on that subject satisfactorily to myself. I mean, however, to make it a separate class, and to adapt it to a more advanced description of students.

Do a considerable number of the students of Moral Philosophy attend private lectures in the Logic class?—They do.

Are those who attend the Logic class for the second time some of them students who have been formerly in the Logic class?—Yes.

For how many months does your course extend?—From the 10th of October to the 1st of May.

Does the class meet two hours a day in the session, and, towards the close, three hours a day?—Yes, frequently; but this last depends upon circumstances. It always meets five days in the week two hours, and one hour on Saturday.

Does your class consist a good deal of students of mixed ages, some of them being young lads, and some of them older?—Yes.

Do you find that the whole class submit cheerfully to examinations?—I never find any refuse to submit to them.

Do they attend the examinations as well as they do the lectures?—Yes, they do. Sometimes, when very difficult exercises are prescribed, the idler part of the class are disposed to make excuses.

Do you give it to be understood by your students that you look for their attendance upon examination as much as upon lectures?—Yes, as rigorously.

Do you make them to understand that it is as much a part of your duty to examine, and theirs to be examined, as it is for you to give, and them to hear lectures?—Yes.

Is their attendance positively required?—Yes.

Is a catalogue called?—Yes, at both hours.

Are certificates of attendance given to those who absent themselves from examination?—No.

Do you think that the constantly calling of a catalogue occasions any great loss of time?—No, it does not take a long time; the censors go through it pretty rapidly.

Do you consider the examinations and hearing of essays to be as important a part of your duty as delivering lectures?—I think it the more important and useful of the two.

You do not think that, in communicating such knowledge as you have to communicate to your students, you could do it effectually without having recourse to examinations?—No, I do not think Logic could be taught with such advantage to young persons without examination.

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

4 January 1827.

Or without as extensive a system of examination and exercises as you have established? —No.

You could not examine at the same hour?—I could not do justice to either by dividing the hour of lecture. This year there are eight or ten students in the private class, who submit to examination on Saturdays.

You have young men submitting to examination at 18 or 19, have you not?—I have had men 40 years of age, and I have, this year, persons from 25 to 30 who submit to examination regularly.

Do you perceive, in the progress the students make in your class, great advantage from the frequency and number of the essays required in your class, and the manner in which they are led on to compose essays of a higher description?—The greatest advantages.

Are you able to see a marked and sensible progress in the generality of students from such constant employment?—Very marked and very delightful progress. Towards the end of the session my duty becomes extremely pleasant; that is, from the beginning of March to the end of April. In the earlier months they overcome what is most difficult in acquiring habits of composition. From March downwards my duty is very pleasant. One proof of the advantage of regular exercises is, that sometimes young men, who have made no figure until February or March, start suddenly forth, and compete for the highest honours of the class. I have seen a young man, who I supposed at the commencement of the course would not carry a prize at all, get the fourth or fifth at the end of the session.

How often are these exercises at first enjoined, daily?—There are always two a week, and sometimes three; they are short during the earlier part of the season, but longer time is allowed for preparing them afterwards.

Are these exercises imperative on all the students?—Yes; sometimes I give out an exercise of a more difficult kind, which is left optional to the students, and which the more advanced and the more ambitious write: unless they write the optional, they must write those weekly exercises prescribed; but if they write the more difficult, they are exempted from writing the more easy.

Have you prizes in your class?—Yes.

Have you found that the system of prizes has been very beneficial?—Yes, I certainly have.

Is the writing for prizes optional?—The class prizes are given for general eminence displayed throughout the whole session, both in examinations and exercises.

Have the students a voice in awarding these prizes?—The students alone award them.

Have you no prizes in your class, then, for essays or compositions?—Several.

Are those essays or compositions optional?—Yes, there are subjects for prize essays given out both during the Christmas holidays and the summer vacation.

The merit of the general run of exercises through the session can be judged of by the students from what they have heard read, and from those which are given out for criticism, can it not?—Yes.

Do you think their decisions are in general satisfactory?—From the experience I have had I think that they are. Till they come to the sixth or seventh prize I have seldom found their decision different from my own estimate of the talents of the various competitors. During the last two years I made out a list of those whom I thought entitled to the prizes the evening before the day on which the decision took place. They did not know the names in my list, which was for my own satisfaction merely; and I found that, till they came to the fourth, fifth, or sixth prize, there was little difference indeed in the list as voted by the students, and as it would be had the decision rested with myself. But towards the end of the list, when we come to the eighth or ninth prize, sometimes my seventh is their eighth, and my eighth is their ninth, and so on; but I have seldom seen any student omitted from their list whose name occurred in the list I had privately made for myself. I have sometimes seen this, but not very often.

In those few instances where you have seen it otherwise, did the votes run very nearly equal? —Where there are two or three for whom the number of votes is nearly the same I extend the number of prizes, because I think it hard for a young gentleman to lose the prize, when the numbers are so nearly equal between him and another.

While their choice is so satisfactory, do you consider the votes which are given as a test of the acquisitions the class itself has made?—I consider them as affording a presumption that they have been industrious in improving their judging and reasoning powers.

Do you consider this to be a good system?—I am quite satisfied that it is a system which has been beneficial; it works well.

Do you prefer that mode of determining prizes to any other?—Yes; I should find it very painful in many cases to decide myself.

Without reference to your own feelings as a Professor, do you consider that it is attended with any inconvenience or disadvantages?—I have sometimes found that a young gentleman who read his exercise with a particular grace told a little more upon the students than upon me; but it is astonishing, on the whole, with how much accuracy and tact they find out real talents.

Have you seen no spirit of disunion or jealousy excited in the class by the exercise of such a power?—No, I think young men at that age are commonly generous in their feelings; and if we address them in a proper manner we can appeal to their sense of justice with more effect at that period of life, perhaps, than at any other.

How many prizes do you give in such a class, consisting of 150, to be voted in the manner you have described?—That depends very much on the quantity of talent. There is a great diversity in that respect in different years. Last year I think the number on one side was eleven, and on the other nine or ten.

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

4 January 1827.

Do you divide the class in voting the prizes?—Yes; there is a senior and a junior side.

How many prize essays are given?—There are always two during the summer vacation, and also two during the Christmas holidays.

Do you prescribe essays before the rising of the session which are to be written in the vacation?—Yes.

Do you expect that those essays should be tolerably long ones?—Yes; and they commonly are.

What may be the average number who write for the prizes in general?—I happened to be looking to-day over the prize exercises that were written during the summer; there are about six who have written on one of the subjects, and about seven or eight on the other. Those who have written the vacation essay, upon the Difference betwixt Wit and Humour, are about seven or eight; and those who have written upon the other subject, which is a metaphysical question, are fewer, five or six. I have not yet read them all, but I think there are five or six on one, and seven or eight on the other.

In addition to these subjects of essays which you prescribe to be written during the vacation, are you in the habit of prescribing a course of reading for those who attend the second year as an exercise for the employment of their time?—No, not the second year; they are also attending the Moral Philosophy class that year.

But do you prescribe any course of reading for them in the vacation?—No, not for the class who attend the second year; they are not public students, they are merely in the private class.

Do you recommend any course of study or reading, during the vacation, for the students, after leaving you the first year?—Always; that forms a part of the concluding lecture.

When they return to you at the commencement of the next session, to attend you a second year, do you make any inquiry as to how they have followed out your directions?—I have an opportunity, very soon afterwards, of ascertaining how far they have followed out or neglected their studies, viz., at the Black-Stone examination, which occurs in the course of a month after the classes meet. The students of the former year are examined by me upon the Black-Stone exercises previous to their entering on the study of Moral Philosophy for the current session.

Is there a prize for those who excel in that examination?—Not in the Philosophy classes.

How long do you examine each young man upon the Black-Stone?—It depends upon circumstances; those who give a satisfactory account of their studies are examined for a shorter time; others, of whom we are doubtful as to their being qualified for entering a higher class, we examine at greater length.

Do you think the Black-Stone examination is an efficient one?—I think it, on the whole, a beneficial one; whether it might be made more efficient I cannot say. I am quite sure that the dread of it makes my students revise their logic.

Is it considered as a formidable examination, and one the apprehension of which excites emulation?—They are liable to be turned back if they fail in it; and they cannot but feel the disgrace of such a rejection.

Are there any alterations you would wish to suggest in the mode of that examination, by which you think the advantages resulting from it might be increased?—The only suggestion I would make is one of rather a delicate kind, as it is connected with other Universities. If young men cannot go on with their studies here, in consequence of being cast at the Black-Stone examination, they have only to go to Edinburgh, or Aberdeen, or St. Andrew's, and enter the same class there as they would have entered here; now that is hardly a punishment which does not stop them in their progress to a learned profession. If there were a concert among the Universities on this point, it would be most beneficial.

Do you think young men should not be received at another College, but that they should be forced to go back to the classes at this University?—In practice our system cannot be rendered very efficient without it.

Do you occasionally reject students at the Black-Stone examination?—Yes; I have rejected two this year.

Do you understand that rejected students go to other Colleges?—I know some have done so, and my own class suffers considerably from it. I may have lost, from this cause, eight or ten students during the present session. Mr. Sandford has a very rigorous examination on the subject of Greek. I do not know how many were rejected last year, who were intended for the Church: they could not of course enter the Moral Philosophy class in this University. I know some of them have gone to other Universities this session, where they will be admitted *pari gradu*.

Does it occur to you that it would be an improvement in the Black-Stone examination if the fee were not paid to the Professor, whose class the student proposes to enter, until after the examination has taken place?—It might be an improvement, certainly: that did not occur to me.

Is the fee returned in case the student is rejected, or is it optional with the Professor?—I do not know, from not having, as yet, drawn any fees, being merely an assistant. I believe no fees have been returned; I am not aware that the Professor has returned the fees; this is only the second year I have examined on the Black-Stone.

Is the effect of the rejection of a student, that the class into which he has entered will not answer the purpose of making up a part of the curriculum within this University?—Yes.

Would it not be an improvement in the principle of the Black-Stone examination, if it were conducted in such a way, that the student should be stopped from entering a class which he proposed to himself, and remitted to his studies in that branch in which he was found deficient?—Perhaps it might; it would require that the examination should commence earlier.

At what time does it commence now?—Some time after the 15th of November.

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

4 January 1827.

Is it not the *principle* of that examination, that the student shall be remitted to his studies, although you find that it is not followed in practice?—Yes: I believe it is followed in practice by those who intend to follow out their studies in this University; but we have no hold of them.

How does a student get a certificate who is checked in this way?—He goes to another University, or he returns back to the class immediately below, in this University.

Can he afterwards get a certificate in this University?—Yes.

If a student should come back next year, without having attended any other class here, and offer himself for examination, and be found sufficient, would he pass?—Yes.

Is the effect of rejection at the Black-Stone examination to arrest the student's progress for one year?—Yes, until he is found qualified, by possessing a competent knowledge of the subjects of study in the class which he has passed.

Is there any practical difficulty in requiring these examinations to commence earlier?—One great inconvenience would result from it: a great number of our students are employed teaching, as tutors in families or otherwise, and a great part of them do not enter until after the commencement of the course: they do not enter until the beginning of November.

Do you consider that the alteration alluded to would be an improvement for the mere purpose of the instruction of the youth?—That requires consideration. I am afraid we could not get many of our students to attend so early; we have more of the middle and lower classes of society than some of the other Universities, and they require to have the summer months to teach in—that is, from Whitsunday to Martinmas.

How long do the Black-Stone examinations go on, from the time they begin, including all classes?—They are not yet finished in the younger classes. They begin on the 15th November, and continue until, perhaps, the second week in January.

In case of a rejection, then, is it not too late for a student to go to another University to make good the session which he would lose here?—I believe they never go, during that session in which they are rejected, to another University.

As this examination has reference rather to the next session of the College than to the present, would it be an improvement if it were to take place at the conclusion of the session, instead of at the commencement?—Perhaps it might, in some respects; but, on the other hand, that would give us no pledge of the students having followed out the studies of the preceding year during the summer months.

Towards the conclusion of your session, extending to nearly seven months, do you observe any symptoms of relaxation or inattention on the part of the students, or does the application become rather more intense?—Always more intense as they approach the period for the distribution of prizes; the competition becomes extremely keen from the beginning of March till the end of April.

If the students could afford the means of remaining longer here, might it be beneficial to extend the session still farther?—Unless we had a totally different class of students, I fear it would not.

Do any considerable number of students leave the class before the expiration of the session?—Yes, a considerable number leave it in the course of April.

Of what class do those students consist?—Almost always of students from the lower class of society, who are engaged as teachers in the country.

Is there any considerable number of students who come from Ireland?—We have eight or ten in the Logic class.

Do they generally go away so early, in consequence of the want of pecuniary means to enable them to stay?—I should think entirely so; many of them are engaged as teachers.

With reference to that subject, has the propriety of a summer course ever occurred to you as being applicable to those who are not employed in teaching?—No. When I was a student at College, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Richardson occasionally taught their classes for a fortnight after the 1st of May. I attended Mr. Jardine's class on one such occasion; the students were very anxious to get away, and little good was done.

Is your time so much occupied during the winter season in examining exercises, and performing the other duties of your charge, that you have scarcely any leisure to devote to the prosecution of your studies?—My time is very much occupied, particularly from February to April, when the long exercises are given in. I have little time indeed, during that period, for the prosecution of my own studies.

Do you consider it as an object to Professors to have several months in summer, not only for relaxation, but for their own improvement?—I think a Professor could do little justice to his class if he had not that time.

Does it ever happen that a young man, who is popular with his fellow-students, by that means has a prize awarded to him, which, in your opinion, he does not merit; or that, on account of his unpopularity, he loses a prize which you think he deserves?—His popularity, or his unpopularity, may gain or lose him a grade, but it will not do much more than that.

Do you find it generally happen that the students who are distinguished in one class are likewise distinguished in the other?—I have sometimes found that young men who have got prizes in the Greek class did not distinguish themselves in the Logic class; but I certainly have almost never found a pre-eminent Greek scholar who did not maintain his place in the Logic class also. Of two young men, who carried the first and second prizes in the Greek class last session, one carried the first prize in the junior Logic, and the other, who obtained the first prize in the senior Greek, carried the fourth prize in the senior Logic class.

Do you think any young man can derive the whole benefit which your instructions are calculated to convey, unless he has previously acquired a knowledge of the principles of

67

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

4 January 1827.

language, and particularly of the learned languages?—No, he cannot understand the second branch of the course at all without it.

What is the average age of the students who enter your class?—The juniors are all under 17, and the seniors from 17 to 25.

What proportion do these two classes of students bear to each other?—It is difficult to say, but the junior side is in general the more numerous.

Do you not find that there is some practical hardship in the young students, who are anxiously devoting themselves to study with a view to obtain prizes in your class, from their being left open to competition to the students who are comparatively of a more advanced age? —The senior students are above 17, and the junior under that age. I endeavour to equalize the competition as much as possible. I very frequently give out exercises upon subjects which are more difficult than those which I usually prescribe to the class, leaving it optional to them to write them or not. The more advanced students generally write them, and the junior students seldom attempt them, except those who are anxious to distinguish themselves.

In general, are the prizes divided, giving a certain proportion to the junior, and a certain proportion to the senior students?—Yes.

Do the whole class vote the prizes for both sides?—Yes, they do.

Are there separate prizes for each class?—Yes.

Do you concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Jardine, in his Outlines of a Philosophical Education, as to the propriety of Logic being taken as the first course after the Language classes?—I do. The definition of Logic, which I lay down, is, that it is that scientific art which teaches us to think, judge, and reason, with precision and accuracy. This understood, I conceive it to be the proper preparation for all philosophical pursuits.

At what age do the young men generally come to your class?—At 16 and 17 years of years of age, the greater part of them.

Is that opinion, in regard to the order in which you think the Logic class should be attended, grounded upon the nature of the lectures you deliver, or upon the benefit which is to be derived by young minds from that system of examination, and the constant employment and exercise which accompany the lectures?—From the system of examinations and exercises, certainly. Lectures in Logic could not be made very useful at that period of life, without the other accompaniments.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you consider the peculiar benefit and advantage of the Logic class, as taught in this University, to arise, in a great degree, from the constant exercise and cultivation of the minds of the students?—I do, certainly.

Are there any other classes besides Greek and Latin, such, for instance, as Natural or Civil History, which you would wish to precede the study of Logic?—No, there are none that occur to me. Either of those branches, no doubt, might be taught in the way the Logic class has been taught, in which case it might be almost equally beneficial.

Does it ever happen that a young man attends the Logic class one year, and attends the last Greek class the same year?—Two-thirds of the Logic class do this, at least a very large proportion of them. The number may vary in different years.

Do those students attend the examination-hours in the Greek class?—They do.

Then, it is not merely the private class they attend?—No, they attend the senior division of the Greek class.

Have you, as assistant to the Professor of Logic, or from having had pupils, had any experience of the system of instruction in Logic in any other University?—One of my pupils attended the Logic class in Edinburgh. I have had no pupils who have attended any higher class than that.

Is the opinion you express, of the value of the method of teaching the Logic class here, grounded in part upon the very little progress you have had occasion to observe made by the students attending the same class in other Universities, as well as upon the progress you have perceived students to make under your own care?—My experience does not enable me to answer that question.

Does any inconvenience, in your opinion, arise, in regard to the discipline of the University, or in any other respect, from the power of electing the Lord Rector being vested in the students?—I believe all the teaching Professors feel an inconvenience from that.

Will you state the nature of that inconvenience and how it operates?—It affects the discipline and the attention of the class for some time before and some time after the election.

Do you find that it creates a good deal of canvassing?—Yes; it creates a great deal of restlessness; it is a more interesting subject to the young men than the subjects treated of in the public lectures.

Does it give rise to political discussions and divisions among the young men?—I am not in a condition to answer that question, not mingling much with the students.

Do you find that it unfixes the attention of the students?—It hurts the discipline of the class for ten days before, and perhaps ten days after.

Supposing the present system of election were to be discontinued, how would you propose that the Lord Rector should be chosen?—I have not turned my attention to that subject.

Supposing it were not discontinued, would you consider it to be an improvement if the election of the Lord Rector took place at the close rather than at the beginning of the session?—I would prefer that, if it could be done, provided it were after the voting of the prizes; otherwise, I think it might have an injurious effect, as parties might be formed, and the voting of the prizes might thereby be prejudicially affected.

In what way could you prevent the commencement of the canvass?—I think the deep

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Buchanan.

4 January 1827.

interest they feel in the voting of the prizes would very much neutralize the effect of the other; I think the former would be absorbed by the latter.

A copy of some new Regulations adopted in this University, respecting the examination for degrees in Arts, has been delivered to the Commissioners by the Principal; do you concur in the propriety of these Regulations?—My attention has been more particularly directed to that part which relates to the Logic class.

With respect to the qualifications in regard to Languages, does it occur to you that to be enabled to read and answer questions upon three books of Livy, three of the Æneid, and two books of Horace, is sufficient to entitle a man, as far as Latin classics are concerned, to the degree of Master of Arts?—It depends entirely on the mode in which the examination is conducted. I think their knowledge of Latin may be ascertained very effectually by that profession. It depends entirely on the manner in which the examination is conducted.

If the examination be conducted in a manner so as to enable the student to shew considerable proficiency in Latin, would it not be well that more books than those should be recommended?—I cannot say, not having directed my attention particularly to it. In this country the same attention is not paid to the study of the learned languages as in England. I think the highest grade in these Regulations is over-pitched; there will be difficulty to find those who will compete for the highest honour. It requires us to raise the standard of Greek and Latin literature in this country before we can get students to compete for the highest grade.

Without making the attainments in the classical languages so much an exclusive object as has been sometimes remarked the English Universities do, do you not think it is desirable to raise them higher than they have hitherto been in Scotland?—I think so.

May not a low *minimum* being required, which, on the face of it, will bestow little distinction, have the effect of leading a great proportion of students to feel, that in order to take any sort of honourable degree at all, they must take it under the second head of examination?—I think so; all the young men who have spoken to me seem anxious to compete for the higher grade or second head of examination. I have not seen any young man who has spoken of professing the *minimum*.

Is not a portion of discredit virtually thrown, in this way, upon those who limit themselves to the first class of examination alone?—I think so.

On the other hand, if a higher qualification were required for the *minimum*, would it not in itself indicate such a reasonable portion of acquirements as to lead many never to think of competing under the second head of examination?—My notion was, but I was overruled, that there should be only two grades, and that the *minimum* should be increased, and the *maximum* somewhat lowered, particularly in the Greek.

Would a young man be prevented, by the Regulations of the College, from shewing his knowledge of other books than those mentioned in the third head of examination?—Certainly not.

In the *minimum* for graduation in the classes of Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, reference is made to the particular exercises, and the particular course of study peculiar to classes in the University; is the result of that, that although the academical attendance upon some of these classes may have been given at other Universities, you could not bestow the degree on the student who came here for graduation?—Allowance would be made for the want of those exercises if he answered satisfactorily the other parts of the examination.

Does it not rather occur to you, that there should be some explanation of that kind, as to the way in which the University grants degrees, seeing that these Regulations are to be published?—Yes.

In these Regulations for candidates competing for the highest distinction, high mathematical attainments are required; does it occur to you as being expedient, that allowance should be made for young men of great acquirements who may have distinguished themselves in the Logic and Moral Philosophy classes, and the sciences connected therewith, who have no turn of mind for Mathematics?—I repeat, I am not a Member of Faculty. When the Regulations were discussed in the Faculty I was not present. I do not know the meaning attached to the Regulations by the Professors who respectively prepared them; and, therefore, I am not in a condition to be closely examined as to their import; but I understood that in some way, either in the degree itself or in the College Calendar, it should be mentioned that the student had passed with distinction through the literary classes, or through those which treat of the Philosophy of Mind; and that, if he had distinguished himself in the physical classes, it should be marked that he carried honours in Physics or Mathematics.

Is it your opinion, from what you know of this University, that the adoption of these Regulations will have the effect of exciting young men to take degrees?—I have some doubts on that subject; at the same time I should not like to give a decided opinion.

There has been no time for experiencing the effects of those Regulations since they have been adopted, has there?—They were only adopted at the beginning of this session.

What is the ground of your doubts?—The *maximum* in Greek and in the Physical Sciences is too highly pitched for the present attainments of our students; I should be afraid they would deter some young men from attempting to take the degree.

Are there any other suggestions you wish to make?—None occur to me at present. I did not expect to be called upon so soon.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

69

Glasgow, Friday, January 5, 1827.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Lawrence Hill, Esq., Writer in Glasgow, called in and examined.

ARE you College Factor of this University?—Yes, I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—Since 1818.

It is stated, in answer to the last Query of the Commissioners sent to the University of Glasgow, that the "accounts of the administration of the revenue of this College are laid from time to time before the Ordinary Visitors of the College, examined and approved of by the said Visitors, and the surplus disposed of and applied, by their advice and consent, in terms of the judgment of the Court of Session 1771;"—is there any stated and regular period at which the accounts of the revenue are laid before those Visitors?—I am not aware that there is.

What is it that determines the time of laying them before the Visitors?—I am unable to answer that question.

Are they just laid before the Visitors when it occurs to the Faculty to be fit to do so?—I presume it must be so; at least, it has never fallen to my department to lay the accounts before the Visitors; I merely lay them before the Faculty, and get them docketed by them, which I do annually.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that since your appointment as Factor, your accounts have never been laid before the Visitors?—The books, which are in an adjoining room, will themselves shew if there is any approval of them by the Visitors, but I remember of none.

Is it consistent with your knowledge, that about the time of the admission of the Lord Rector after his election, the accounts are laid before him by the Dean of Faculty, and examined and docketed?—I am sure they were not laid before the last, nor before the previous Lord Rector. I have no recollection of being present on any occasion when they were laid before him.

Into whose hands do you deliver them?—The way in which my accounts are examined is this:—I send up a schedule, or full copy of the whole, in one paper, to the College, which goes round to the Professors; and after being looked over, and the additions checked by one of the Professors, it is engrossed in the several Revenue Books; afterwards, a Committee is fixed for the examination of the vouchers, and for comparing them more particularly: that being done, a Faculty meeting is called, and the Revenue Books are docketed by the Principal and Clerk for the College, and myself.

With whom are they left?—The vouchers being delivered, are locked up in the Faculty Room press by the Clerk of Faculty, but the books remain in my hands.

(*The witness here withdrew, at the desire of the Commissioners, to bring in the several Revenue Books, in order to inform them when these had been laid before the Visitors, and the procedure thereon; and having returned, he answered*)—In September, 1821, the Revenue Books were last laid before the Visitors. Not being present upon that occasion, I had not remembered the circumstance.

Does it appear that they were then examined and approved of by the Visitors?—There is a docket signed by the Rector and Dean of Faculty.

Was there, then, any surplus disposed of, and applied by their advice and consent?—No.

When was the last occasion upon which any surplus was so applied?—That will appear from the accounts themselves. I presume that the surplus is just the balance after all the payments are made.

Will you have the goodness to read the docket, which you stated was signed by the Rector and the Dean of Faculty?—(*The witness referred to a Book.*)—This is dated College of Glasgow, September, 1821:—"We, the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculty, Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College, having seen and considered of the charge and discharge for the crops and years 1817 and 1818, do approve of the same." This is signed by the Rector and Dean.

Is there any disposal of the surplus mentioned there?—There is nothing here but the regular annual expenditure of the College, and the receipt. I think there is some misapprehension generally entertained with regard to the College revenue and expenditure. The Principal and Professors have fixed annual salaries, which are paid out of the revenue; then there are considerable sums paid out for charges for repairs, officers' salaries, and some others, and frequently property is purchased, and money lent out upon bonds, and the balance is carried to the general account for the next year. I am at present preparing, and shall afterwards exhibit, an Abstract or *Vidimus* of the whole accounts, shewing the appropriation of the revenue for the last 40 years and upwards. The surplus, in fact, is always formed into a capital, yielding a revenue in future. There is no division or disposal of the funds whatever, by order of the Rector and Dean of Faculty, or any other person desiring so much of the funds to be appropriated in this or that particular way.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that all those additions which have been made from time to time to the salaries of the Professors, from the growing increased revenue of the College, have been made by the act of the College, and just entered as ordinary matter of discharge in the Factor's accounts, without any specific resolutions of the Visitors authorising those particular augmentations?—No, quite otherwise; there has been no increase of salary, but by authority of the Visitors, nor any annual sums paid them during my time, except the regular salaries fixed by the Visitors; but I think the last augmentation of the salary took place about 1813, and that was done, I presume, by the Visitors of the College, or in a regular

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January 1827.

way. The previous augmentation was about 1802, and the Factor, of course, paid those salaries and charged them in his accounts.

Do you know whether those augmentations were made by the application of any of the principal surplus, or whether it was only made from the growing interest upon the capital so formed?—I am quite certain that they were made from the increased annual revenue of the College, or annual rent arising from former accumulations; and I have a statement prepared, if it is wished, which will shew progressively all the sums which the Professors have received in the way of salaries.

Will you be so good as to refer to the docket in November, 1815-1816, when the Lord Justice-Clerk held the office of Lord Rector, and read it?—His Lordship was here on the 3d of January, 1816; the docket is as follows:—"We, the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculty, Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College, having seen and considered the charge and discharge for crops and years 1812 and 1813, do approve of the same." It is signed by the Rector and Dean.

Will you refer to that part of the accounts which mentions the additions made to the salaries?—That must be in the College Minute-book.

In the year 1820, out of the Supplementary Revenue, there appear to be paid several sums of £85; and farther down, at another term, several sums of £50, under the head of Temporary Allowance; then, in the year 1821, there appears to be paid at each term the sum of £110, so that in the latter year there is an augmentation to a considerable extent of the salaries, over and above what was paid in 1820;—will you inform the Commissioners, if there is upon the records in your possession any resolution or act of the Visitors authorising and approving of that augmentation?—There is some mistake in that title, for though it is under the head of Temporary Allowance, it is really the augmented salary.

(*The last question repeated.*)—In the year 1820, out of the Supplementary Revenue, there appear to be paid several sums of £85; and farther down, at another term, several sums of £50, under the head of Temporary Allowance; then, in the year 1821, there appears to be paid at each term the sum of £110, so that in the latter year there is an augmentation to a considerable extent of the salaries, over and above what was paid in 1820;—is there, upon the records in your possession, any resolution or act of the Visitors authorising and approving of that augmentation, or any docket of the Visitors approving of the crop 1821?—There are no records in my possession, and I can only speak from the accounts and general information. The salaries were the same; there is no augmentation and no difference in the salaries between 1813 and immediately before or subsequent to 1820, though it is stated as Temporary Allowance; it had been so stated previously in 1815, "Temporary Allowance, so-and-so," and had always been continued under that title: but at that time the title of "Temporary Allowance" was discontinued, for it was a salary; and "Temporary Allowance" was an erroneous title to give it. Why it was stated as Temporary Allowance at first, I am not able to say, unless to mark that it had been done by anticipation, or had been ordered as an augmented salary before the actual visitation took place at which it was sanctioned. I am certain nothing additional is paid, in the way of augmented salary or temporary allowance (which is the same as augmented salary) beyond the regular fixed annual sum, although it was kept under a separate name for a few years.

In the accounts that have been returned to the Commissioners for the year 1783, the revenue of the College is divided into the heads of Ordinary Revenue, Archbishoprick Revenue, and Subdeanery Revenue; and after 1784 a new head is introduced, entitled, Supplementary Revenue;—will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners, generally, the *titles* under which the College possesses the *Ordinary* Revenue, and the purposes to which that Ordinary Revenue has been appropriated?—I believe the Ordinary Revenue consists of what arises from the property originally mortified to the College for their support.

Under what charters or grants was that property so mortified?—By the *Nova Erectio* and the Bishop's Charters, and some others; but I cannot speak with any precision.

Who is there that can give the Commissioners any information upon that subject?—I think, Dr. M'Turk. I should have endeavoured to have been able to answer upon that subject, had I been aware that the questions were to refer to the titles of the College. I am not the College agent.

Is there in your possession, as Factor of the College, any old Rental, exhibiting the property of the College at the date of the respective mortifications, and so constituted as to show whether the College are in possession of all that was then mortified?—I have seen several old Rentals, and I am certain the College are in possession of almost all the property which at any time belonged to them, that is, with the exception of what they have sold; and I am only aware of one property which has been sold.

What is the date of the oldest Rental you have found, or know of?—I think the oldest Rental is about 1705.

Is this Ordinary Revenue a fixed revenue, or does it vary in amount from year to year?—It varies, according to the prices of grain.

Does it arise from the teind-duties?—Yes.

From them alone?—The revenue consists of a variety of other articles, besides teind-duties.

Is the appropriation of the Ordinary Revenue fixed by any particular charters, or in any other way?—I do not know. I presume the charters state how it should be applied.

Are you able to state if the appropriation of the Ordinary Revenue is fixed by the charters or titles, or in what other way it has been regulated?—I presume by the charters, and by inveterate long usage.

The next branch of the revenue is the Archbishoprick Revenue; can you state to the Commissioners under what titles the College enjoy that?—They have held it under leases, renewable every 19 years, for upwards of 100 years.

Are those leases now expired?—The last expired with the crop 1824. The College got a grant from the Treasury of £800 a-year, in lieu of the profits they formerly drew from the lease.

Was the whole Archbishoprick Revenue drawn from that lease, and that alone?—Yes.

In what way, during the continuance of that lease, were the profits drawn by the College appropriated?—They were all carried into the Supplementary Revenue; the general balance was stated and applied with the other revenues of the College, and formed into a capital, whenever there was any surplus of the general revenues beyond the annual expenditure.

Are not the articles of discharge in the Archbishoprick Revenue, both formerly and recently, all kept distinct and separate, and not included under the head of the Supplementary Revenue?—There are separate accounts kept for each. I said the profits of the lease or balances of that revenue were so transferred or carried to the Supplementary Revenue.—(*The Witness withdrew: after a short time he was called in, and further examined as follows*):—

Has your attention been called particularly to the history of the revenues of the College?—It has not been called to their history in the course of my duty as Factor, but I have felt an interest in it; but I am not master of it, nor have had any occasion to be so.

Have you, in point of fact, a complete knowledge of the history of the College revenues, so as to be able to convey real information to the Commissioners?—No.

As to the Archbishoprick Revenue, it is stated that the salaries are payable by the tack; did the tack of the Archbishoprick Revenue specify the salaries to be paid to the respective Professors out of that revenue?—There were grants made to the College, in favour of different Professors, of certain salaries upliftable out of the revenues of the Archbishoprick (I am better acquainted with the history of the Archbishoprick revenue than the others). When the lease was granted, of course it was burdened with the payment of these salaries, which were, in fact, equal to the amount of the annual tack-duty payable to the Exchequer.

Under what title was the Subdeanery Revenue held?—The Subdeanery Revenue was a purchase, I have been told, of the College, by monies arising in part from a fund that had been set aside for securing a salary to the Professor of Divinity. There was a Charter got from the Crown after the purchase, in which Charter, I think, the salary payable to the Professor of Divinity is stated, and that salary, along with the Minister's stipend, is payable out of the Subdeanery teinds.

Is the amount of the Subdeanery Revenue fixed, or does it vary from year to year?—It varies according to the fiars, and consists entirely of teind-duties.

At what date was that purchase made to which you have alluded?—I cannot say; but it was before 1700.

Do you know from what source, or by whom, the money with which the purchase was made was set aside for the maintenance of the Professor of Divinity?—I do not.

In 1784 and subsequent years, there is a separate branch of revenue, entitled a Supplementary Revenue; will you have the goodness to mention the sources from which it arises, and the meaning of that distinct head of the accounts?—I observed formerly, that it was the custom to carry forward the profit arising from each of these revenues, viz., from the Archbishoprick, Ordinary, and Subdeanery Revenues, always under these particular accounts respectively; but, of course, the revenue of the Archbishoprick (which was actually permanent, the lands having been all feued out before the Reformation) could be no more than £1,400 a-year, or whatever the grain-feu and teind-duties yielded formerly to the Archbishop; there had, however, formerly been brought into, or carried forward under this description of revenue, all the investments that the College had formerly made from the profits of the lease; and the same was the case with regard to the Subdeanery. In 1784, it was thought proper that the Revenue Books of the Subdeanery and Archbishoprick should contain no more than the actual or the true and original revenue of the Archbishoprick and Subdeanery respectively. Hence another revenue arose, as a matter of course, out of the former accumulations by the College, which they had made from these or any other sources, and this was titled the Supplementary Revenue Account.

Do you understand if originally the whole of the Supplementary Revenue arose from profits made by the College, or from the other three revenues?—I do.

In point of fact, is the whole of that Supplementary Revenue surplus?—I observe there is also brought into the Supplementary Revenue any feus that have been made, and, in fact, every new receipt which has arisen at any time since 1784.

In point of fact, is the whole of the Supplementary Revenue (which made a new branch of accounts in 1784) *surplus?*—It entirely originated in surplus, and into that account all the surplus revenue and new receipts continue to be carried. It is, in point of fact, the account of the Surplus Revenues.

You have stated, that if there were any new feus, the feu-duties were included in the Supplementary Revenue as a new article of income; will you have the goodness to mention whether the number of those feus have been increased since the formation of that separate head of account, or whether the feus now possessed by the College are the same which they held in 1784, without addition?—All the feus made prior to 1784, drawn from the Ordinary Revenue, from the Archbishoprick Revenue, or in any other way, continue still to be brought to the credit of such other revenues whereunto they strictly belong. But there are different feus which have lately been made (among others, those in College-street and elsewhere, of

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

4 January 1827.

property purchased by the College, and partly out of the Supplementary Revenue,) and these are all brought into the Supplementary Revenue, on the principle that I have stated, that the others may continue to be shewn, as nearly as possible, such as they originally were.

From the earliest date of the accounts that have been transmitted to the Commissioners, there is in the Archbishoprick Revenue an annual sum of £100 carried to the account of the Ordinary Revenue; what is the meaning of that particular appropriation of £100?—The Ordinary Revenue was originally, and indeed has generally been, insufficient to pay the proper annual charges upon it. The College had a grant from Queen Anne of £100 a-year from the Archbishoprick Revenues, for supplying the deficiencies of the Ordinary Revenue. Of course, the lessees of the Archbishoprick were bound to pay this sum. It was carried, therefore, from the Archbishoprick Revenue to the credit of the Ordinary Revenue, and stated under the ordinary receipts of the latter revenue, but it is now discontinued, the grant having been lately renounced.

Have you the accounts for 1784 here?—Yes.

From the accounts you have presented to the Commissioners it would appear that, in 1784, there is, for the first time, a payment of an additional salary out of this new branch of the accounts, namely, the Supplementary Revenue to the Principal and the Professors, of £30 each; is there any act of the Visitors authorising that first payment of additional salary?—I presume there was. There are no acts of the Visitors in the account-books, nor any orders by the Visitors at all to be found there; merely an approbation of the accounts, or docket thereto, by the Visitors.

Is there, in the dockets of these accounts, any express appropriation of this part of the surplus revenue, first paid in 1784, to the Professors?—There can be no order for any appropriation; but there is the approval of the Visitors.

Is there the general approval of these accounts?—Yes; and there will be, I have no doubt, a previous order in the Minute-book, directing these additional salaries to be paid.

As there seems to be a very great and rapid increase in this branch of the Supplementary Revenue within the last 15 or 20 years, in what way is that great increase to be explained?—Lately the College received a legacy from Dr. Hamilton, of £10,000 and upwards.

Is that entered in the accounts?—Yes.

Of what year?—In the accounts of crop 1823. In case of there being any misunderstanding with regard to what I said of 1813, it will be noticed that I always speak by the crops for which the teinds are due; for it is under that title the accounts of all the receipts are kept; all the receipts and payments are invariably made in the subsequent years. Dr. Hamilton's legacy is there stated at £11,442, being the principal and interest, or dividends, which had accrued on it at the time it was paid over.

Is the principal of that stated as an addition, or the interest thereof, to this revenue?—That sum was accumulated, with the other surplus, into a capital.

But is the amount of that sum, the £10,000 which you mentioned, stated at once as an addition to the total surplus of the revenue, or is it the interest that is computed in the manner in which the accounts are made up?—Merely interest, in stating the revenue in the paper which I sent to the Commissioners, which comprehended the annual revenue and expenditure of these years.

You are aware that will only account for the proportional increase of that money?—No more; just the increase of the revenue itself.

Will you have the goodness to state from what particular sources the great and rapid increase of the Supplementary Revenue, within the last fifteen years, has been derived?—If the Commissioners will allow me to look over the accounts, I will be able to say in a short time. I think there has been no *extraordinary* increase of the annual Supplementary Revenue.

Are you in possession of a copy of the will, or any other deed, by which that bequest was left to the College?—I am.

Can you state generally the purposes for which that bequest was left, and to whom?—To the College.

Do you mean to the whole University, or the Faculty, or to whom?—I mean to the Faculty of the College, consisting of the Principal and 13 Professors.

Were the purposes of the bequest specified?—No; it was stated in the will that the Testator was sure the College would apply it to the most proper purposes; and he left it to themselves entirely, to make any appropriation of it they thought best. I believe, when they heard of the legacy, but before they received it, the College thereupon expended nearly the amount in the new buildings in the court behind, which were called the Hamilton Buildings.

When did Dr. Hamilton die?—A considerable number of years ago.

Did he die abroad?—Yes.

There was given to the Commissioners a sort of Abstract of the Revenue and the Expenditure of the College of Glasgow for the last three years, what is the meaning of that?—It should be the Annual Revenue.

In that abstract the amount of the whole gross annual revenue is stated to be £9109, and in the accounts which have been subsequently transmitted, the gross charge for crop 1823 is £22,790; in what way do you explain the difference between that abstract first transmitted and the accounts which have been subsequently called for?—I believe the accounts were not subsequent ones; one was merely the annual receipt and annual expenditure, of which the Commissioners got the abstract. The charge against the Factor includes principal sums

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January 1827.

received, among the rest Dr. Hamilton's legacy, and the balance of the former years' accounts; but I will hand in an arithmetical statement of the difference between those two sums.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the principal of that sum of Dr. Hamilton's bequest was stated as an article of charge against you in that year's account?—Yes.

In the course of the last three or four years there appears to have been an increase in the revenue from £9,000 to £22,000; do you account for that by the circumstance of the whole principal of Dr. Hamilton's bequest being stated as an article of charge against you?—That will account for the increase of the charge against the Factor; but it will not account for such an increase of the annual revenues, because it is merely interest that is stated as such.

Are the whole articles of discharge which are entered in that account of crop 1823 annual articles of discharge?—In the abstract I sent there are only entered the articles of annual expenditure, and which occur regularly; but there are not entered in that abstract any of the investments, or money lent out on bond, or sums paid for the new buildings which were erected just in that year.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the whole annual revenue for the year 1823 was only £9,109, as stated in that abstract originally sent?—Certainly.

Do you keep the accounts of the funds for the bursaries?—Yes, of all, except the Duchess of Hamilton's.

By whom is that account kept?—By Mr. William Meikleham, writer in Glasgow.

Is that kept under the administration of the College?—It is by appointment of the College; it had formerly been kept by Mr. William Lindsay, writer in Glasgow, upon whose death Mr. Meikleham was appointed.

Are the accounts with regard to the bursaries all kept separate and distinct from the other funds, or are they mixed up with other branches of the revenue?—There are some bursaries so stated, for which specific sums were given to the College for the purpose of insuring the annual payment or sums received by the College (I do not know in what way they may have been applied), but which, of course, the College is debtor for, and obliged to account for the annual interest thereof, or of an equivalent sum, for the payment of the bursary. But the other bursaries, of which separate accounts are kept, have separate property, and none of the annual sums which the Commissioners see stated there form any part of the annual revenue of these foundations, for which there are separate accounts kept.

The Commissioners have not yet received a statement of the bursary accounts, what is the reason of that?—I sent a Return, prepared by Dr. M'Turk and myself, stating what the funds were belonging to the different bursaries; but the Commissioners have not received any account of them.

Is there a separate account kept for each bursary, for the purpose of which funds or lands, or any other subjects, were mortified to the College?—There are some of them, of which, as I mentioned, no separate account is kept, where the College is merely a debtor, and is obliged to pay the interest or bursary; but there are others for which quite distinct or separate accounts are kept.

Do those accounts exhibit the accumulations upon each of those bursaries when the funds yield more than the specific sum payable to different persons?—Yes; the surplus, after paying the bursaries, is carried forward to the credit of the particular fund.

In what way has the surplus, when there has been one, been applied, or has it ever been applied in any way whatever?—It is always applied or added to the bursaries, for the special purpose of the mortification.

Are the Commissioners to understand from that answer, that in every instance where there has been an increase in the annual income applicable to particular bursaries, over and above the specific sum payable to them, that the amount has been divided among the Bursars of the particular foundations?—No, I do not think it is; it has been formed into a capital to increase the stock of the foundation. For instance, there was the Walton Bursaries: the property consisted only of land; it has now upwards of £1000 in money, besides the land, and a sum of money lent out at interest.

Is each year's interest added to the principal when it exceeds the amount payable to each Bursar?—Yes.

Is that the case with regard to all bursaries where there has been such a surplus?—Certainly.

Will you have the goodness to furnish to the Commissioners a statement of the amounts of the funds originally mortified for each bursary, or the annual income for each bursary arising from lands, of the sums payable to each Bursar, and of the present amount of the surplus stock accumulated for each of these bursaries?—Yes.

In any instance has any part of the accumulation or the surplus been applied to any other purpose, so far as is consistent with your knowledge, during your time?—The only sum I am aware of, was a sum of £1,300, arising from a mortification by the Countess of Forfar to the College; by which mortification or will the College were expressly authorised to apply a surplus, when it arose, in such a way as they thought fit; and they applied it towards building the new hall, or chapel, or some building connected with the College.

In what year was that?—(*The witness referred to a book*).—It is stated in the accounts of 1811.

Is that the only sum that has been applied?—It is the only sum I recollect being applied; and I observe it is stated to be "in terms of the minute of Faculty of the 27th and 28th of January, 1811."

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January 1827.

Was that minute of Faculty approved of by the Lord Rector?—I cannot answer any such questions at all.

What is the book from which you make that statement?—The account-book of that particular bursary.

Is the minute of Faculty quoted there?—I see a memorandum in a different hand: "In terms of the minute of Faculty of 27th and 28th of January 1811, £1,300."

It appears, in one of the deeds submitted to the Commissioners, that there are five bursaries instituted by Queen Mary; are the College in possession of all the lands mortified for those bursaries?—I am not in the receipt of any special sum for payment of those bursaries.

It appears that, in 1563, five bursaries were erected in the College of Glasgow by Queen Mary, and that there are certain lands mortified for the purpose; namely, 13 acres of land lying beside the city, the manse and kirk-room of the Friars Predicators, 10 merks of annual rent payable out of sundry tenements within the city, 20 merks of annual rent payable yearly from the Nethertown of Hamilton, 10 bolls of farm-meal, to be taken up yearly out of certain lands within the bounds of the Lennox, and 10 merks to be taken yearly of the lands and lordship of Avondale; are the College in possession now of those lands?—The College receive a sum from the Duke of Hamilton. It is likely enough these may form part of the lands from which the Ordinary Revenue is drawn, but I cannot speak with any certainty, or from positive knowledge.

Do you or not understand that there are any five Bursars maintained distinctly upon that foundation of Queen Mary?—I have no knowledge, and made no return of those.

Are those bursaries mentioned in the returns of the accounts of the College?—There is a return given of all the deeds and mortifications of bursaries belonging to the College.

Are there any bursaries maintained upon that distinct and separate foundation?—There certainly is no separate account of Queen Mary's bursaries.

Can you tell the Commissioners what those 13 acres of land lying in the city of Glasgow, and appropriated expressly for those bursaries, are?—No, I really do not know.

Then, if the College are in possession of the funds mortified by that deed for the five bursaries, is it your impression that they are all carried to the Ordinary Revenue in some way or other, and not appropriated upon the terms of the foundation?—If they are in the hands of the College, I have no doubt their annual proceeds are carried to the credit of the Ordinary Revenue, or any other of the general revenues of the College.

Are they specifically appropriated to the maintenance of five bursaries?—There is no specific application of them given in *.

Are there any other bursaries, the funds of which have been so transferred to the College revenues, and applied for other purposes?—I am not aware that there are any.

It appears that there are directions in the Act of Visitation of 1727, as to the manner in which the accounts of the bursaries should be kept; has your attention been directed to that clause of the Act of Visitation?—My attention has been directed to it with reference to the manner in which the general accounts of the College should be kept, but not with reference to the mortifications.

The Act of Visitation directs that there shall be an account of the mortifications and of the Bursars on each mortification, and that the numbers of the Bursars be kept up by the College, though the Patrons neglect to present; and that no bursary be divided or dismembered, but the whole sum in every burse shall be bestowed on one person, either presented by the Patrons, or admitted by the Faculty, without prejudice to the Patrons or their successors, of consent to join two or more bursaries into one, if they can agree thereon: has your attention been directed to that clause of the Act of Visitation in keeping your accounts?—My attention has not been particularly directed to it.

Have you had occasion to read the directions in the Act of Visitation, as to the manner in which the general accounts of the Factor are to be kept?—Yes, I have given attention to that.

Are the accounts kept in conformity with those regulations?—In answering that question in the Return, I stated that they had not been kept by journal and ledger, which is the mode in which they were directed to be kept. It gave me a good deal of thought how to get this done. I found it had been attempted by Mr. Morthland (whose books are in this room, in a very large and unfinished state) in 1777, and this mode was again tried about 1789, and the attempt failed from the same cause, viz., the extremely voluminous manner in which they were kept, arising from the great multitude of heritors or debtors from whom the revenues are collected: I again attempted, however, to try if proper books could be made up on a simpler and less cumbersome scale, but still consistent with the rule laid down in the Visitation, and embracing the whole four revenues in one set; and I have continued to keep such separate set of accounts or additional books in that way, but I could not alter of course (and would have been presumptuous to abandon) that plan which has been continued so long, for one in which two of my predecessors had failed; and, therefore, I continue to keep the accounts as the College requested, according to the accustomed mode; but I have also the additional books or separate set of accounts, commencing with crop 1821-1822, in which I endeavour to conform to the Visitation referred to, and I hope it will hereafter be possible to bring the whole into that shape, and so to keep them.

Is 1784 the first year in which the accounts are kept under the head of Supplementary Revenue?—Yes.

In the Supplementary Revenue of 1784, article 2d, there is mentioned, "the Feu-duties of Stobcross and Balgray, and the Composition for the entry of Vassals;" these appear to

* Four poor students in King James' Charter. Appendix, p. 15, 16.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

form part of the Archbishoprick Revenue in 1777, and in the year 1783, the preceding year; can you explain the reason of that?—It was a purchase perhaps by the College, or the investment out of the profits of the Archbishoprick Revenue, in which accounts it was stated.

Do you mean that this Supplementary Revenue had a retrospect?—Yes.

In 1783, under the head of Archbishoprick Expenditure, there is one article in these words, "Allowed the Compter, on account of his long service and other considerations during his management, £4,184. 1*s.* 4*d.*;" does it appear by what authority that allowance was made?—There was a law-suit between the College and the Factor and his Cautioners, about his accounts. This account is not docketed by the College. There is a notarial certificate subjoined to it, by Mr. Grahame, the College agent, certifying the same to be correctly engrossed from a holograph account given in, in the hand-writing of Mr. Morthland: "I, Robert Grahame, Notary-public, certify and attest, that what is above written is a just and true copy," &c.

There is a large charge in the Ordinary Revenue, in 1821 and 1822, for house and window duty; does that include the house and window duty chargeable on the houses of the Professors?—Yes.

As well as on the College buildings?—Yes.

In crop 1821 a considerable sum is stated as the expenses of the College, or a proportion of them, during the King's visit to Edinburgh; do you know in what way that charge was authorised?—By a minute of the Faculty.

Was that the only warrant upon which you paid it, or was there any Act of the Visitors presented to you to warrant that payment?—Merely a precept under the hands of the Principal.

There are two sums stated as being for the purchase of stock in the Gas Company and the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, in 1821 and 1822; by what authority was that appropriation of the surplus made?—By the authority of the Faculty.

Has that account of March, 1822, in which the purchase of the Canal stock was made, ever yet been submitted to the Visitors?—No.

Was this purchase just made from part of the savings or profits?—Exactly.

Do you consider that as a beneficial investment?—Yes; and it has turned out so.

Is that an appropriation of part of the surplus which does not appear to have received the sanction of the Visitors?—None of the accounts, subsequently to 1821, have been submitted to them; so far as I understand, the Faculty had the power of administering the funds, and the accounts afterwards would fall to be submitted to and approved of by the Visitors.

There is a sum of money mentioned for a subscription to Watt's Monument, in the year 1823; under what authority was that paid?—By a minute of the Faculty.

There are two salaries paid to two ladies—Miss Fowlis and Mrs. Irving; under what authority are those paid, or who are those persons?—I am not quite sure who they are: I believe they are gratuitous pensioners of the College; one is a relation of Dr. Hamilton, who left the legacy.

A sum of £65 is paid in one or two years to Dr. Couper for prizes: is that a sum paid for prizes to Dr. Couper's class?—I am not aware of the application, or the distribution which he may have made, but he has no class.

Do you know for what purpose that sum is paid to him?—For the purpose of purchasing prizes for the whole College. Dr. Couper acts as clerk, and takes any trouble of that kind.

Do you know if his salary, as clerk, is £21 a year?—Yes, I think it is.

In 1801 there appears to be a sum of £1,500 lent to Dr. Jeffray, who is one of the Professors; has that sum been repaid, or on what security does it stand?—Upon lands in the Barony parish.

Has that sum been repaid?—No.

Has the interest been annually paid?—Regularly.

It is upon heritable security, is it?—Yes.

Are all the loans of the College made in the same way?—No.

It appears there is a loan in 1819 to Professor Millar; is that upon heritable security?—No; upon the security of Canal shares.

There is a bond given by Professor Mylne in 1804; is that an heritable bond?—He pays no interest, I think. I think it is not so stated in the accounts—it must be paid up.

What other loans are there which are not upon heritable security?—I have a loan of £7,000 on Canal stock, and there are considerable sums lent upon road and other bonds.

In addition to the tolls, is there the additional personal security of the subscribers of those bonds?—Yes.

Do those bonds also have the security of certain trustees upon those roads?—Yes.

There is a loan to Mr. Scott of Aitkenhead; is that upon heritable security?—That was upon heritable security; it is paid up; the money was lent out upon Canal stock. The loan of £3,000 to Mr. Monteith is upon the security of the Glasgow Waterworks.

Are the Canal shares transferred to the College?—They stand in the College name.

You cannot dispose of them?—No.

In the account of the Supplementary Revenue for 1824 there is a note of the interest of the money payable by different individuals; will you just go over them, and mention on what security the different loans stand?—Galloway and Anderson's is on heritable security; Dr. Jeffray's is heritable security; the two next, Gorbals and Kilbride road, are road securities; Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane's, heritable security; the next four are road-bonds and heritable security; Mr. Christie's is on heritable security; the Greenock road is on road-bonds, with collateral security; Galloway and Jeffray's on heritable security.

Are these heritable securities free of all incumbrances?—I am not clerk or writer. I have no doubt that Messrs. Grahame and Mitchell, the College Writers, will take care of that.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

Muirhouse road is a road-bond; Gorbals and Chapelton are on road-bonds; Professor James Millar's is on Canal shares; Carlisle road is a road bond, with collateral securities; L. Hill's, by Bogle and Ferguson, that is my bond, for which there is a transfer of Monkland Canal shares.

What is the meaning of that expression, Bogle and Ferguson?—They are the persons from whom the shares were purchased; it was paid to them. I paid £9,600 for Canal shares bought from them, and they transferred the stock direct to the College. As to the loan to the Hunterian Museum, I did not manage the funds at that time; it was just a transfer or accommodation to that fund, without any security at all.

How do you explain the last article, William Scouller, Barr's house and garden?—It is William Scouller, who is the feuar of the property that went under the name of Barr's house and garden.

In 1811 there are very large disbursements for new buildings, and these are continued for several years afterwards; were those additional houses for Professors, or were they buildings for the College Hall?—For the Hall.

By what authority was that money so invested?—The buildings were erected by order of the Faculty.

In 1820, and in most of the other years, there appears to be a payment of £79 to the Professor Lockhart Muirhead; for what purpose is that payment made?—It was by some arrangement between him and the Faculty.

Is it for his salary?—As an addition, I believe, in consequence of a decree he got, but I cannot explain it.

Do you know whether there is any Act of the Visitors authorising and directing that payment?—I cannot say, I am sure.

Is it paid him annually now?—Yes.

Have there been any feus by the College since you were Factor?—Yes.

What feus have been made?—They are within the burgh, and consist of ground-annuals; but I have no list of them here.

Can you make out a list of them?—Certainly.

Can you state to the Commissioners by what authority these feus have been made?—By order of the Faculty.

Will you be enabled to state to the Commissioners, from the documents in your possession, in regard to such feus as have been made, in what way they had been mortified or left to the College?—I cannot say with regard to that; I can only describe where they are locally situated.

Taking, for instance, this particular house of Mr. Scouller, Barr's, will you not be able to state the titles, or how that property came into the possession of the College?—I am not sure if I can; but I will endeavour.

Can you state whether those feus were disposed of by public roup or privately?—I believe they are all privately; I think so.

Have any of those feus been granted in regard to any part of the College garden?—I cannot answer that question, for I am not locally acquainted even with what garden ground belonged to the College, or the old College boundaries at all.

There is a sum of £10 paid by the Magistrates for St. John's Church, a ground annual; was not that ground part of the garden?—I believe all the ground in that neighbourhood was a purchase of the College.

Was the feu of the College garden made before you were Factor?—I cannot say what is called the garden or not; I know that all the different feus and contracts mention exactly the description of the property feued, but not what name it formerly had.

Can you state whether in your time any part of the grounds of the proper College Garden has been diminished or curtailed by feus?—I rather think so, but I cannot say whether it was really the College Garden; it is my general impression that it was.

In the Supplementary Expenditure of crop 1824 there is an annuity mentioned, for Dr. Brown of St. Andrews; it is called Mr. James Brown's annuity; amounting to no less than £165 a-year; can you explain that?—I cannot speak in regard to that with confidence. I believe Mr. Brown was a Professor in this University, and it was found necessary or expedient he should resign, which he agreed to do upon getting this annuity.

In answer to the Requisition of the Commissioners there has been a Return of the Salaries given; was that furnished by you?—It must have been so.

The charge on the Ordinary Revenue there is stated to be £422; upon looking to the crops 1816-1817, and others, that sum varies; can you explain that?—Part of it is paid according to the fiar prices of grain.

Are the Commissioners to understand that this sum, which is returned as a fixed sum, is liable to be increased or diminished?—The Principal has a salary which fluctuates in part according to the price of grain.

Without reference to payments to individual Professors, is the total charge for salaries upon the Ordinary Revenue liable to change?—No; there is no change whatever upon the salaries of any revenue, except where the salaries were augmented.

In looking to the charges in different years on the Ordinary Revenue, it appears the total charge for salaries on the Ordinary Revenue differs from that which is returned to the Commissioners, which is limited to £422, it being nearly £500 in some years; can you explain that?—It must be entirely owing to the difference in the price of grain.

Are the different salaries paid to Professors out of that Ordinary Revenue a proportion of teinds, or are they the whole teinds, or in what way do the salaries fluctuate?—I can only answer that by stating what the amount of the respective salaries is.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

Are all the salaries payable to Professors, chargeable on the Ordinary Revenue, fixed sums, or do any or all of them vary?—They are all fixed sums, or fixed quantities of grain.

Are any of them paid in grain except the Principal's?—Not from the Ordinary Revenue.

There is a payment from the Ordinary Revenue of £2,000 to the Botanic Garden; can you state by what authority that appropriation was made?—By the Faculty.

Do you pay all accounts?—Yes.

When an account is presented to you for payment is there an order upon it in writing for that purpose?—Yes.

By whom is it signed?—By the Principal.

Is that done always?—Always, except in some petty disbursements.

Does that order state to what account each article is to be put down, whether to the Ordinary or to the Supplementary Revenue?—No.

What rule do you follow in that respect?—According to what the subject of the payment refers to, and consideration of what revenue it has been in use to charge such payments to.

Are you ever at a loss as to which revenue you should set disbursements down, and how do you do in such a case?—I put every thing mostly under the Ordinary Revenue, such as repairs of the houses, and all contingent charges.

Do allthese articles for the repairs of the Professors' houses come to you certified with an order from the Principal?—Yes, always.

With regard to the Supplementary Revenue, are none of the disbursements charged against it directed so to be charged by the precept of the Principal?—No. I never saw a precept from the Principal directing any thing to be charged to that revenue.

Do you get instructions upon that subject?—No.

Suppose it shall be considered or holden, that the Supplementary Revenue is surplus, in what way are the charges against that surplus, which it is the peculiar duty of the Visitors to sanction, brought under their notice?—The Visitors see the supplementary accounts like the rest, and docket them all.

Do they only see the accounts after the whole expenditure is made?—Yes.

Does it not then appear, that the judgment and experience of the Factor, and not any resolution of the Faculty, is the rule by which the charges are made on the Ordinary Revenue, or the surplus?—I do not think that much is left to the discretion of the Factor, in regard to charging the accounts I pay; for I usually look to the former accounts, to see to which revenue I should set them down.

If, from the commencement of such article of expenditure, it was the Factor, and not a resolution of the Faculty, or a precept of the Principal who was to direct the charge, is not that the same, only carrying the matter further back?—I cannot say with regard to that. I do not see the necessity for separate Revenue Books at all.

Is not a separate salary for the Factor allowed for each of these?—Yes.

There is a small article in the accounts, which is continued from 1809 to 1817, in the Ordinary Revenue; it is called Fencing School, Dr. Jeffray, £5; it is omitted altogether out of the Ordinary Revenue in 1820 and downwards; can you explain that?—I do not know any thing about it.

Did Dr. Jeffray get possession of what was formerly the Fencing School?—I suppose he got it, and paid rent for it.

How does it happen that he does not rent for it now?—I am not able to answer that.

There appears to be a loan to the Methodist Society; upon what security was that made?—Upon heritable security.

There are charges for Dr. Brown's annuity and Mrs. Irving's annuity; upon what authority are those charged against the Supplementary Revenue?—Of course Mrs. Irving's annuity being charged against the Supplementary Revenue must be in consequence of the fund being brought to the credit of the Supplementary Revenue in respect of which it is paid.

There is a payment of £100 to Principal Taylor, per bill on Edinburgh; what is the meaning of that?—I cannot say what it is.

It appears that for several years the expenses of the Professors attending the General Assembly are paid out of the College revenue; do you know by what authority that is done?—There is a precept from the Principal sent to me for any sum of that kind.

Has it been the constant practice to defray the expense of the Representative of the University going to the General Assembly?—No; I am not aware of it.

What is the meaning of an article in crop 1824, "Remitted James Reid, Esq., Edinburgh, dues of passing accounts in Exchequer?"—That is for the accounts of the Archbishoprick, for which we pay a tack-duty, and we have to exhibit the receipts of the Bursars and the Professors.

Who is James Reid?—He is Deputy-Auditor of the Exchequer.

Have you mentioned the date of the payment of £2,000 for the Botanic Garden?—It was at two or three different times, first £1,200, then 400, and then £400; when the Botanic Garden was instituted, the College agreed to give £2,000.

How long ago was that?—The Botanic Garden was instituted in 1816.

In the Ordinary Expenditure of 1817 there is a marking of the interest of £1,500 for the half year, £37. 10*s.*; then in November, the same sum, and in February, interest of £1,500, as at Candlemas, £300; in all, there is a payment of £375 stated as the interest of £1,500: is that the same sum as the £2,000?—Exactly; the College, by a negotiation, agreed to pay £2,000 at a particular time.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

But do the items just mentioned refer to the same sum of £2,000?—Yes, to the same sum, and the interest.

In the Supplementary Revenue, on the charge side of crop 1814, there is a sum of £280 mentioned as lent to Grahame and Mitchell, secured on College buildings; what is the meaning of that entry?—That is a sum which has been paid up.

Was it a loan to the Agents of the College, or what is the meaning of the loan by the College being said to be secured on the College buildings?—It is on a feu in College-street; they were proprietors of one part of the houses there. The same is the case with Galloway and Anderson.

Are there any allowances or any payments made to the Professors, directly or indirectly, over and above those stated upon the face of the accounts?—Not to my knowledge.

Does it appear, from the vouchers and tradesmen's accounts presented to you, if they are for repairs, or work done about the houses or about the buildings?—I have latterly been distinguishing the repairs of Professors' houses from the other repairs for the improvement of the fabric, but they are all in general kept under the title of Miscellaneous Account; but the work done appears clearly, for every account bears upon it where the work was performed.

Are these all charged against the Ordinary Revenue?—Yes.

Do these charges of tradesmen's accounts, against the Ordinary Revenue, go to diminish the surplus which otherwise would be carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—Of course, if there were any surplus in the Ordinary Revenue it would be carried to the Supplementary Revenue.

Then, the more expenditure which is so defrayed out of the Ordinary Revenue, the less surplus is carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—Of course; and for some time, I think, there has always been a deficiency in the Ordinary Revenue, which has been defrayed out of the surplus of other revenues.

The amount of the Ordinary Revenue in 1784 is £1,539, and in 1824 it is £3,539; can you explain how it was increased?—It received a considerable increase from the valuation of the teinds in the parish of Kilbride, Govan, and other parishes.

Upon what principle was the whole of that increase not carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—Because it arose from the proper or original ordinary annual revenue of the College, to which the teinds of those parishes had been mortified.

It appears that the principle of forming this Supplementary Revenue from 1784, as previously explained by you, was, that every thing in the shape of profit or addition might be classed under different branches of revenue, and that what was to be considered as surplus was formed into a Supplementary Revenue; now, when an increase took place in the Ordinary Revenue, upon what principle was it that this surplus above the former year's revenue was not carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—When a surplus arose upon the Ordinary Revenue, after paying the expenditure thereon, it was always carried to the credit of the general Supplementary Revenue.

But the annual charges on the Ordinary Revenue having greatly increased since 1784, by tradesmen's accounts and other articles of that description, is it to be understood that that increase of the charge alone prevented the increase of the Ordinary Revenue being carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—I cannot say whether the balance was thrown on that side of the account by tradesmen's accounts, or from what other circumstances; but if in any year the annual charge against the Ordinary Revenue account, for tradesmen's accounts or otherwise, created a loss and a deficiency in the Ordinary Revenue, that in like manner was carried to the debit of the Supplementary Revenue.

Then, in proportion as the Ordinary Revenue increased, instead of that being carried as surplus to the Supplementary Revenue, the amount has been more than met by the increased annual charges against the Ordinary Revenue?—Precisely so.

In 1813, there is a bond given by R. Graham and J. Hill; and the security of 30 shares in a Canal Company; was there a loan made to those individuals?—Yes, upon the security of Canal shares.

Is that distinct and separate from the loan of £7,000?—It is quite distinct; it is paid off.

With regard to the Archbishoprick Revenue, which also increases, and the Subdeanery Revenue, the increase occurring after 1784 was not carried to the Supplementary Revenue, but met by increased charges on those branches of revenue?—I think not. In 1784 the Archbishoprick Revenue was £1,154.

In 1824, the Archbishoprick Revenue was £1,811, and the Subdeanery £847, and afterwards it was doubled; how did these additions arise?—In the Subdeanery, it was from the valuation of the teinds.

How come the charges on those funds to keep pace with the amount?—It must have been in the Archbishoprick, from the difference in the price of grain and kains.

Can you explain how the charges on these respective funds come to keep pace with their increased amount?—Because they are just fixed annual charges, and no more.

Did the charges increase also?—In the Subdeanery they increased. The minister's stipend there was lately so much increased as to exhaust the whole receipts of one parish, the parish of Cadder, whence we now draw no revenue. The Subdeanery has suffered considerably by ministers' augmentations; but there are no other burdens on the Subdeanery Revenue, except the Professor of Divinity's salary, ministers' stipends, and such annual Bursars as the College have charged against that revenue.

Does it appear that the Visitors who examined these accounts were always the same description of officers?—So far back as I see, they are.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

Have they been always the Rector and Dean of Faculty?—Yes, always the Rector and Dean of Faculty. During the time Principal Taylor was minister of the High Church, he attended, I see; but there were always the Rector and Dean of Faculty.

Is that examination made every year, or once in two years?—It is done occasionally; it is not done every year.

Is it done once in every two years?—No.

Will you look into the book before you, from 1810 downwards, and see in what years they docketed the accounts?—On the 8th of June, 1810, there was a docket, certified by the Rector and Dean of Faculty; on the 28th of October, 1813, there was another by the same Visitors: in 1816 there was another by the same; in 1819 and in 1821 there was another by the same; and that is the last.

For how many years is the Rector chosen?—One; but he is re-elected sometimes.

Are those dockets which are there certified by the Rector, upon his first admission into office, or at the conclusion of his holding it?—The last docket which is certified by the Rector was in September, 1821, which of course must be towards the end of his office, as he was elected in November.

Are these entries or dockets preceded by any statement by any other parties?—The accounts are always annually examined and docketed by the Faculty, and the docket of the accounts signed by the Principal, the Clerk of Faculty, and the Factor.

Does that immediately precede the certificate?—Yes.

In point of fact, have the Principal and Masters of the Faculty settled with the Factor before the accounts are presented to the Visitors?—Yes, of course.

In the settlement with the Factor, is a discharge given to him?—Yes.

Is it *after* that discharge that the accounts are laid before the Visitors?—Yes, the accounts are between the Faculty and the Factor.

Will you state the terms of that docket which immediately precede the approval of the Rector?—There is a separate one in 1821. This is dated 9th day of May, 1820: "The Masters of the College have examined a variety of accounts given into them by Lawrence Hill, writer in Glasgow, their factor, of his intromission with the teinds and rents of that part of the College revenue called the Ordinary Revenue, for crop 1818; and find that the charge of the revenue amounts to £6,123. 4*s*. 9½*d*., and the sum of the discharge to £5,466. 2*s*. 6¼*d*.; and that the charge exceeds the discharge in the sum of £657. 2*s*. 3¼*d*., with which last sum the Factor has debited himself in the general account for the year 1818, annexed to the account of the Supplementary Revenue for that year; and as there is contained in the last article of discharge a sum of arrears, amounting to £698. 7*s*. 8*d*., the Factor is to charge himself with that sum, and account for it in his account of the Ordinary Revenue for next year. And the said Masters do allow and approve of the said accounts, having received the documents thereof; and hereby, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, discharge the said Lawrence Hill, his heirs and successors, and all others concerned, of his intromissions with the Ordinary Revenue, and the said sum of arrears above mentioned; and, on the other hand, the said Lawrence Hill does hereby discharge the Masters of the said College, and their successors and assigns, of all demands on account of the Factor for the Ordinary Revenue of the said year. In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Corrie, clerk to Lawrence Hill, are subscribed."

In the course of that year was there a surplus from the Ordinary Revenue?—Yes.

Upon what principle was that surplus carried to the Supplementary Revenue?—The surplus or balance, on whichever side of the account it is, is always carried into the general abstract, and forms part of the supplementary account, the arrears of course continuing to be collected, and accounted for the next year, in the proper revenue to which they belong.

Were these arrears which are mentioned due by you, or by the tenants?—By the tenants and heritors.

Was there a large balance due by you some years?—It was always kept in the Bank. There is a regular or daily bank account kept for the College.

Is there any of it employed by yourself?—I have none employed in any way whatever, except £7,000, which I borrowed from the College; but I consider that I have a discretionary power to lend out the College money upon good security, whenever I can get it; when a good security offers, I accept it.

Do you do so in the name of the College?—In the name of the College.

Is there an emolument or perquisite derived by yourself, or any other person, from the interest of the money?—None by me.

Is there any derived by any other person?—No, none whatever, excepting the fees by the agent for writing the bonds.

Has any other property been sold?—A superiority of the lands of Craigrossy, which was sold for £1,000: it was a freehold in Perthshire, from which the College draw only a feu-duty of a few shillings.

Was there more than one superiority sold?—No, only one freehold.

Was it sold by public roup?—No;—the circumstances were these: Lord Rollo, who was the heritor, conceived he had a right to hold his lands of the Crown, on the ground of their being Church lands, and he actually obtained a Charter from the Crown on that narrative, and that the Crown had become the immediate superior; which Charter was assigned to Mr. Aytoun, and whose name was placed on the roll of freeholders, in virtue of the Charter. Mr. Aytoun was willing to make arrangements to retain his place on the roll, and the College had an opportunity of getting a good price for the freehold.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

5 January, 1827.

Do you recollect the amount of the valuation of the lands?—I think it was small; but there was a good deal of trouble before the matter was settled.

When you entered upon the office of Factor to the College, did you consider that it was your duty to follow up the same system of book-keeping and accounts as your predecessor?—I could not do otherwise. I felt it my duty also, ever since that time, to see how it was possible to bring the accounts into that system which was recommended by the Visitation, and I have tried it.

Does the Factor give any security when he enters upon his office?—I am not sure. I think I gave no security, or, because not keeping any of the money in my own hands, but all the monies being paid by drafts on the Bank account, nothing remains in my hands.

How is the College money paid in?—The receipts are duly paid into the Bank by my clerk, as soon as they come in; and when a precept comes down from the College to me, I pay it by a check on the Bank.

In what name does the account stand in the Bank books?—The College.

With your power to make a call upon it?—Yes.

Your sole power?—Yes.

Which must be preceded by the order of the Principal?—Yes.

Do you send the precept to the Bank?—No, only my own order; when I receive a precept, I draw for that amount in pounds, shillings, and pence. I can draw the whole I want out.

In the expenditure of 1824 there are two sums of £20 paid to Willian Denniston, to disburse and to be accounted for by him, without saying for what they were expended; do you know what they were paid for?—They were on account of work in the garden.

Did he account for them afterwards?—No; he never accounted to me.

Did he account to any person?—The Principal, I presume, would see that the labourers and others were employed in the business before Denniston got it.

In the same page there is mentioned a payment of £20, for fees for conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity; do you know what particular circumstances occasioned the fees for that degree to be paid out of the College fund?—I am not aware. If the Faculty determined to confer that degree upon a gentleman, of course they could not make him pay for it, neither could they take away the fees of the particular Professors to whom the fees of the particular degree might belong; therefore there would be a precept for defraying the expense.

Are you aware of the particular circumstances of that case?—No.

Does there stand recorded upon the books any regular inventory of the whole property belonging to the College?—I have not been able to discover any regular inventory; and this has been a principal difficulty in making up the books, which should commence with a regular stock account. But the accounts contain a specification of all funds and revenues of the College, and the accounts are placed in the Clerk's press, under the title of "College Inventory;" and they themselves appear to have been considered as the inventory.

Is there any regular account of bursaries and of each mortification?—Yes; for all those which have any funds belonging to them there are accounts.

In the account returned to the Royal Visitation, 1727, there are several omissions, and, in particular, there are omitted a full inventory of the University estates and their debt, to be made up from time to time, containing all particulars thereof, and of the lodgings and chambers, and their rental; it appears also that there is omitted an account of the mortifications, and the bursaries on each mortification, and there is one or two other matters omitted; is there any reason for leaving these out of the Returns?—I am not aware of any.

Instead of giving the Acts of Visitation directly from the book a new arrangement seems to have been made under different heads and titles; do you suppose that any thing has been omitted in consequence of that arrangement?—I cannot tell.

Had you any share in preparing the answer to that return of the regulations prescribed by the Visitation of the University?—No, I do not recollect that I had any, but they were all copied in my chambers.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *Stevenson Macgill*, D. D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Macgill.

Have you been for some years Professor of Divinity in this University?—About 12 years.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Returns made to the Queries sent to this University by the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you concur in them?—In regard to them, I concur generally. There were some which I do not pretend to be exactly master of, and concerning which I would not give any opinion, such as those which relate to medical matters, and things of that nature; but the only thing I think it necessary to state is, that there was some slight difference of opinion as to a return connected with the time at which the Principal gave up teaching Divinity in this College; but, at last, it was expressed in such a manner that I found myself at liberty to acquiesce in it. Still, if I myself had been drawing up the answer, I would have expressed it a little more strongly; yet the return was such I that found myself able to acquiesce in it.

The answer, as it now stands, to the 48th question, is as follows:—"The Principal does not teach any class, nor give any course of lectures. By the Charter of *Nova Erectio*, 1577, he was appointed the sole Professor of Theology, and taught Divinity in all its branches, till near the middle of the 17th century. He seems afterwards to have taken, for a considerable

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

period, a part of that duty. It does not appear distinctly at what time, or by what authority, he ceased to give regular lectures; but there are instances of a later date when he has supplied the place of the Professor of Divinity, in whole, or in part, at the desire of the Faculty." That being the answer, to what part of it would you wish to offer any qualification?—I would not wish to offer any qualification. I was consulted upon drawing up that answer. There was an objection stated by me to the original one, and an alteration was made so as to take away my scruples. I merely mean to say I might have expressed myself a little more strongly in regard to the time and the progress of the alteration; though I could not have expressed myself positively as to the time it was given up, yet I conceive there was a teaching of Divinity, to a certain amount, at a pretty late period, viz., the teaching of Principal Leechman, who taught Divinity three years after he was appointed Principal.

Did he teach in the absence of the Professor of Divinity, or during his incapacity or illness, or for any other cause, or in addition?—He taught, in addition to him, for three years; at the same time, the answer is expressed in such a manner as to suit my opinion; therefore I was perfectly willing to acquiesce in it.

Then, with the statement you have now made with reference to Principal Leechman, you entirely concur in the answer to that question?—Yes; and I have no objection to the answer as it is; but only, if I myself personally had been drawing it up, I would have introduced that; but I acquiesce in that answer.

The Commissioners, then, are to understand, that you have no differences of opinion to state, as far as you are concerned, as to any of the answers in these returns; if you have, they would be glad to hear them, and the grounds on which they are founded?—I do not at present recollect any thing to which I would make any objection.

Have you any suggestions to offer with reference to the constitution, the discipline, the course of study, or any other matters, concerning this University, by which you think the interests of learning might be promoted?—When the Principal mentioned to the Faculty or Senate, that we were to be honoured with the attendance of the Commissioners, the letter mentioned something about our giving suggestions which might be useful in regard to literature, science, or religion; and thinking I might be asked whether I had any suggestions, I put down a number of particulars, both as connected with my own profession as Professor of Divinity, and likewise as connected with the interests of religion generally, and likewise as connected with the discipline of the College, and the superintendence thereof, both in regard to the bringing back of the College to its original constitution, and likewise in regard to certain things that might be an improvement in that constitution, according to my opinion, so as to be better suited to the circumstances of the times and to the present state of the University. If the Commissioners choose to ask any questions respecting any particular point, I would bring those suggestions before them.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear those suggestions in any order in which you yourself may have set them down, without any questions being put in a formal manner?—I understood from the letter, that there was to be an examination of every Professor, as to the mode in which he conducted his own class. The first thing I did was to put down some general views of the topics of my lectures, and the manner in which I conducted my class. The Divinity class comprises a course of four years' lectures. The students of that class consist of young men in different stages of improvement, in the first, second, third, and fourth sessions of attendance. For various reasons, I find it to be my duty to separate these students into two great divisions, namely, a junior and a senior class. The junior class comprises students of the first year; the senior class comprises students of the second, third, and fourth years. The junior class receives lectures upon the evidences of revealed religion.

The course commences with stating the general principles of evidence, their application to the proofs of natural and revealed religion; then the nature and force of those kinds of proof which may be brought for divine revelation, and the questions respecting them,—1st, in reference to the persons before whom the proofs were directly presented; 2dly, in reference to the persons who lived in a different age and country. I next consider the nature of the proof arising from internal evidences; the character of the persons pretending to be divinely commissioned; miracles; prophecy; the mutual support of those evidences to one another; the evidence of testimony applicable to miracles; Mr. Hume's reasoning considered and refuted. I next proceed to give lectures on the probability that a revelation would be given; the necessity of a revelation, from the character and state of man, and from facts in the history of the world. I then proceed to the evidences produced for revelation;—1st, the evidences for the Mosaic dispensation; 2dly, the evidences for the Christian dispensation. Under the first of these heads I bring forward the proofs of the genuineness of the books of Moses; then the evidence from the nature of the doctrines and the precepts taught to the people of Israel; the nature of the law of Moses considered under three heads—the moral, the civil, and the ceremonial law. Then I consider the proofs arising from miracles wrought in confirmation of that law and their evidences, with the corroborations of the leading facts of the Old Testament, from the traditions and writings of other nations. I then proceed to the evidence arising from the prophecies of the Old Testament, proving the divine origin of the law of Moses. Lastly, I proceed to certain auxiliary evidences from the state of the people, from the effects produced upon them and mankind by their religion and their history.—I next proceed to the Christian revelation. I first consider the internal evidences; 2dly, the evidence from the character of Christ; 3dly, the evidence of miracles; 4thly, the evidence of prophecy; lastly, auxiliary proofs arising from the propagation of Christianity, with which I consider Mr. Gibbon's secondary causes. Then the proof arising from the change produced upon believers of the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

Gospel at its first publication; from the effects of Christianity in succeeding times, both upon individuals and upon the laws and manners of nations, and the harmony of the Old and New Testaments in doctrine and design, in precept, in facts and characters. I next proceed to the objections against the revelations of the Old and New Testaments; the objections arising from the limited nature of revelation as to time and extent, from the mode of communication, and the supposed obscurity and inelegance of the style, and want of methodical arrangement: I shew the manner, language, style, and arrangement, to be best suited to the great purpose for which revelation was intended. I conclude this course of lectures with advices respecting the manner in which thes Scriptures should be studied. This concludes my lectures to the first class.

In regard to the Senior Class of students attending the second, third, and fourth sessions, I commence with lectures on the canon of Scripture; on the nature and proofs of inspiration; on the language of the Old Testament, its idioms, its peculiarities, its history, its written character, and the various kinds of writings of the Old Testament; on Hebrew poetry; on the versions of the Old Testament; the Septuagint translation and other Greek translations; on the Targum and the Vulgate translations; the Talmuds; the Jewish writings, illustrative of facts and opinions. I then consider the language of the New Testament, its peculiarities, the causes of those peculiarities, the style, and its general distinguishing character; the versions of the New Testament, especially the Syriac, the Latin, and the English translations, the collation of manuscripts, and the general result of that collation. I then proceed to the doctrines of revelation. I begin with the Attributes of God, the questions connected with these, especially relative to his justice and goodness. I then proceed to give lectures upon the designs, plans, and decrees of God; next upon the works of God, the creation, the antiquity of the world; questions connected with it; the beings created, connected with our system; angels, inferior beings, men. I then proceed to the doctrine of Providence, its nature and its evidence; and to the objections that have been brought against it. I next proceed to consider the views revelation gives of the first state of man, his character, his moral and intellectual powers; the degree of knowledge which he might possess; his external situation; the suitableness of the Scripture account of the character of God, and its agreement with the traditions of nations. I consider the objections, arising from the supposed variety of our species, to our being derived from one parentage, together with corroborations of the Scripture account on the subject, from tradition, language, and moral effects. I next proceed to the fall of man from innocence, the nature of the punishment threatened, the immediate and future consequences of sin; mercy mingled with judgment; intimations of a Deliverer; questions connected with the sin of man. I then proceed to consider the present state of mankind, the effects of the fall of man upon the human species generally. Here four opinions are considered—1st, the Pelagian, that it has no influence on the state or character of man whatever, and the error of this pointed out; 2dly, the opinion that it extends to temporal external effects, but no effect upon the character—the error of this opinion; 3dly, the opinion of those who maintain the corruption and degradation of character in consequence of the fall of man, but that it has no influence on the future condition of man; this is shewn to be inadequate, and in some respects inconsistent; 4thly, the corruption and necessary influence of that corruption upon the future condition of mankind, unless counteracted by a countervailing system. I next proceed to consider the present state of man; the influence and existence of evil beings considered; the effects of example and custom, personal transgressions, and the effect of these upon the internal character; our relation to God, and our future condition. I then proceed to a consideration of the plan of mercy and recovery; this acted upon from the introduction of sin into the world, under different dispensations in which divine mercy was exercised, preparatory to the last, and forming successive parts of one great system; the ends to which this plan is directed, its suitableness and adaptation to the state of mankind. This finishes the second session.

The third session commences with observations upon the difficulties to be expected in our consideration of some of the doctrines of revelation and the study of the Scriptures. These difficulties are of two kinds; some will disappear as our understanding and knowledge improve; some will continue or attach to our conceptions while we remain in our present state of being. The cause of these difficulties; the first arise from our comparative ignorance, and from inattention, according to our moral and spiritual character; with the use of the proper means, as we increase in maturity of judgment, and acquire more just ideas of our own state, these difficulties will gradually disappear. The second class of difficulties arises from the inadequacy of our present faculties, and from that partial discovery of divine truth, which must attend a scheme so vast, and still in its progress. In some subjects even new faculties may require to be unfolded or bestowed. These difficulties are not peculiar to revelation, but are to be met with in ordinary objects and facts, which are daily presented, and are to be met with in the doctrines of natural religion, as well as those of revelation. Knowledge may be of the highest importance to us, though attended with circumstances for which we cannot account, or which we cannot fully comprehend; illustrations of this. After these introductory lectures, the subject of the former session is renewed. I proceed to consider the great agents by whom the plan of salvation is effected,—and 1st, The nature and dignity of the Saviour. Three principal opinions on this subject considered; the Socinian, the Arian, and the Catholic; subordinate differences under each of these classes. No dispute respecting the truth of Christ's humanity. The Socinians consider him to be simply a human being; they differ with one another as to the degree of perfection and excellence of his human nature. The Arians differ from the Socinians in believing that he existed before his appearance on earth, and his assumption of the human nature; they differ with one another as to

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

the dignity and rank in the scale of being which Christ held in this pre-existent state; they agree in considering him to be a creature. The Catholics agree with the Arians on the doctrine of his pre-existence, but they consider his nature to be divine, and not created; that, in his divine nature, he was God, of the same nature and attributes with the Father; they have subordinate differences of opinion as to the mode of his existence, and the relation expressed by the designation of the Son of God. Presumptive proofs against the Socinian opinion, from the grandeur of the preparation made for the appearance of the Saviour on earth, the greatness of the hopes excited, the vastness of the objects he was destined to accomplish; farther, from the superiority and heavenliness of his character, and the greatness of his miracles; the wonderful manifestations by Heaven at his birth, death, resurrection, and ascension to the right hand of God. I proceed, then, to the direct proofs of his pre-existence, with the corroboration of these proofs from language and facts which imply it. Having proved his pre-existence, I proceed to consider what was his nature, character, and state of being in that pre-existent state. I then bring forward proofs from Scripture of his divine nature; the title of the only-begotten Son of God; what is implied in that title; the title of God repeatedly applied to him; an equality of nature and power by various forms of language applied to him; his divine attributes; his divine works; his office as Spiritual Head and Judge of the Universe. The difficulties which attend our conceptions of the nature of Christ as great upon the Arian hypothesis as that of the Catholic. I then proceed to consider some questions respecting the Holy Spirit, his personality, his divine nature, and attributes. Opinions of the Churches of England and Scotland regarding the Trinity; Bishop Pearson, Bishop Bull, Dr. Clarke, Calvin, Howe; the importance of not seeking to explain this farther than the Scriptures have done. I then proceed to consider Christ viewed as our Great Prophet and Instructor; the subjects of his teaching; the manner of his teaching; his example. I then proceed to consider his office as our Great High Priest; his obedience, humiliation, sufferings, and death; the design and consequence of these; the atonement and the merits of the Saviour; the proofs of those doctrines; questions and controversies respecting them; objections removed; many of these objections arising from imprudent statements; these pointed out and guarded against. I then proceed to consider the intercession of Christ; its nature, design, and practical consequences. I next proceed to make some observations upon the extent of the plan of grace; doctrines of the Calvinists, Arminians, and middle system between the two different kinds of Calvinists and of Arminians, some approaching much nearer to one another than others. I then proceed to consider the exaltation of Christ in human nature, and in the office of Mediator to the spiritual administration of the world; proofs of his regal office; the design and extent of his spiritual power and government; 1st, the kingdom of the Son of God considered, with reference—first, to its present objects and oerpations; 2dly, to an eternal state. We consider the views, both of a doctrinal and practical kind, presented by the plan of the Gospel, accomplishing under the present administration of the Messiah. These relate—1st, to men who are not brought under subjection to its government, and the participation of its privileges; 2dly, those who have fully recognised their relation to him, and subjected themselves by faith in him as their Saviour and Lord; the means, external and internal, to bring men under the power of the dispensation of grace. Faith in Christ, its nature, and questions respecting it; repentance, its nature, extent, and necessity; the doctrine of justification, its nature and necessity, as the commencement and introduction to our privileges and hopes; sanctification, its nature and extent; the means of grace various; selections and illustrations of some of these; private, family, and public prayer; the Sabbath; the ordinances of the Gospel, Baptism, and the Lord's Supper. I then proceed to consider the duties of the subjects of the kingdom of Christ; duties of man viewed in his general character and relations, enforced by the views of the Gospel, taking the ordinary division of duties, according to the object to which they are especially directed,—our duties to God, our brethren, and ourselves; duties of man, arising from his state as a sinner, and from his relation to a dispensation of mercy, carrying on for his restoration and final happiness; lastly, relative duties, especially those of a general nature, arising from the relation of a family, and 2dly, from his political relations; economics and politics considered, as they are affected by Christianity.

I then proceed to the lectures of the fourth session. I proceed to consider the state of man after death; views of immortality from reason and observation, the knowledge of man upon this subject under the Mosaic dispensation; the doctrine of the Gospel on this subject; the intermediate state between death and the resurrection—questions upon this subject; the completion of the plan of grace; subjection of all nations to the influence of the Gospel; the second coming of the Son of God; the resurrection; the final judgment; the separation of the righteous from the wicked; the final state of the wicked—questions connected with it; the state of the righteous; union of those whom the Saviour hath renovated and perfected with one another, with the angels in Heaven, in one great empire unto God; the destruction of this present state of things, succeeded by a new heaven and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The lectures conclude with views of the qualifications for a minister of the Gospel, and the duties which a minister is appointed to discharge; the manner by which these duties may be most effectually performed, particularly the mode of discharging the more public duties of his office; public prayer, the illustration of Scripture by lectures, sermons. The lectures on these latter subjects commence with views of language and of writing; the influence of writing upon spoken language; the purpose to which written language properly belongs; the qualities to be expected in written composition, general ond special, according to the subject and design; the proper objects of spoken language. Public speaking; should discourses be written and read, or should they be committed to memory,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

or should they be studied but not written, or written but not committed to memory; reasons for preferring the two last modes; desideratum in education respecting the habit of proper public speaking; attention to facility and correctness too exclusive in writing; no attention to similar habits of arrangement and accuracy of sentiment and diction in *spoken* language; application of these principles to the public discourses of a preacher; the leading characters of sermons; the best mode of obtaining eminence. I then proceed to the delivery of sermons; the qualities of a good delivery, which are essential; qualities which are not essential, but important; expression, propriety, beauty, and the mode of cultivating these; arrors guarded against; importance of simplicity, genuine expression, the miserable effects of ffectation; eloquence not an imitative art, but a practical habit joined to natural talent. The whole is concluded with a view of the duties of a clergyman in his general relations as a member of the church. Views of church government, Episcopalian, Independent, and Presbyterian; the principles to be maintained by a minister throughout the whole of life, and the general character which he is bound to sustain.

Does this course occupy four years?—Yes, it does.

How many hours do you lecture each day?—I lecture in the morning from half-past 8 to half-past 9, to the junior students, and from 12 to 1 to the students of the senior class. It is proper to mention also, that by the laws of the church, every student must deliver, in the course of these four years, five discourses of a particular kind. My class, upon an average for 12 years past, has consisted of about 200 students: but supposing, as I might expect, that they are to be diminished, from the circumstance of Dissenters having got Professors of Divinity in our neighbourhood, if they are diminished to 150 students, as there are five discourses to be delivered in four years, there must be at least 170 or 180 discourses to be heard publicly by the Professor of Divinity each year. The consequence of which is, that I have been obliged, in addition to two hours of lecturing, to sit longer. I am not allowed, by the practice of the College, to keep students of Divinity longer than one hour at each class, and therefore I am obliged, if I am to lecture at all, to sit often a second hour hearing discourses; I mean that I sit one hour succeeding another; for as we are only six months, which makes up at an average only 21 weeks, considering the holidays and other interruptions, one may easily calculate that 180 discourses would take up the whole of one hour to themselves; and therefore I am under the necessity, not only of giving an additional hour to junior students, but likewise of frequently sitting for a great length of time, in order to hear these discourses; and though I have given the Commissioners a general outline of my lectures, yet I am obliged to pass over very hastily a number of subjects I would have treated at greater length, to get through the course in four years, owing to the interruption which is given by these discourses.

Are these discourses read at a separate hour?—They are heard at the same hour, upon particular days, but perhaps I have, at one time, four, or five, or six, discourses to hear, I have sometimes heard nine discourses in a series at one sitting. Even upon those days that I have set apart for hearing discourses I am obliged to sit for two hours or more; and, making an average throughout the whole session, I may say I have taught about three hours each day.

Does the hearing of these discourses interfere, in any degree, with your two hours' lecturing in the two classes?—I give, to the first-year students, lectures regularly every day, five days in the week, till the last month, when I hear also the discourses of junior students; but in the second class I am not able to lecture every day, because there have been many times above 200 discourses which I had to hear in a session. I cannot hear them and lecture at the same time, even with two hours; they are a great interruption to my lectures; and if I may be allowed to suggest what I think useful, I would venture to mention, that if Divinity is to be taught with any effect, students of the second year should be obliged to attend regularly a second hour in addition to the lecture-hour, for the purpose of examinations and hearing discourses. I think it would be most fatal to the students to oblige them to sit and hear seven or eight discourses at a sitting. As soon as the first hour is over, such young gentlemen as are not able to remain, have an opportunity of retiring; and in consequence of this, I am left almost alone very often. I think it would be an improvement in our system if there were a second hour for students of the senior class, to be appointed for hearing discourses and for examination; and I am quite satisfied it is impossible to give a very regular series of lectures, and to hear the appointed number of discourses, unless there is that third hour appointed by statute.

If such a third hour were appointed by statute, would you be able to give your lectures daily without interruption?—Yes; and I should have time for regular examination.

Should you see any objection to any of your colleagues in the faculty of Divinity, or to the Principal himself, hearing the discourses, so as to relieve you from the burden of that part of your duty?—I would beg leave to suggest that it is of very great importance for the teacher and the person who has prescribed the discourses to hear them: he is better acquainted with the character of the students; it is one of the most delicate things to criticise these discourses publicly. It is not hearing them merely; I am obliged to point out the faults and errors of every discourse that I hear; a great deal depends on the freedom I can use, and the character of the students. One of a timid and gentle character I treat in a different way from one that is more forward and presumptuous, and who troubles us with crude novelties. It is of great importance, in my own opinion, that the discourses of the students should be heard by the Professor; but when upon that subject, I hope I may be permitted to say that I do not wish to be released in the least degree from the three hours' labour. I wish it not for myself, but to complete the teaching of that class, and to give me time for

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

examinations, and for examining those essays which I prescribe, and which, to make useful, I criticise publicly. For this purpose, it is farther important, in my opinion, that there should be a teaching on the part of the Principal, or some other person, for one hour, of the students of the last year, that is, the fourth year. I would conduct them through the three years, and if he took them up in the fourth year, he would hear two discourses from the students in the last year, which would save me hearing sixty discourses upon an average; he would likewise have an opportunity of giving such instructions and lectures during that hour as he thought proper at the conclusion of the course.

Would his course of lectures, then, take up the class at the end of the third year, and would he deal with such matters as he thought applicable to the then state of knowledge of the students?—Yes, whatever subjects he thought best; but understanding he was to take two discourses, there are five to be delivered, and the last year has two discourses.

You mentioned that you would like to have a third hour for examination; have you any examinations?—At present, for distinctness' sake, I will say what I do in one class, and what I do in the other. In the morning of every day it has been usual to recapitulate the preceding lecture, but in place of recapitulating myself, I save time by having an examination, and making three or four of my students recapitulate, or give an account of the preceding day's lecture; this forms a subject for a daily examination, and in that way I do not recapitulate at all.

Do you call upon the students to do so in any order, or is each student liable to be taken by surprise?—Each student is taken by surprise.

Do you find that it ensures regular attention?—Yes. The way in which I proceed at the first commencement of my course, when I am not acquainted with the students, is to examine them in their turn till I finish my catalogue; after that, I sometimes take one, and sometimes take another: it seems best to me that they should be taken unawares. I set apart Friday, generally, for a more lengthened examination, either upon the lectures of the whole week, or upon some particular topics which I have been discussing for a considerable time. At that hour of examination I also appoint essays upon the lectures to be written. I allow them, generally, three weeks to write an essay; for students of Divinity, from the importance of the subject, should have a considerable time to write their essays. Those essays are either read by themselves publicly, and I make extempore observations upon them, or I take them home myself. Sometimes I make observations at the end of each; sometimes, in order to save time, as it may easily be conceived such a number of essays must interfere with my private studies, I take up four or five essays, in which the faults or errors are numerous, into which the general class may have fallen, and I read a portion of these, and make my observations upon them, and I return every essay back to the student. I often say to the gentlemen, You have given me all your essays, but there are some of them which I wish to be written again with more accuracy; and to stimulate to this I give a prize to the students who have returned the best essays to me at the end of the year; I do not give a prize for each individual essay prescribed, but for the best of the whole number prescribed. For these I generally give three prizes, according to their respective merits. I submit them to some of my colleagues, and some of the ministers of the town, to judge of them. I also give prizes for essays to be written during the vacation.

Do you lecture in the junior class on Friday?—No, excepting at particular times at the commencement of the session, when I think it useful to give them some practical advice. I endeavour, as much as possible, to mingle practice with speculation; I think it fatal to any young person to study Divinity merely as a speculation.

Does what you have just now mentioned relate to the junior class?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to state the manner in which the business of the senior class is conducted?—In respect to the senior class, it consists of three different kinds of students—those of the second, third, and fourth sessions. With regard to those of the second session, there is an examination the same as in the first; but it is not done so frequently, for I have a great deal more to do in that second class. I confine my examinations chiefly to the students of the second year, on the lectures, so that I may not wander over too great a number. For students of the third year, I have examinations once a fortnight; I give them a chapter of the New Testament in original Greek to prepare. This I make them read in original Greek, and require them to explain, not only the peculiarities of the language, but the customs and manners alluded to; the nature of the sentiment; the objections which might be made to the doctrine; and everything that would be comprehended under what is called a critical lecture, which, in the place of my delivering, I thus make the students prepare for themselves, while I have the opportunity of correcting mistakes, and communicating such farther knowledge as may be necessary. This is the duty of the students of the third year. The students of the fourth year are looking forward to trials before the Presbytery, and are employed in preparing themselves for examination. If their habits have been properly formed in the three years it is not so necessary to be minute in examining them; the only thing which I require peculiarly of them is, to open the classes in turn with prayer, so as to accustom them to public prayer, which, in my opinion, clergymen are less successful in than any other part of their public duties.

You mentioned in the statement of your lectures that part of them were upon the language of the Old Testament; are the students, before they come to you, or at what period of time, prepared to understand observations on the Hebrew language?—The students, in general, enter the Hebrew class the first session they are students, and in the second and third year they are supposed to have attended the Hebrew class the preceding session. There are some students, within these few years back, who, by the encouragement given by Dr. Gibb, enter

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

the Hebrew class a year or two before they come to Divinity Hall. Since we are upon that subject, and connected with the suggestions which I might be requested to make, I would venture to say that Hebrew should never be studied at the University in its mere grammatical elements. It is a very simple language, and may be easily learned by students at home, or with the assistance of an individual much inferior to a Professor in knowledge. I think it is of the greatest consequence that the Professor of Hebrew should devote his time to reading the difficult and poetical parts of the Old Testament, and to point out the variations in style and manner, to give lectures on the oriental customs, and the laws of the Hebrews, and the peculiarities of the Hebrew style and manner. In this way, he would enter upon subjects more suited to a University than the teaching of mere letters, which is comparatively childish employment. At the same time it is but fair for me to state, in regard to my colleague, that more has been done by the present Professor, in regard to the encouragement of the Hebrew language, than by any with whom I have been acquainted at any preceding time. He has introduced a second class of Hebrew, in which he follows up something of the same plan which I have just suggested. I think the whole session could not be spent in a better manner.

Has the division of the students attending Divinity Hall, into junior and senior classes, been a voluntary change on your part?—Yes.

Did it arise from your opinion, that, without some preliminary and general view of the subject, it was not expedient at once to commence an extensive course of Theology in the senior class?—That was my principal reason. I found young persons coming from the Philosophy classes, while I was engaged in the consideration of some difficult controversy, for which they were unprepared. This I thought was apt to lead either to scepticism or distress of mind. Another reason was the necessity, if I were to give a system of lectures in a reasonable time, of having an additional hour. When I first came to the College, I was taken unprepared, and I was not able to give two courses of lectures. I therefore had experience how long it would take me to lecture upon the former system. I find, with this additional hour, I have three years of additional lectures.

Has this additional duty of lecturing two hours, instead of one, been entirely voluntary on your part?—Yes.

You have mentioned that you had about 200 students, and you have stated that the course is four years; will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners how many students go through the whole attendance of the four years?—I was asked by the Principal, at the desire of the Commissioners, to make out a statement of the number of students for the last fifty years back. I had no documents at all. I commenced keeping a kind of register, independent of the catalogue that I call, in which I put the name of every student who has attended me, and the different years of attendance, and other matters connected with him, in pretty minute order. In consequence of that I was enabled, by looking into my record, to give a very accurate statement in answer to the questions, of the comparative numbers of regular and partial students, so far as my own 12 years went. I could not trust my memory in regard to the average of partial students of each division; and as I thought that perhaps some question might be asked me on such subjects, I have brought my record with me. I find, that, upon one particular occasion, for one year—namely, 1822-23—there were 200 students attended me; the largest number I have had has been 233. In general, the average is a little below 200. Of the first-year students, that is, the junior class, there were 48 regular students and 10 partial students, making 58; of the second-year students, there were 28 regular and 11 partial, making 39; of the third-year students, there were 30 regular and 9 partial; in the fourth-year, there were 34 regular and 37 partial—making in all 200.

As each of the persons marked regular may only have been so that season, and irregular in the other seasons, will you have the goodness to state how many of those students who come to you the first year remain until they have got through the whole course?—I could not, without going very minutely over every person's name, make out that; but I have mentioned the system, and one can guess in a certain degree; for in the first year, the regular students are 48, and in the second, they fall off to 28: they may have gone to other Universities, or they may have not gone forward. But if agreeable to the Commissioners, I will give a more satisfactory answer, after I have made a more minute inquiry into the record of my students.

Will you favour the Commissioners with your own opinion upon the general subject of the regulation as to partial attendance, and upon the practicability or expediency of altering it?—If there be any advantage got by education in Divinity Hall, I can have no hesitation in saying, that partial attendance ought not to be permitted, at least to the extent which is at present allowed by the Church. The only reason I have heard respecting the propriety of allowing partial attendance is, that students, by books and by their own diligence, make up for want of superintendence, and instruction, and direction, on the part of the Professor; the other is, that the hardship would be great—that they would be deprived of the means of maintaining themselves, which at present they enjoy, in the course of a lengthened education, and the public would be deprived of the benefit of tutors for their families. In regard to the first reason, I have just to say, that according to my experience, where a young man is very anxious to improve himself, he will fight his way through the midst of difficulties, and perhaps be a more distinguished man than the person who has got his education regularly. We have seen that to be the case with dissenting clergymen, who have not been blessed with a regular education at a University; there are other means of educating and improving the human mind: there is a great deal in the practical education of human life. Still, no rational person can deny the importance of regular instruction; and if it is important in other branches of learning, is it not important in the highest of all objects to fit a man for being a public instructor in religion? And, besides, it is but a very limited view we take of the advantages of

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

a College education, when we suppose that it is merely the communication of knowledge; there is the formation of habits; a man may be extremely learned and well acquainted with Divinity, and he may want good sense; he may want the taste for his profession, and the necessary habits which should be formed in the course of his education under a Professor, always supposing the Professor to be fit for his situation. A great deal also arises from the emulation excited by young people met together under the direction of a man of experience and prudence; besides, I have to say, that what has been positively stated, that partial students have the opportunity of getting books, is not the fact. I have students who come 200 miles, from various parts of the kingdom, some of them from the Highlands. I make it my business to examine every one of them, as to how they have been spending their time between one session and another. I ask what books they have been reading; they are often not able to give me the least account of one single book. I have asked, where have you been living; have there been no books connected with Divinity to which you have had access? The answer is, Yes, some sermons. Then I say, can you tell me what sermons? and there is utter silence. Even in the case of a youth who came from Ayrshire last year, I examined him in this manner, and I am certain it could not be for the want of books entirely, but from the want of stimulus. I asked him what books he had been reading, and he was perfectly silent. It is almost ludicrous to repeat these things, but it shews the state of matters. I again asked what books in Divinity he had been reading; after a long while he said he had been reading the Spectator. I said, certainly there are some very excellent Saturday papers connected with religion there; but surely you have been studying something else besides—have you read no other books? After a long while, he said that he had been looking into Dr. Read. I inquired, what books of Dr. Read have you been reading—is it his work upon active powers, or upon intellectual powers, or upon common sense? He could not tell me any thing about the matter. Now this was a decent young man, about 22 years of age, living in Ayrshire. I mention this to shew how ignorantly a person may go through the whole course, if this system is to be allowed. The books that are wanting the students cannot get access to even here. There are 200 students who have access to a large library and to the Divinity library, yet the whole course is sometimes finished before they can get at the book recommended to them; it is not an easy matter to get books. All of us require to be stimulated to our duty, and young persons particularly require to be directed in their studies.

From your experience, do you think an alteration of these regulations, suppose it were done in a moderate and reasonable way, would prevent many persons of ability from going into the church who would otherwise enter it?—I do think young men of talent are generally those who are most regular in attendance: they are anxious for knowledge, and value it. They put themselves to many inconveniences to satisfy their proper ambition. Besides that, they have many opportunities, in a city like Glasgow, of getting private tuition, which is most valuable to them; for that private tuition which they have of young persons who are at the High School or University is most improving to themselves; but the tuition of families in the country is very often most injurious to them. They feel that they are below the place in which they ought to be; they submit to it with reluctance; they often have not a room in which they can study; they are in the same room with the children, and are in the most unfavourable circumstances for improvement. Even in regard to the improvement of manners, which one would suppose would be the effect of mingling with the high ranks of society, they do not feel it, and for an obvious reason, because they have not the freedom of intercourse and ease in the communication of their sentiments, which is essential to the improvement of their character; and very often there is a disagreeable and painful revulsion in their mind, and they acquire a hatred of the persons with whom they associate, as feeling themselves treated with some degree of disrespect; or they acquire a servility of manners and mind, and often a foolish affectation. I think it would be a good improvement in tuition in this country, if no very young person were entrusted with the education of any gentleman's family. He should first employ himself in what is called private reading Greek and Latin to persons at the University; afterwards, near the termination of his studies, he should be entrusted with the important office of a tutor; he would meet with that respect to which he is entitled. In the other case, he is a raw awkward boy, quite unfit, in my opinion, for being a tutor in a gentleman's family. What is the state of his own mind? It is in a state of confusion: he has not made up his own mind on all the important subjects which he is called upon to teach, particularly those of religion. I think it of the greatest importance to the country, as well as to the church, that persons who are to be tutors should be considerably advanced in their studies. There is another sad effect of the present system, that it brings down the profession of clergymen; for it is impossible for a man, a merchant of Glasgow, for example, to have a person living with him, without remembering his awkwardness, and the servile treatment he once received, which he connects with his situation afterwards: it would be much better if the whole of the present system were abolished.

Do you think it would be useful or mischievous, if the Divinity Hall were put upon the same footing as other classes in respect of fees being paid, instead of the education being gratuitous?—It is somewhat delicate for me to say, because I may be supposed to be personally interested in it; but when first I came to be Professor of Divinity, this College had passed an act of Faculty, by which they allowed the Professors of Church History, Divinity, and Hebrew, to take fees. The act was read over to me; I said I would rather live upon a little than have a great advantage and bring so much ill-will upon me; and, as there are other things more valuable in a man's life than money, I refused to have any concern with it. But my own private opinion, which I have frequently mentioned, is, that it would be of advantage if fees were taken by the Professor of Divinity, that is to say, supposing it were done

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

in all Universities as a general rule. My reasons are these: in the first place, I think it is of great importance to the country that the Professor of Divinity should be a man whom the clergy of the country would respect, and the office should be such as the clergy of the country would in some degree look to as a desirable thing; that, in short, there should be some choice of clergymen for filling that office. The Professor of Divinity in this College was intended to be the first Professor in the University; he is better paid than any other mere Professor; I do not speak of the Principal. But what is the consequence of his not taking fees? He sinks below all the rest; while he is the first in order, and intended by the constitution of the University to be equal at least with the others, he is below the rest. An ordinary clergyman, at a certain time of life, considering the trouble of entering upon a new profession of any kind, and the number of lectures, and the comprehensive nature of the subjects which are to be treated of within such a lengthened period, will hesitate before he becomes a Professor of Divinity. There is little difference between a Professorship of Divinity in Glasgow, which is the best in the kingdom, and the situation of an ordinary clergyman. My average of salary, taking the whole 12 years, is little more than £400; and it varies with the price of grain, for there is a part of it paid in bear and meal. The average incomes of clergymen all over Scotland, I think, is £300, if you take in the value of the glebe and the garden; and there are great numbers whose incomes are higher.

What does the Minister of Glasgow have?—£400 a year, and I believe it is proposed to augment it. In Edinburgh, I suppose, they receive £600. In regard to the students themselves, I think that it will always be found to be the case, that they will be more attentive when they pay; they will wish to get something for their money, and they will come sooner, and be longer in going away. This is a very natural principle. There are also peculiar expenses connected with his office, which it is for the general good he should be able to bear.

Do you think the exaction of fees, at its origin, would not be felt and complained of as a hardship?—I think it would, at the beginning; but in other professions, such as Medicine, they are generally the same class of persons as those who study Divinity. They are persons who have a great deal to do for themselves; they have to attend five or six classes in this University, before they can get degrees. They pay three guineas for each of these. I dare say it might be complained of at the outset.

Are the Commissioners to understand, when you made an objection to taking fees, that the Professors of Church History and Hebrew take the fees, or abstain from taking them?—They take fees, but very small ones; they had taken them before I came.

Are fees paid in those two classes in other Colleges*?—Yes.

From your knowledge of those who attend your class, do you think students of Divinity less able to pay a moderate fee than students of Medicine?—I do not by any means think so, as far as I am able to perceive. I think, on the average, the students of Divinity at this College are of a superior class to medical students. In the next place, they have opportunities of bettering their circumstances which medical students have not—I allude to private tuition. It is seldom a medical student is employed in that way.

Do you think that those students who, you say, get employment in private teaching while they are in Divinity Hall, are less able to bear a moderate fee there than they were in the lower classes?—They should be more able, for they have the advantage of doing something for themselves, which they had not when they were younger.

Having reference to the supply of persons who are to fill vacant livings in the church at present, do you think it desirable to discourage persons coming from the lower orders of society, by requiring the payment of fees?—I really feel some difficulty in giving an answer to that question, for my principles lead me very much to throw everything open, in this free and blessed country, to all classes of people. I would be sorry to throw a bar to any person coming forward. I would oppose any system that would throw anything like a bar in the way of any person coming forward, or that would limit the liberty of the subject in regard to education. I think, though some might suffer partial evils, a great deal of good is done by the struggles of men of genius coming forward in every class, and in every rank. I do think it is a matter of desire, that clergymen should be taken from the middling classes of society, for there are many disadvantages attending the struggles of poverty; and it is impossible to suppose that there is not something of the original vulgarity which will often attach both to the sentiments and feelings of the man. Very often many of these young people are employed in teaching low schools, which throws them among a society injurious to their improvement. But I have known many excellent and able men, who, from their natural talent and disposition, get through the whole of that, and become the first men in society, notwithstanding.

Attending to what is experienced in other classes, where fees are exacted and paid, and supposing that a similar rule were made to apply to the students in Divinity Hall, have you any doubt that a young man of extraordinary merit, who was in low circumstances, and whom it was desirable to carry forward, would be enabled to do so, by his fees being dispensed with, or otherwise?—I have no doubt in the world, that any young man of real merit will, by struggling, be able to rise up and attain the most expensive education that would be prescribed.

As you have referred to the Divinity library, the Commissioners would wish to hear some statement from you as to the management of the library?—The Divinity library is managed by a committee of students, who are chosen annually; a certain number, four of them, are allowed to remain; but eight new students, to manage the library, are chosen every year. This election is made in my presence. I sit as President of the meeting, where

* Not in Ecclesiastical History, and not in Hebrew, except at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

the utmost order is preserved, and the greatest decency. In general, I think the young men are chosen very judiciously. I have scrupulously abstained from the slightest interference with them; but I have, in private conversation—(it is a custom, throughout Scotland, for every student, when he delivers a discourse, to drink tea or take breakfast with the Professor, who, in private, says many things he could not say in public)—I have suggested many things in regard to the management of the library, and I have found the students most willingly receive my suggestions, and they have acted upon them, considering them as coming from a friend. There is a jealousy of anything like authority from their superiors in this matter. They have had the management of the library a long while, and they have, upon the whole, employed their privilege very discreetly.

Are the books purchased entirely by the students, or have you, as Professor, any *veto* upon them?—I have only the compliment paid me every year, that they ask if there are any books I wish to be purchased, in addition to those which they choose.

From what sources do the funds of that library arise?—From the subscriptions of the students of Divinity entering the College.

Is that subscription imperative?—Yes.

Is it a certain fixed sum?—Yes.

How much is it?—I think there are 9*s*. paid for the Hall; I suppose about 7*s*. go to the library. The servants are paid annually, and we have no trouble. I never heard any complaint.

By what authority is this payment made?—The students themselves proposed it to the Faculty, and the Faculty confirmed it.

Is this sum paid only once, or every year?—Every year during six years, when they become *Cives*, and they get the liberty to read out of the library during life.

How was this library originally formed—was there any part of it College property, or left to the College, or is it formed entirely out of these payments by the students?—I think its commencement is involved in some degree of obscurity; but if any part of it was College property it must be very small. I was a student at this College myself, and I have known all about it for fifty years. I entered the College very early as a student of Divinity; and there have been frequent disputes in the Divinity Library among the students themselves; but there have been none since I came to it, nor was there for a considerable time before.

Does the library contain books in other departments of literature besides Divinity, or do lhey relate solely to Divinity?—No; the books are upon all subjects, but principally upon Divinity.

Have there been any donations of books?—There were donations of books from Professor Leechman, but his donations are kept separate from the general Library.

Who are the librarians attending that collection?—The librarian of the Divinity library is a student himself, chosen by his fellow-students.

Do you find, on the part of the students, any desire to have the opportunity of getting additional facility of reference to books, arising from their being librarians, or is the situation one which the students are anxious to have? No; I cannot say they are: the only thing that makes sometimes the students anxious is, that for a few years past there has been a Divinity bursary in the gift of the College, generally given to that student who is chosen librarian; and that perhaps is an inducement to make some of them wish for it; but there is an immense deal of trouble connected with it; the library is open one hour every day for giving out books.

What is the amount of the collection of books?—I could not venture to say; but the catalogue is printed, and every student has a catalogue. It is a highly respectable library. The size of the room is about 26 feet by 23 feet, and is quite full of books.

Is the general Library of the College open to all the students?—Yes, on paying a certain fee.

Have they the liberty to borrow books from the room, and carry them home to their lodgings?—If they leave a deposit.

Is the same deposit required in the Divinity Hall library?—No, there is no deposit at all; there is a committee appointed of twelve students besides the librarian, and they have a secretary; they manage matters with great order; it is pleasant to see with what good sense they manage their affairs.

Do they give receipts for the books they take away?—The librarian sits in the middle of the room, and the book is given out the same as in a circulating library; the name of the student is mentioned when he takes it away and when he returns it.

Have you any reason to think that by this way of giving out books, without any deposit, they have lost any considerable number?—I do not think they have lost any among the students worth speaking of. I have the pleasure to say that the students of Divinity, generally, are exceedingly respectable; there have been cases of omission to return the books, but those books which have been amissing have been those which clergymen have borrowed. I believe it has been just merely from accident.

What clergymen have a right to borrow books from the library?—Every clergyman that has paid and been six years a student of Divinity in this College. They have got among their other books, probably, and they have been forgotten.

Do you consider that it would be safe or right to extend to the general Library of the College the same principle of not requiring a deposit?—No, I do not.

You think a deposit to be necessary?—Yes, or something similar. I was against the opening of the Library in an unlimited way to students; I think there are a vast number of books which are quite unfit for young persons' reading in the course of study, and it would have been much better if the students of the inferior classes could only get out such books as

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

the Professors allow them to have; throwing it open so very generally is the means of destroying their taste for useful books, but it is difficult to prevent it.

Until late years had the students access, as matter of right, to the College Library at all?—It has varied very much in my own time. When a student, it was both opened and shut to students, and then opened only to Professors and literary persons. It ought to be added that there has always prevailed in this College a very close and friendly connection between the students and the Professors, and no student of tolerably good behaviour was at a loss to get a book through the medium of the Professor.

Have you any further suggestions to make to the Commissioners on the subject of your own class, or with regard to the study of Divinity in this University, in any of its branches?—I would beg leave to mention, in the *first* place, I think it of importance to this University, and all the Universities of Scotland, that there should be a statute requiring that the students of Divinity should be divided into two classes, a junior and a senior, on the same principle as that on which it is at present in this University. In regard to my own class, the division into a junior and senior class should be rendered imperative by a statute here and throughout all the Universities. In this University it is merely a voluntary act on my own part. Daily examinations upon the lectures I conceive to be of essential use, and in addition to the discourses of the Church, for there can be no habit formed by reading only one discourse in a year. As the numbers who attend the senior class must be great, and the discourses must be publicly delivered, it is essential, if any lectures are given, that a separate and additional hour, making two hours for that division, should be appointed for examinations and for hearing discourses. In the *fourth* place, in my opinion it would be of great importance that the Principal, as Primarius Professor of Divinity, should take a share in teaching Divinity; he might relieve the senior class of Divinity, by taking under his charge the students of the fourth year, and hearing their discourses, and giving them appropriate lectures during one hour each day. I conceive it to be of great importance that the commencement of study each session should be regular and fixed, and the time of leaving College should be well ascertained. I am much troubled with students coming late and going away too early. In regard to the Hebrew class, I have suggested that the elements of Hebrew should be taught by another teacher, previous to the students entering a course of Divinity, and that perhaps the employment of the Professor should be in reading and commenting on books in that language, in the same way as is done with regard to the Classics. The class of Hebrew, in my opinion, should be always taught by a clergyman, and Church History should always be taught by a clergyman. In this College it is allowable, and has often taken place, that Hebrew has been taught by a layman, and that Church History even, though not so often, has been taught by a layman; the consequence of which is that all the advantages arising from a knowledge of the Scriptures, and from suiting the class to students of Divinity, are lost. By saying I think they ought to be taught by a clergyman, I mean by a person who has been educated for the Church, and licensed. There is a subject, also, deeply interesting to me, in regard to the religion of the University; I understood it was the wish of the Commissioners that I should make some suggestions upon that subject. I always thought that religion did not hold that proper place in the education given in our Universities which is due to it. I shall not trouble the Commissioners by entering minutely into the subject. The first thing which occurs is that of attendance on divine worship upon the Sabbath. I need not mention that, according to the original constitution of our Colleges, every Professor was obliged to give, once a week, advice of a moral and religious kind to students, through the whole course; the Professor of Divinity and the Principal were obliged to give lectures once a week to the upper students, upon the subject of religion; also, every Professor, with the Principal, was obliged to attend church with his students, and he was obliged to see that his students attended, and likewise to examine them upon their attention to the subjects of discourse: this was the custom according to the statutes of the Universities of Scotland. From the number of those who attend our Universities, these rules, I believe, came to be, in some degree, not quite applicable to the state of Colleges; the consequence of which is that, on giving up the statutes, nothing came in their room, and in this way there is, in the whole course of our instruction, not any particular attention given to the religious instruction of our students. With regard to attendance at Chapel, I think attendance in the Chapel of the College is merely a substitute for something better. According to my idea, students never can be so well and properly instructed or improved, as by attending church with their parents or relations, when they have the benefit of attending with them; for the feelings of a collection of young persons are never equal in solemnity, and affection, and tenderness, with those which arise from worshipping with their families; and therefore I would grant leave of absence from Chapel on a letter from parents. The great point is to secure the attendance of students on public worship, and in a proper manner; but a vast number of these young persons come from a distance; they have no head; their exercises on the Sabbath are not inquired after; they spend it in idleness and folly, and any habit of attending to religion which they have acquired is lost in the course of their education, and in this way habits of the worst kind are formed, and the higher and spiritual interests of individuals are set aside, and they go forth from our Colleges irreligious and profane. I conceive a great deal of this arises from the want of more superintendence in regard to this all-important subject. In regard to the manner in which the public service is conducted in our Chapel, the way in which we proceed is, that we choose generally two or more preachers. These are not listened to with respect and attention by the students; the preachers themselves are perhaps inexperienced, and imprudent in the manner in which they present the truths of the Gospel; perhaps some of them aim to distinguish themselves by speculations which the students do not understand, or which are of a dangerous kind. Others who give discourses of a more serious description;

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

they introduce some of the deepest doctrines of religion in a manner that persons, who have the greatest and deepest attachment to them, tremble, lest their mode of treating them should do them injury before such a congregation. I conceive it is due to religion that there should be an excellent example of preaching set to the students in the University, instead of having any inferior sort of preaching. It sometimes happens also, that from motives of humanity, some disappointed preacher or schoolmaster in the city is chosen; he is continued for life; for your feelings do not allow you to turn him off, although he may be the most uninteresting and inefficient person. It occurred to me to suggest, as the Professor of Divinity and the Principal were originally called upon to give discourses upon subjects of religion to graduates and upper students, it would be an improvement in the mode of conducting the Chapel service, if it were ordered that the Principal and Professor of Divinity, once a month, should, each of them, conduct the service of the Chapel; we could not properly do more, for the nature of our duties is such, that the Sabbath is to me a great refreshment, but once a month I would not feel it a great burden. In this way there would be persons who are in office in the University, and who have some degree of authority and influence, preaching once a fortnight to the students. As to the other intervening days, I would propose that there should be a list made out by the Divinity faculty at the commencement of every session—not by the Faculty generally, who are not so well acquainted with the ministers, but by the Divinity faculty. The list should contain the names of respectable clergymen in the neighbourhood and country, as is done in Oxford, where a list is made out every year of certain clergymen who are invited to preach before the University; and I do not think the funds of the University would be ill-applied if £100 a year were set apart for securing to religious service such support as this plan would give. Let each minister, who is invited to preach on the intervening days, take his four or five guineas, which he may pocket, or give to a preacher he employed who may be in want of it; but that would be as he thought proper. Thus we may have services conducted with propriety, and with that degree of prudence and influence which is suitable to religion, and especially in regard to persons in the situation of students.

Did you yourself perform chapel-duty for one or two years?—Yes, I did, when a preacher, for two years. Since I was a Professor I preached once a month for three years, and dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Then again, there was for a long time no catalogue called. It was given up on account of the inconvenience of calling it, from the great number attending College. Hence attendance on the Chapel fell lamentably off. There have sometimes been not above five or six out of 1400 students. I proposed that each Professor of the Divinity faculty should preach in their turn. There were four of us, and it was only once a month for each of us. The late Principal sometimes preached, but the other two gentlemen never preached, but employed preachers, and I preached once a month. I did it for three years; but at the same time I did not see that kind of good arising out of it which I expected and wished; and I must acknowledge I felt some degree of dissatisfaction; and I thought it was unnecessary for me to be labouring without seeing any good resulting from it.

Did not Professor Milne do the duty regularly at Chapel for some time?—Yes, he did, a good many years ago.

There was a report presented by a Committee of the Faculty in regard to the attendance, which, it is understood from the Principal, has been adopted recently; do you concur in it?—I concurred in it, as being very useful. At the same time, the plan I proposed was of this kind, that each Professor should meet his students previously in his own class-room, that the catalogue of each class should be there called—I speak of the gown-students, for it is only with regard to them that I would use any compulsitor. Each Professor meeting the students in his own class, in three or four minutes the catalogue might be called, and each Professor might say a sentence or two about the propriety of attention to sacred duty in going to church. There he could walk with his own students into Chapel, and the other Professors, who have no students of that description, would come in their regular order. I likewise wished that every Professor should have some kind of seat, where he could have his students under his own eye. By the present mode, the Professors of Greek and Latin sit at the end of a long bench, and cannot see anything of their students, as the students are at the opposite end of the Chapel.

By the present arrangement is it proposed that a catalogue should be called?—It is called regularly since this session commenced, but with this distinction, that we leave out the names of those who have given excuses, or brought lines from their parents, or who may be Dissenters; and we only call the names of those who are expected to attend. This diminishes the catalogue in some degree, and renders it not so difficult to call: there has been a great improvement in attendance this year, speaking generally.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—I have some suggestions as to Visitors and the superintendence of the College; and as to classical literature, which appear to me to be closely connected with the study of Divinity. I should be glad to have an opportunity of throwing out my ideas. According to my opinion, the study of classical literature is much injured by the vast numbers who attend the Greek and Latin classes, especially considering their very small progress before entering the College. It is suggested, 1st, that no student be admitted into the Latin class until he is found qualified by a previous examination; 2dly, that the rudiments of the Greek be learned before entering the College, or at least that a teacher of the principles of that language in the College, under the Professor, should prepare the students for the class of the Greek Professor; 3dly, that as the learning of a language depends upon practice, it is impossible the Greek or Latin can be successfully taught where the pupils are so numerous that they can only be examined upon a few lines once in eight or ten days, and then only for a few minutes, as is often the case, and

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

during a period of little more than six months. To remedy these evils, it is suggested that tutors from Masters of Arts should be appointed by the Professors of the Greek and Latin classes, in proportion to the numbers who attend their classes; as, for example, that every 50 students should have a tutor to examine them for one hour each day on passages prescribed by the Professor; and that afterwards the whole of the students, thus subdivided, shall meet as at present in their own class another hour with the Professor, it being understood that such Professor shall have his students divided into three separate classes, a junior, a senior, and what we commonly denominate a private class; it being understood also that the tutor shall take a general charge of the morals and conduct of the 50 students who are under his immediate tuition. In the 4th place, it is suggested, that students shall be encouraged to continue their classical studies after entering the philosophical classes, by a selection of such Greek and Latin authors as are suited to illustrate the branches taught in those classes, and by occasional illustrations and examinations on such writings.

The Commissioners have had laid before them some regulations as to the examinations of those taking degrees in Arts, in which there are three orders of examination in Latin and Greek: the lowest in the Greek is upon the New Testament, the four Gospels, and three books of Homer; do you think that that is a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language to entitle a man to the degree of Master of Arts?—I do not; and it is a justice which I owe to myself to say, that I objected to that regulation, and that I have expressed, on the minutes of the College, my opinion upon the subject. I think it is utterly inadequate; and indeed it is such a quantity of Greek and Latin that is little enough, as I think, at the Black-Stone Examination.

Are the Commissioners to understand that there is a minute of the Faculty containing your opinion upon the subject?—Yes.

Do you think it would be expedient and right that, in each of the classes, or at least in the Philosophy classes, there should be a manual, containing a view of the evidences of Christianity, upon which the students should be examined, and to which the Professor should be bound to direct their attention and ascertain their knowledge?—There are many students, I think, in our classes, with whom it would be scarcely safe to enter upon the subject with any degree of advantage; they are very young students, and I think it is better for them to be in a state of greater progress, before entering on the subject in a speculative form. But when students come to the Moral and Natural Philosophy, from which they take degrees, it seems a great anomaly that they should have heard a great deal of the opinions of ancient philosophers and other persons upon religion, yet they have learned nothing of the evidences of Christianity, even in a literary point of view. I conceive that there is great danger of error in regard to those students that are advanced; they have perhaps come from the lower orders of society; they have got their religion from parents of their own description; and their minds are going on in a state of improvement in literary science: but they meet with nothing to relieve those natural difficulties that will occur to a person who is speculative; and they judge, as the people in Roman Catholic countries do of Christianity, by the common opinions about them, so there they judge from the vulgar ideas they have derived from their parents in the lower ranks of life.

Do you not think it would be of importance, if there were some such system of instruction upon the evidences of religion, by means of a manual?—I think it is of great importance that every kind of instruction of a religious nature should be connected with the ordinary habits of individuals; my opinion is, that in what we call the *sacra lectio*, which was once the practice, and in the ordinary course of instruction, there are most excellent opportunities, connected directly with their own studies, of which it would be of great importance to avail ourselves. There cannot be a doubt of the importance of having a manual of religion, such as Bishop Porteus' Treatise upon that subject; and if it could be ascertained, that it would be entered into with zeal and attention by persons whose minds are directed to other objects and other pursuits, I cannot but think that it would be of great importance, at least when students attend the Logic Class; and I cannot see any objection for Professors, in the first place, to be enjoined to mingle moral and religious advice with their lectures, when the subjects, as must often be the case, naturally lead to it. I can see no difficulty in every Professor, either by direct lectures, or by reading some Greek or Latin author, conveying moral and religious instruction, always adapting the illustration of the subjects to the age and studies of the pupil. I think it of great importance, both to the knowledge of literature and religion, that the study of the Greek and Latin Classics should not be confined to the mere teaching of language, but to the illustration of the customs, manners, history, laws, and religion of the people. And in doing this, very fine subjects of illustration would be presented to a wise and affectionate teacher, in pointing out the ignorance, errors, and absurdities to which those people, whom we most admire, fell into, compared with Christianity. I think instruction of that kind would be very useful. If that were thought too strong, can there be any difficulty in the Divinity faculty fixing upon a few standard books, which every candidate for a degree should read and study, and upon which he might be examined by the Professor of Theology?

With reference to the study of Theology, and the different branches of Biblical Criticism in Scotland, do you think it would be of importance that sets of lectures, to be delivered in the University, should be instituted, similar to those which are delivered at Oxford, so as to induce men of talents, entering the Church, to direct their attention to the prosecution of particular branches of Theology, and thereby tend to increase the publications which might issue from the Church of Scotland?—I have no doubt, if the subjects were properly chosen, they would be very useful.

Are you aware, that some of the best treatises on Theology the Church of England pro-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

duces, have arisen from those lectureships?—I think the Church of England is distinguished all over the world for its excellent publications; but the discourses delivered at Boyle's Lecture, and other institutions of a similar kind, form a system, if I may say so, of philosophical divinity, which is perhaps unrivalled. I think it of great importance to guard the subjects which are to be introduced, and the persons chosen to illustrate them; for you could not be sure that the subjects would be treated fairly and according to your wish, and this might lead to bad consequences.

Considering that it is desirable the clergy of the Church of Scotland should be well grounded in classical literature and in science, previously to entering upon the study of their profession, do you think that it would be at all objectionable that an examination of all the students of Divinity should take place previously to entering the Divinity Hall, in order to ascertain their classical and scientific attainments, or that they should be expected to have taken a degree, provided the improved system of graduation shall be found to succeed?—I have no doubt upon the subject at all. I was the person who first suggested an overture, which was before the General Assembly for some time. A part of that overture, which was not adopted, was, that before a person entered upon the study of Divinity, he should appear before the Presbytery of his bounds, and be examined upon his classical attainments, and his knowledge of philosophy, for it is better to stop him in that part of his course than afterwards. Besides, that the circumstance of a young man, thinking he can make up afterwards for his negligence, has an unfortunate effect; whereas, by bringing it nearer, it would be impressed upon his mind that he was to be examined, and would be liable to be thrown back. This would have a powerful effect in making him a diligent student. Whether it should be done by the Presbytery, or the College, is a matter of opinion.

Do you conceive that the College would have a right, of its own authority, to order the institution of such an examination?—I rather would fear that the College itself could not have such a power: whether an Act of Parliament might not do anything of that kind is a different question. I would be afraid it would be said,—"Here is a body of men who mark out a plan of education for professional men?" It would be thought hard by the faculty of Advocates, if Colleges were, by their own authority, to prevent students from entering the Law Class; so it would be thought very hard that you should lay down, for students of Divinity, the qualifications which they must possess before they can get forward to that class which is thought necessary; and I would rather fear that it would be thought an interference by the Church.

Do you think it would be necessary, to give efficacy to any such plan, that the Church should institute it?—I would certainly think it would be prudent to attempt it; but it would be well to have the force of the opinion of this Commission on its side.

In the latter part of the former question graduation was contemplated; should you think it objectionable to enforce graduation by all students of Divinity before entering Divinity Hall?—I would think it not in the least objectionable, if the Church were to enforce it. The Synod of Ulster, composed of Presbyterian Dissenters, used to insist upon a degree from all their students; but the slight examination for degrees in Scotland made them abolish the rule; but the Presbytery themselves of that Synod always examine as to classical attainments, and so do the respectable Dissenters in the same way among ourselves in Scotland.

According to the present system, is there no examination, previously to students entering the Divinity Hall, upon matters connected with their profession?—No; we are very minute in private examinations, when students apply for licence when their studies are finished. They are examined upon classical literature, and upon Virgil or Horace, and upon the Greek Testament, *ad aperturam libri*, and on Moral and Natural Philosophy, as well as upon Divinity.

Do not the examinations vary very much, according to the will of the Examinators?—No doubt of it; in the cities of Scotland they are very strict; in Glasgow they are exceedingly strict.

What is your opinion as to the expediency or necessity of having a separate class of Biblical Criticism in Scotland?—I think Biblical Criticism is of great importance.

Do you think that Biblical Criticism should form the subject of a separate set of lectures, and of a separate class?—I think it would be of very great importance.

In point of practice, is not 21 the age at which gentlemen are allowed at present to take holy orders in Scotland?—It is the subject of laws: they must be 21.

Is there not a law of the Church, though not in observance, which requires such persons to be of a more advanced age?—Not at present; there was a law at one period, I believe, requiring them to be 25 or 23. I have an idea of that kind, but I am not quite sure; I know the age of 21 is required by the present law.

Are you aware that originally the age required was 25?—I think so.

You have intimated that you have some suggestions to offer, with regard to the discipline and superintendence of the College; will you have the goodness to mention them?—I think it of great consequence, in a system like ours, that the Principal should have very considerable influence in the University, in the way of superintendence, and in keeping the statutes of the University in constant observance; for where this is not the case, we have all the disadvantages of a democracy, without the check of an executive government—every man does as he pleases; we have excellent laws, but they are not enforced, or they are forgotten. I think it of the greatest consequence that the Principal should exercise that power which is given to him by the *Nova Erectio*, which has not been in very rigorous exercise for the last 50 years; and the present Principal would, I believe, be as willing to do this as any other person; but it is a delicate thing for a man at once to attempt to do what has not been exercised

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

before. I think that that particular part of the discipline of the College which is given to him, namely, of privately admonishing, and keeping things right, if they are likely to go wrong, is of very great importance; and when there is anything of much consequence, he should bring it, like a public prosecutor, before the Rector's Court for consideration, but not until after an interference in a delicate way. I think it of great importance that the statutes of the College, respecting the duty of the Principal to visit the classes frequently, should be enforced. I do not mean that the Principal should examine the classes, but that he should go and hear the classes examined; that he should see the students and the Professor, and ascertain how they are coming on. It is a powerful stimulus to both parties; it strengthens the hands of the Professor, by his being asked by the Principal, "Are there any students who have not conducted themselves as they ought to have done?"—and by looking at the catalogue and seeing the behaviour of the class, in that way he would keep many things from going wrong; and it is much easier to prevent abuses than to correct them afterwards.

To what statutes do you refer, when you speak of the Principal visiting the classes?—I mean the Statutes of Visitation in 1664, and those of the Parliamentary Commission from 1690 to 1695. I will read what I have marked upon that subject, with regard to visiting the classes. In 1690 an Act of Parliament passed for the visitation of Universities; among the objects of inquiry, the Commissioners were to inquire how many meetings for teaching scholars they kept in the day, and how long they continued such meetings, and how often they examined the scholars upon their notes. The Principal is appointed to give instruction to the College once a week, and to examine each week every class in its order.

Is that an act applicable to the College of Glasgow?—I am sorry to say I took these notes a year or two ago, and this is under the head of the College of Edinburgh; but according to my impression, it is stated by the Parliamentary Commission, which laid down rules for the Colleges generally.

Will you have the goodness to mention from what source you got that reference?—There are only two sources from which I could get it: one is a printed history of the College of Edinburgh; but as we have a copy of all the statutes of the different visitations, and among the rest the general statutes appointed by that Commission, I suppose it is there that it is mentioned. I likewise find in my papers another note, in which it is ordered, the Principal shall examine frequently, once a week, by the Statute of the Visitation, in 1664.

Have you any doubt that the Principal of the University of Glasgow has a right, by virtue of his office, to visit the classes?—None whatever.

Has the custom been discontinued for many years?—It has been discontinued for many years, I do not know how long; I suppose nobody in the University can say any thing upon that.

Practically speaking, has the Principal little authority of his own, separate from the Senate or Faculty of this College?—I should imagine the Principal, with that judgment which he would naturally employ, has a great deal of influence, if he choose to use it: for instance, if a Professor did not attend church, nor insist upon his students attending (for how can he take cognizance of the students not attending, if the Professor is not in church himself). No doubt the advice of the Principal must have powerful influence as a friend, and as the head of the University.

You mean, that he has that sort of influence which any respected person in the University could exercise?—He has the power of jurisdiction. I have a note of that; that power has never been taken from him; it would be delicate for him to exercise it to the utmost in the present state of things.

Considering how desirable it is that the Principal should exercise the sort of power to which you have been adverting, do you not think that he would exercise it with much more benefit and effect, if he also performed such duties as you have referred to, in the way of teaching or lecturing?—I really cannot say that I see there will be much difference in that respect. I think it would be of great advantage to the College, and would hold up the office of the Principal to much more respect, and be of use to society,—for here is a person who would be eminently useful, while, on the other hand, it is thought to be a sinecure.

Do you not think a person exercising an office of such great, evident, and acknowledged utility, would be more likely to have weight and authority in a body such as this than a person exercising an office reputed, though falsely, to be a sinecure?—I think the moral effect would be such as is stated.

Have you any observations to suggest, with regard to the superintendence to which you allude?—I chiefly had in my eye the superintendence of the Visitors. I do not conceive any superintendence can be of any effect, unless it be accompanied with the superintendence of persons who are external to the society, and not members of the College. I think the original Visitors were appointed with much wisdom. There is the Rector, chosen by the College at large, and who is supposed to be uninfluenced by any partiality for the Professors. On the other hand, there is the Dean of Faculty, who is chosen by the Senate; and I think it is useful there should be one person chosen by the Professors; it is right there should be the mixture of a person connected with the Professors, and in the habit of knowing minutely something respecting them. Last of all, the Visitor, who I conceive to be the most important of all; that Visitor who is not chosen, but was originally appointed by the constitution of the College, namely, the Minister of Glasgow. He is not only not under the influence of the students or the Professors, but he is the person by whom the ecclesiastical and spiritual concerns of the College would naturally be looked after more than by any other. In regard to the general superintendence of the College, the Visitors are allowed to reduce everything into order, that is contrary to the constitution and statutes of the College. Then they have the funds of the College committed to their inspection. According to our original

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

constitution, they ought to meet four times a year, and examine into our accounts, and see that everything is kept right and in order, and nothing is to be done, *sine concilio*, without their advice.

Has that custom of meeting four times a year been discontinued?—I do not know how long it continued; but originally at this College, as at Oxford, the students were few, and they dined at one common table, and thus it came to be a matter of importance to examine the accounts once a quarter; and I presume that custom of dining gave rise to it at first.

How often do the Visitors exercise that sort of superintendence?—That is just what I was wishing to call the attention of the Commissioners to. The Rector of the College, by the unfortunate manner in which the election is made of persons out of the kingdom, or at a distance, is a person of not the slightest use to us. Mr. Brougham was chosen; he was not installed until near the end of the session; the consequence of which was, the College had no Rector, properly speaking, for nine months. When he was re-elected, he did not come down at all, and he was not installed—we had literally no Rector during that year. Here again, we have Mr. Campbell, and we had Sir James Mackintosh, in similar circumstances. We may say, that for three or four years the College has been without a Rector. Our accounts cannot be properly authenticated. Besides this, the Rector is the head of that important court, the Court of Discipline for Students and Professors; and from the way the election is conducted at present, he can never sit there; he can appoint a Vice-Rector, but he is one of our ourselves, and he has not that influence and authority among us which is of great importance for keeping a body in order. It is necessary a person of a different description from ourselves should be at the head of the court, so that the Vice-Rector does not serve the purpose. Then, again, the Dean of Faculty is generally a person chosen from a distance. Sir John Connell is often chosen, and he resides at a distance. Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, is often chosen; he resides here, and can attend. The other gentleman being at Edinburgh, has not been installed, though he has been elected six months. Then the Minister of Glasgow cannot be of use, for the Principal is Minister of Glasgow; we have, therefore, no Court of Visitors. It is not superintendence only we are deprived of, but it is an important court, to exercise authority over the Faculty. Suppose I disapproved of the proceedings of the Faculty, and wished to appeal, I am driven to the necessity of going to the Court of Session to get a trivial thing rectified; while if there were a Court of Visitors here, we could get any thing rectified with ease, and without coming before the public. There was a circumstance of that kind not long ago, as to the sale of the patronage of Govan, which illustrates this. The majority of the Professors were for accepting £2,000 for the sale of the patronage; the late Principal, Dr. Meikleham, and myself, appealed against this decision to the Visitors. The two Visitors who heard us were Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, and Mr. Kirkman Finlay; they were in our neighbourhood. We had, perhaps, strictly speaking, no court, because the third Visitor was annihilated by the Principal being the Minister of Glasgow; but they were decidedly agreed in opinion, the patronage should not be sold under the circumstances, particularly as it was not proposed to be bought by any gentleman connected with the parish, but by a person who had no connection with it, merely to serve his son, which gave additional impropriety to the sale: if it had been sold to the heritors of Govan, it would have been less exceptionable.

Was it your opinion that the Faculty of the College and the Visitors had any power whatever to sell the patronage?—I myself was dubious upon the point; for I had an idea that it was given, not as a matter of pecuniary advantage to the College, but either for public good, or with a view to the honour and credit of the University, and that it should not be parted with merely for pecuniary consideration; at the same time, I should mention the idea I entertained was rather of a moral than strictly of a legal kind.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is your opinion, as a member of the Faculty, that the Faculty of the College, with the consent of the Visitors, have a right to dispose of their property with a view to the pecuniary advantage of the College?—I think they have a right to dispose of certain properties.

Do you think that they have a right to dispose of property mortified by charter?—Not for any purpose except that of increasing the College revenue indisputably, and without any detriment to other good objects: for example, suppose they were to feu a piece of ground that was not useful for the College, or we have property in two houses in this neighbourhood, and supposing this property, which brings perhaps at present only £40 a year, should be sold in consequence of the prosperity of the city requiring it, and it produced £150 to the College. I think it is quite illegal to take money that is not to go into the funds entirely, and increase them; but I would think it hard, so far as my observation of the general constitution of the College goes, if it would not allow them to dispose of their property so as to advantage the College, as if a glebe of a clergyman were feued out to increase his stipend. I may be wrong in that, but that is my opinion.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the Visitors on that occasion negatived the decision of the Faculty, and prevented the sale of the patronage?—Yes, they did.

In the course of your observations as to the Visitors, you adverted incidentally to the election of the Lord Rector; what is your opinion upon that subject?—In regard to the election itself, I am of opinion that the election of a person out of the kingdom is illegal, because this was a Scotch College, and all its institutions were framed upon the idea of Scotland being a separate kingdom: and though now there is a union, still there is that difference between the Universities and the laws of the country as to make them separate kingdoms, under one general Sovereign and Parliament; and from the nature of the case, and the impossibility of a person out of the kingdom discharging the duties, I conceive that the law of equity would have led to the decision that the election of every person out of the kingdom was illegal, and

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

I wished the Faculty to declare this. In regard to the particular mode of election, it is foolish in the extreme, according to my opinion, and produces very bad effects among the students. It has been said it gives them spirit and a turn for independence, and all that; but I think that it destroys their habits as students, and I think the first thing young people have to learn, is respect and submission to their superiors. I conceive it to be of great importance to the University, the public, and the students, that this mode should be altered; at the same time I join with those Professors who think the election should not be in the Senate. I think it would have a bad aspect if, in a society like ours, the Visitors were to be elected by ourselves; and in case of any difference of opinion, a fair judgment could hardly be expected, if the Senate had the power of electing both Visitors—it should be extended beyond the Senate. I have turned the matter over in my thoughts, and I have not been able to fix upon any thing further than this, that it should be limited to those who are Masters of Arts, actually students, or if not Masters of Arts, students who have attended at least four years in the College.

Have you found that the present mode of electing the Lord Rector has created inattention idleness, and insubordination, previous to and after the election, for some little time?—It is different at different times. Sometimes every thing is very quiet, and they are very willing to take any suggestions the Professors give them; at other times there is a different temper. Sometimes students who come from England advanced in life, who go to the Logic class at 18 or 20 years of age, and who are always dissenting students, who have particular ideas, and give particular notions to the young people, and by using some popular topics, unite in leading young people into that state which, for a few days, occasions a great deal of tumult; and when the Rector comes down, a great deal of the same feeling takes place; it is not but what they are in very good order in our classes, and they return to us again pretty quickly; but there is a latent feeling, which often, when opportunity is given, breaks out in some extravagance.

Have you ever found, that when two candidates for the office of Lord Rector were proposed who happened to be well-known gentlemen of opposite political opinions, it created political divisions among the youths in the College?—No doubt of it; and I have no hesitation in saying, however much I respect gentlemen of different opinions in politics, both on the one side and on the other, politics have been the ruling principle with the young men.

Do you think that the agitation which is created among these young men is mischievous?—I think to these young persons it is, even supposing they were better judges than they are.

Has it not been a practice occasionally, and for a very long period backwards, to elect persons of eminence residing in England?—I am not acquainted with any person having been elected, residing in England, but the celebrated Mr. Burke. I do not know of any other since Mr. Burke, until Sir James Mackintosh.

What do you conceive the power and authority of the Chancellor to be, and the nature of his office in this University?—The Chancellor, according to the constitution, is the person who confers honours in the University; but that power has not been exercised for a great length of time—it is done by the Vice-Chancellor; the Principal acts as Vice-Chancellor in giving a degree. All degrees whatever are given through him.

Has the Chancellor, then, no sort of authority or superintendence here?—None, in regard to the College.

Of course, being Vice-Chancellor adds nothing to the authority of the Principal?—No; the Chancellor is rather what you would call the patron of the College—a person who is to give a dignity to the University; and any address to His Majesty goes through his hands.

Is he at present elected by the Senatus of the University?—No election has been in my time. I could not exactly say, but I think it is by the Senatus.

Have you looked into the ancient statutes and charters of the foundation of the College with reference to ascertaining the nature of the office of Chancellor?—I have read the whole of our records through. I was several years here before I knew our own constitution, or the nature of our courts, they are so complex and peculiar; it is a great want in all colleges, that there is not a small manual given to every Professor, so that he may know the statutes. I read over the records of the University. I think the previous history of the University is in great obscurity, as is the history of the Dean of Faculty and the Rector, previous to the *Nova Erectio*, during the times of Popery. I do not understand it exactly.

Is not the office of Chancellor, as described in the old documents, one not only of great dignity but of high authority?—By the original constitution of the College, and the practice of it at particular times, the Archbishop of Glasgow seems to have been always Chancellor, and he seems to have resided on the spot. I have observed his name to the best of my recollection, whenever anything new, or of an important nature, has been proposed; but what degree of power he had I cannot say exactly.

What is your opinion as to the expediency of the present mode of the election of some of the Professors by the members of the Faculty; do you consider that to be a beneficial and expedient mode of nomination?—I durst not say, speaking speculatively, that either elections by the Crown or by the College, are the very *best* mode of nominating Professors; but notwithstanding many things to be regretted, the elections generally end in respectable persons.

Have you ever considered the grounds upon which the Faculty claim that right of election?—It seems to me that it has arisen from this, that originally, by the deed of erection, the election of the Principal was by the Crown, the election of the Professors, by the Principal, Rector, and the Dean of Faculty, with members of Faculty as their assessors.

Has the Chancellor any share in that election?—Not according to my recollection; the

Chancellor has nothing to do with it; these three are to elect, and they have the full power of election. I only speak from recollection; my recollection is, that these three office-bearers were originally the electors of the Professors by the *Nova Erectio*, and that the rest of the Professors came to have their right of electing from their being assessors called in to assist these gentlemen in that important business. At the same time I wish it to be understood that I am speaking from memory.

Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to medical students?—The first thing I would suggest is, that in each class a catalogue should be called before commencing the lectures. We lay down rules of attendance, but no medical Professor can give a certificate of attendance to a student; he knows nothing about the attendance of the students, just as in Edinburgh, there is no certificate can be given to the Professor of Divinity as to the attendance of students upon other classes. Without calling a catalogue, in vain we make laws and rules that they should attend. I have heard that persons in Edinburgh, who have paid the Professor's fee with a view to Divinity, have never attended the classes: it is impossible for the Professor to know whether they attend when no catalogue is called; they come with their tickets to the Professor of Divinity, who is obliged to admit them, and with respect to partial students it may thus happen that a person may be licensed to be a preacher without attending College at all. The same may be said with respect to the medical classes: the Professors cannot judge if attendance has been given, they only know that the student has called and paid his fee. The next improvement that I would suggest is frequent examinations. I would further propose that no student should be admitted to take a medical degree without attendance upon the three first classes before he enters upon his medical studies—that, in short, a physician should have the education of a gentleman.

Do you mean the classes in the faculty of Arts?—Yes.

Would you allow that it should be ascertained by examination that they had had an equivalent education elsewhere?—That is the next point I was coming to. My proposal is that the rule respecting medical degrees should be made uniform through all the Universities; they should have the benefit of a University education. I do not speak of surgeons, but of physicians.

Supposing young men come from England or Ireland who have not been at the University, but have got a very thorough education in the Classics from the best schools in England or Ireland, would you still require that they should give attendance at the Greek and Latin classes here?—I would feel that there would be great hardship, with regard to the classical literature, to refuse to sustain attendance on such excellent schools; but I do think the Logic class is of great importance. It not only gives them a habit of arranging and thinking well, but I think one of the sad effects attending a medical man of talents devoting himself merely to matters of medical study, dwelling always on inquiries connected with matter, and left entirely ignorant of the philosophy of mind, having no kind of education which directs him at all to things of a moral and mental kind, he is apt to fall into confused opinions of matter and get a bias to materialism. It is of great importance, therefore, that the Logic class, or studies connected with mental science, should be part of the Curriculum; but certainly, in regard to classical literature, there is no doubt that the great schools in England are equal, if not perhaps superior, to what we have here. I have likewise added in my notes that a certificate of good moral conduct should be required of students from Professors under whom they have studied. I propose, also, that the examination for degrees should in every case be public. I think it is an important check, to prevent degrees being given too hastily, that the examination should be before the public. The first examination should be private, as at present, but the old scholastic form should be omitted.

Do you mean, that you would require a certificate of moral conduct before a boy is admitted into a class?—No, before he got his degree: it should be laid before the Senate, along with his other certificates. I conceive, also, that no Professor should have any pecuniary advantage from the number of degrees that are conferred. At the same time, to secure attention, the Examinators should be paid for their trouble, and those only who attended should receive remuneration. In this College, every Professor has so much to do, that any extraordinary or extraneous work is rather thought a hardship; and the examinations for degrees, even of Master of Arts, interfere materially with the teaching; and I join with others of my colleagues in thinking that Examinators, in examinations for degrees of Masters of Arts, would be very useful, under the superintendence of Professors.

Do you mean separate Examinators?—Yes, separate Examinators.

At what period of the year are degrees conferred?—We resolved that the period for conferring medical degrees should be four times a-year; but it has been broken through—it has not been acted upon regularly.

At what time do examinations take place for degrees in Arts?—Degrees in Arts are conferred in April, but medical degrees at all times. The candidates are first proposed to the Senate; then they are given over to the medical Professors to examine them; and afterwards, in a mere way of form, a few Latin questions are asked. The oral examination is a private examination by the medical Professors.

There is another observation which I have to make, which is with regard to the Black-Stone examination. However trifling it may sometimes appear, I believe in practice it is a powerful stimulus for students to read Greek and Latin at least; but in the present way in which it is conducted, it does not serve its full purpose. The object of it is to prevent a student, who was of an inferior class, going into a superior one, for which he is not qualified. Now, in the present way of conducting it, Professors succeed one another in examination, and in that way the examination is not finished until half the session almost is over; and it is a hardship for young men, who study Logic, for example, to be turned back, and to be put in the class pre-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

ceding. It would be better, instead of the Professors waiting to succeed each other, to set the whole Professors together to examine each of the students in their classes at once, and the whole might be over in the first fortnight. In that way, the difficulty respecting students, when they are found unfit for going from one class to another, would be prevented.

Is the fee paid to the Professor before the examination takes place?—It is.

Is not that rather objectionable?—I think the way I have proposed would be more rational, namely, that they should be first examined.

The Commissioners have been led to suppose, that there is not much inclination on the part of young men connected with Scotland to graduate at this University; what is your opinion with regard to that subject?—I think it is not an object of ambition, or considered of any consequence; but I think it arises from this, that there is really little distinction connected with it, and also from the slightness of the qualifications required.

Does no privilege attend it?—I am not aware of any particular privilege connected with it.

Would it not be useful, with a view to encourage graduation, to confer some privileges upon graduates of this University?—I think it would. I have suggested one, namely, that they should be appointed tutors over each fifty students, and Masters of Arts should be Examinators; these Masters of Arts might be paid perhaps £20 or £30 each; it would be a great honour to these young men, to be selected out of the students to become Examinators.

Might they not have some privileges connected with the Library?—Our Library has hitherto been conducted upon the supposition, that only students attending the classes should have access to it; and if we increase the number who read at the Library, we diminish the privilege to those who are actual students, for they could not get the books they wanted.

What is your opinion with regard to the utility of bursaries, particularly those in the gift of the Divinity faculty?—I think they are very useful in two ways: they enable young men to attend to their studies with some comfort, and enable them to purchase valuable books, which they would not otherwise be able to obtain. In the next place, they enable them to take a more extended education. There are a great many auxiliary branches of education given at this College, which it is necessary every well-educated clergyman should attend to; and by these bursaries, they are enabled to pay the necessary fees for the classes, such as Chemistry, and classes of that kind. As far as my experience goes, I never saw any disadvantage arising from bursaries; I think they are very useful—also, when we consider who are the persons who get them, they are not always those in the lowest order of society, but in the middling classes; and they are the children of parents who have large families. Perhaps there is a clergyman with six or seven children, and he wishes to give them a good education, and the expense of boarding them is very great, especially in a city like this. It is not the expense of education only, but also of board. It is also of great importance to the morals, as well as to the comfort of the young persons whose parents are respectable, to be in respectable boarding-houses. This is an assistance to them, although they are not, strictly speaking, in poverty; and the bursaries are applied in the best manner, when they are given to clergymen's sons.

As you have expressed your opinion, that gratuitous education is generally not sufficiently appreciated, and that it would be desirable to introduce the payment of fees by the students of Divinity, are not bursaries given on a principle directly the reverse of this, inasmuch as the education is not only gratuitous, but the persons who are admitted in this way to be educated are actually paid for receiving education?—If the bursaries were of such a value as to be an inducement for any person to become a scholar, or to seek after a provision from a bursary, there might be disadvantages attending it; it would be an encouragement for persons to pass away time in a way they thought pleasant and agreeable: but the bursaries in Scotland are of an inferior order, none of them can be an inducement for anything of that kind, The highest bursaries in the College are a few of the Dundonald bursaries in Divinity Hall, continuing for two years, which amount to £30 each; and there is one medical bursary, amounting to £50, given, but it is joined with an obligation to study some years abroad. I do not think it can be said that this is gratuitous education, for there is still sufficient expense incurred, over and above the bursaries.

Do you think bursaries ought to be granted without an examination of the persons who are to receive them?—I think it would not perhaps be prudent to limit the benevolence of individuals, so much as to say, you would take it into your hands to receive or to reject students applying for them, or to apply a different rule to them than to other students on commencing their studies. I agree in thinking that the examination of the Bursars, after the termination of the first session, should be very strict; and if, after having given them a fair trial, they are found to be persons who have not attended, or who appear not to have sufficient intellect to make them improve by the bursary that is given, it should be taken from them, as being persons upon whom it would be thrown away.

If they are given in consideration of poverty, does it not occur to you that they may be accepted as a sort of temporary provision, and after the expiration of the course, the persons who have enjoyed the bursaries may be found to be not all capable of exercising duty in the profession at which they aim?—There may be instances of a disqualification of that kind, but I do not think there are more among Bursars than any other class of students.

As you have mentioned that you have paid considerable attention lately to the records of the University, can you inform the Commissioners at what period the statutes entitled *Jure Leges Institutæ* were enacted, and how long they continued in force, or if they are still in force?—I do not know. I qualified my words by saying, so far as I was able to understand the handwriting. I read the laws of the College in a fair copy, which was merely

drawn out for the purpose of being publicly read to the students at the beginning of the session. There is no history as to the manner in which they were enacted or anything respecting them, that I have met with. I did not read them in any other way.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

University of Glasgow.

Professor Macgill.

5 January, 1827.

Glasgow, Saturday, January 6, 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Daniel Keyte Sandford, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Answers to the Queries that were sent to the University by the Royal Commission?—Yes.

Do you concur in them?—I concur in all that relates to my department.

Do you concur in those that relate to other departments?—I concur; but I did not examine them closely.

The Commissioners would be glad to hear any suggestions you have to make with reference to your own class, or any others in this University?—It is rather invidious to give opinions upon classes with which I am not personally connected. There is one subject, however, which I should certainly wish to notice, with regard to the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy. They are both to be considered, in their practical tendency, as classes for teaching composition: and it is my opinion, confirmed by the experience I have had here, that the exercises in composition are too frequent and too long in these classes, and particularly in the Logic class. The result of this system is, that young men are induced to consider their own composition as the first intellectual object. The mere exercise of composition is esteemed far more important than any preparation for it, by the acquisition of knowledge and of taste (especially I would lay an emphasis upon the word "taste,") which, in my opinion, is a much more essential part of the education of youth. I think that, in the English Universities, they run into the other extreme; they bestow too much pains upon the cultivation of taste, and too little upon the exercise of composition. But here the case is reversed; and I conceive this to be attended with consequences still more prejudicial.

How would you propose to remedy this defect?—I think by the very simple method of making the exercises in original composition fewer and shorter. In the Logic class, particularly, the students, in their ambition to obtain the good opinion of their fellow-students, by whose votes the prizes are adjudged, are induced to vie with each other very much in the length as well as the nature of their essays. Essays of a prodigious length are given in, which must engross very much of their time, and many of the Logic students, although members of my senior class, are not able to give sufficient attention to the department of Greek literature, or to the cultivation of taste according to the pure models and critical principles of Greece.

Do you think an additional evil arises from the length of the exercises, which prevents their paying attention to other branches of education?—Precisely so.

Do you think the length and frequency of these exercises tend to encourage a very diffuse style of composition?—Decidedly.

Do you think it would be more favourable to the cultivation of precision of thought and accuracy of language, if the exercises were required to be much shorter than at present?—I think so. Certain limits should be prescribed.

Is it your opinion that the mind should be more fully furnished with materials for reflection before attending the Logic class, not only in respect to classical literature, but in such subjects as civil history, natural history, or any other branch of science, from which materials of thought are to be taken?—It would be very difficult to attain any such object without a complete revolution in the system of education—so great that I should think it too hazardous to attempt it.

Is it your opinion that the extent to which the exercises are carried interferes with the attention of the students to their classical studies?—Exactly so, and with the formation of a correct taste.

Do you think it is likely a correct taste will be formed without a due study of the best models of composition, as they are presented in the writings of the ancients?—In my mind it appears next to impossible.

Would you propose to postpone the study of Logic until after Philosophy and Mathematics?—No, I should think not. I think certainly it is advantageous to the youthful mind that it should have some of the principles of composition and mental science before it adventures on so difficult and engrossing a science as that of Mathematics.

In your opinion is it better that the classes of Logic and Rhetoric should be combined or separate?—I think they work well in combination, as is exemplified here.

You would not think it an improvement in the University, would you, to have separate chairs for them?—No.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear any further suggestions which you may have to offer upon general education, as connected with the University of Glasgow?—I have certainly one or two suggestions which I should wish to offer to the consideration of the Commissioners, but they are rather of a sweeping nature, and therefore I propose them merely theoretically, as they present themselves to my own mind, and as what I have little expectation of seeing carried into practice. I think it must strike every observer that the real causes of that classical deficiency, which is too observable in this country, lie beyond the walls of the University; and arise chiefly from the general constitution of things in this part of the island, where so few

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

of the great prizes of life are attainable by classical proficiency. If we except a few Chairs in the different Universities, there is hardly a situation of dignity or emolument to be obtained by any degree of classical merit. Yet into the system of the Universities themselves I think there are one or two things which might be introduced which would have a sensible effect in bettering the condition of classical knowledge. I think it might be made imperative on the Universities to demand the degree of Master of Arts from all those who wish to proceed to the farther degree of Doctor of Medicine; and I should hope also, that under the sanction and recommendation of this Commission, the General Assembly of the Church might be favourably disposed to make the degree of Master of Arts a requisite in all the candidates for holy orders. If to this could be added an injunction by the several Universities, that no student intended for the legal profession should be allowed to enter any of the classes of jurisprudence without producing either his Master of Arts' degree, or at least the certificate of examination, which would shew he had all the intellectual requisites for obtaining the degree. This would be an additional means of strengthening the hold of classical learning on the minds of youth. The great defect at present is, that though a young man may possibly shew great powers, sometimes indeed wonderful powers, while he is still within the verge of the classical department, and though he may leave the senior Greek classes a most excellent and accomplished scholar, yet when he begins to cast a prospective eye towards his views in life, or even his further progress within the walls of the University, he soon discovers of how little real tangible benefit his classical proficiency is to be to him. Now, although without a sweeping alteration in the constitution of affairs, you could not create any inducements of a direct nature to the pursuits of classic knowledge beyond the walls of the University, yet if, even in the ulterior portion of his studies there, he were to see that his classical attainments were to become a matter of great value and importance, it would have a sensible effect in invigorating and sustaining the efforts of the student. Another suggestion, I think, might be made, but it certainly would require a disposition of liberality on the part of the Crown to give it effect; yet I think it would be a highly beneficial and important measure that one or two Fellowships, or Scholarships, something in the nature of the Fellowships in the English Universities, should be founded in all the Universities in Scotland, or at least the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow: for example, suppose three Fellowships were endowed in each University, with not more than £100 a year a piece, and those were to be obtained in consequence of a competitition, in which classical knowledge should be made the main subject, and to be enjoyed under the conditions which prevail in the English Universities, such as celibacy, and the want of other and better preferment, it would have a most beneficial effect, not only upon classical learning in the Universities, but on the degree of estimation in which it would be held in the country, and the taste and disposition of the people for it.

Do you think, upon that plan, supposing it could be accomplished, any system could be engrafted upon it in the way of relieving the duty of teaching the classics to such great numbers, by employing these Fellows as tutors?—That was a subject to which I was immediately about to proceed. I think certainly, at present, the whole labour of the classical tuition of 400 students lying on a single individual is productive of very prejudicial effects. The very physical powers of the man are exhausted. No man is equal to such tuition, at least so as to be able to teach with that degree of spirit and energy which should always be maintained.

Do you not think that it is hardly possible for a Professor, with such a class as you have, to be as much aware, as he would naturally wish to be, of the diligence and proficiency of every one individual in so numerous a body?—It is very difficult; it requires very rigid attention to the examinations, and complete impartiality in the conduct of them. Every student is called fairly in his turn, and towards the end of the session one does acquire a pretty decisive view of the talents and scholarship of each individual in the class.

It has been suggested to the Commissioners that it would be desirable, if, in the Language classes in this University, a number of tutors were to be appointed, to act under the control of the Professors, such tutor having 40 or 50 of the young men under his own eye, and examining them upon the exercises that are given out in the class at a private hour every day; do you think that, without reference to the creation of any such Fellowship, which may be rather hoped for than expected, it would be easy to find properly-qualified students in Divinity who would undertake that, and to whom it would be a source of certain emolument, from the fees they would receive?—Why, if there were to be additional fees beyond what are paid to the Professor, I am afraid the number of students likely to embrace such an advantage would be but small, and, practically speaking, it would be a much more simple expedient (confining myself to the Greek Chair) to say you would appoint an Assistant-Professor, who should take the tuition on himself of the two junior classes. The plan I would propose, if I had an Assistant-Professor at command, would be, that I would reserve for myself the entire tuition of the senior class for two hours, and of the private for one hour, each day; and this would render possible a most important improvement in the tuition of the private class, in which the higher authors, and lectures upon Philosophy and Greek literature are read. At present, from the nature of my engagements, it is not possible for me to meet that class more than three times a week, and it is utterly impracticable to have anything like an examination in it; but, had I the command of an Assistant-Professor, who would take the teaching of the junior classes in my department, I would meet the private class every day: I would reserve one hour in the week for a lecture, a second for the examination of the students upon some such author as Plato or Demosthenes; I would devote the hour of the third and fourth days to prelection on works of Greek criticism and Poetry; and the hour of the fifth day to an examination upon the prelections of the two preceding days. I would pre-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

scribe exercises in that class, and in this way make it more beneficial. At present, there being no examinations, it may be beneficial to those who attend regularly; but, no doubt, many enter merely for amusement, attend with little punctuality, and derive no great advantage from it.

With regard to those young men who attend the private class, are they not examined on the subject of the lectures in the public class afterwards?—No; that used to be the mode under my predecessor; but when Mr. Young died the Faculty made a law that the Professor, who at that time taught the senior class only one hour, and the private class another hour, and then examined in the senior on the business of the private hour, should teach the senior class two hours, prelecting or not, as he pleased, and, if he chose to have a private class, should devote to it an additional hour. I *do* prelect to the senior class, and examine on the subjects of prelection; but in the additional or private class I have no time for examination, as matters stand at present.

Is your private class attended by students of the third year?—They are students who are in the senior Greek, or Logic, or Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Divinity classes.

Are they, in short, those who are carrying on the study of Greek to the conclusion of their course?—Yes.

Are any exercises prescribed on the subject of the lectures?—Perhaps two or three in the course of the session, and essays to be written in vacation; but it is impossible to command time for more.

In your public class do you find the revision of the exercises an anxious and laborious task?—It occupies a good deal of my private time, and is certainly an anxious and laborious task; so much so that I am obliged to have some person to assist me with the exercises of the junior class.

Does it necessarily interfere with the private studies of the Professors during the session?—The whole preparations for the class, including the revision of exercises, certainly occupy a great portion of time, and very materially interferes with private study.

Do you conceive that it would be expedient that the elements of the Greek language should be acquired previous to the commencement of the academical course?—I consider it impossible in the existing state of classic education. The elementary class consists of from 80 to 100 students, who are almost entirely youths from the country, who have had no opportunity in the parish schools of acquiring the elements of the language. Unless we can establish a number of accomplished scholars, as the teachers of schools throughout Scotland (a thing nearly impossible), it is out of the question that the youth of the country should be grounded in the Greek tongue before coming to College. It would be too expensive for parents to send them to schools at Edinburgh or Glasgow; they find it cheaper to send them to the University.

Do you think the abolition of your elementary class, then, would be an evil?—Yes; and in fact impossible, since the student would not be able to acquire the elements elsewhere.

Although it might be necessary to afford instruction in the elements of Greek within the walls of the University, yet might not that be accomplished by means of private tuition, and so arranging it that the Professors should commence with them afterwards?—This is exactly what I have suggested; namely, that an Assistant-Professor should take charge of the junior department, under the control of the principal Professor.

How much of the elements of Greek do boys get at the grammar-school?—A good deal. They go thoroughly through the grammar, and read a portion of the easier authors.

Do they come fit for your senior class?—No; but for my middle class they do; that is, one division of the junior class. They are at present reading Herodotus, which is a good symptom of their state of advancement.

Do you find the boys from the grammar-school, or from the country schools, the best prepared?—Those from the grammar-school are generally best prepared.

What proportion of your students do you suppose come from the country, and what proportion from the grammar-schools of this or other large towns?—I think they are nearly divided in the junior class. The numbers in the junior class may be taken at 200. I think 100, or perhaps a little more, may be from the country; perhaps there are 120 from the country, and 80 from the grammar-schools.

Of that first number, 120 from the country, are they generally totally ignorant of the elements of Greek?—Yes, generally. About 30 or 40 may be fit for the second or higher division of the junior class.

Do you examine them when they offer themselves for entering, before you fix upon which side of the class they shall go?—If their parents or friends require it, I do.

In suggesting the propriety of the appointment of an Assistant-Professor, is it your idea that it would be reasonable the students should go to any additional expense on that account?—There lies the difficulty. If you were to say, the fees of the junior class should be given to the Assistant-Professor, it would almost destroy the Greek Chair altogether. The larger portion of students in the senior class, being Greek students of the *third* year, pay no fee, so that the emoluments of the Chair depend mainly on the junior department.

Then you would propose that the Assistant-Professor should receive a salary for the duty he is to perform, leaving the fees as they are now?—Yes, certainly; the salary being provided from whatever fund should be thought right.

Is it your opinion that it would have a good effect upon the literature of the country, and be for the credit of this University, if every student, before entering the junior classes of the College, were to be examined, so as to ascertain whether he were prepared to derive benefit from University education?—They are not examined in the Greek class before they enter the first department; and, considering the great numbers who annually enter College, I fear that,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

however desirable such a system might be, no adequate or useful examination of the students, previous to admission, could be accomplished.

According to the present system, is it not possible that a young man may come to the College without knowing much more than the rudiments, or being perfect in them?—It certainly is.

Do not a number of very young boys come to the College?—Yes; but very often these are the best prepared. From the grammar-school of this place a large number of very youthful students come to College, who are, in general, exceedingly well grounded in the elements of Greek and Latin. A great part, too, of the revenues of the different Chairs, which make them objects of ambition to men fit to fill such situations, are derived from the fees of the students; and the great mass of students in the junior classes of this University consists of youths sent by their parents for a couple of years, during the interval that lies between the school and the counting-house. These have a natural desire that their sons should be educated where they have been before, and should obtain the rudiments of a classic education; and when the two years have expired the young men frequently proceed to the commercial desk in place of the Logic class. Any regulations, therefore, that should cut off the inhabitants of Glasgow from such a mode of education, would dilapidate the revenues of the College to an immense extent.

Do those students form a large proportion of the junior class?—Yes.

Do you happen to know at what time the fees in your class were fixed?—Long previous to my appointment, the fee was two guineas for a considerable time, but during the late war it was raised to three.

Are any class dues paid by the students at your class, for any purpose?—A sum of about 3*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* for coals and the servants, not more.

Are they paid to yourself?—No, to the Janitor; those are the sole dues.

What is the average expense of the books used in your class?—In the junior class, in the very lowest division, nothing is requisite but Tate's edition of Moor's Greek Grammar, which sells for 3*s.*, my Extracts, which sell for 7*s.*, and an Introduction to the Writing of Greek, 3*s.*; in all, 13*s.* In the second division they require no addition to the books which they have read in the grammar-school, or in my elementary class, except a book of higher exercises, which may cost 4*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* Those who choose to read Homer or a Greek tragedy must, of course, furnish themselves with the requisite books; but this is purely optional. In the senior class, every student must be provided with Homer; and all other works, such as Greek plays, or works in prose, are printed separately for the use of the class, and sold at a moderate price.

A paper has been given in to the Commissioners, purporting to contain the Regulations of the University of Glasgow, on the subject of graduation; it is divided into three columns; there is the *minimum* for a degree, there is the degree for honourable distinction, and the third, the *maximum* for degrees with the highest distinction; are they to understand that the provisions therein contained met with your approbation, particularly as refers to your own department?—Yes; they not only met with my approbation, but the whole plan was in a great measure originated by myself.

Was it at all founded on the plan observed at Oxford?—As far as regards the scale of proposed honours.

With respect to the *minimum* in the Greek department, does it not rather appear that you have made the necessary proficiency required a little too low, seeing that the number of books mentioned is only three books of Homer and the four Gospels?—I must acknowledge, that with no greater quantity of Greek to examine upon, the means of ascertaining a student's proficiency must rest very much with the Examiner. Certainly, a person who is himself an accurate scholar may ascertain, from even a less portion of Greek than that, the degree of a student's acquaintance with the principles of the language, and how far he is master of the key to the treasures of its literature: for if he can stand a thorough examination in the Gospels and in Homer, he must have a pretty extensive knowledge of the different dialects of the Greek tongue, as they conduct him through the language from the earliest epic Greek of Homer to nearly its most recent state in the Gospels. At the same time an Examiner, who is not qualified to make the most of an examination, would certainly find that *minimum* a great deal too small. I must beg leave to say, however, that the reason I allowed the *minimum*, at least as far as I was concerned, to stand in the terms it does, is that such has been, time out of mind, the practice of the University; and, when endeavouring to introduce what I think will be a very beneficial improvement, I was afraid of alarming the students at first, and scaring them away from graduation altogether, by requiring too much. We have a prospective view in regard to this subject. Should we find that, under the present scale, a number of students come forward for the second or highest honours, our next step will be to make the *minimum* greater; we may make, probably, what stands now for the second honours the necessary proficiency for obtaining a degree; and so progressively increase the number of books and degree of excellence requisite for attaining distinction. But at first we thought it prudent to proceed as cautiously as possible until we find how the system works. Nor should I wish to see any farther innovation at present, though I shall scarcely be suspected of undervaluing the importance of classical acquirements.

Considering that it is the degree of Master of Arts for which this knowledge is required, would it not, out of doors, have the appearance of requiring very little, when the University does not even require the candidate to be able to read Demosthenes or Thucydides?—It is to be observed that certain Greek and Latin books are read in the Ethics and Logic class, upon which they are to be examined in addition.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

If the minimum were raised would it place the degree beyond the reach of many of the students?—I fear it would at first have that effect.

Can you tell the Commissioners what is the *minimum* for an ordinary degree at Oxford in the classics?—In the examination at Oxford, independent of the Greek Testament, the *minimum* required of all is two Greek books and two Latin books. Twelve books of Homer, or four of Herodotus, are, I believe, allowed to stand for a Greek book.

In the first of these regulations respecting examination for degrees in Arts it is stated, "the ancient practice, in conformity to the statutes of the University, of examining publicly all candidates for the degrees of M.A. and B.A., shall be resumed and observed invariably;" in what manner is it proposed that these public examinations shall take place?—In some room appropriated by the University, and furnished with a gallery for the attendance of students or the public in general.

Is it in the Common Hall?—Perhaps the Common Hall, or some room more convenient, with a gallery, as is the case at Oxford.

Is the whole of the examination to take place publicly?—The whole of the examination is to take place publicly.

For what period of time is it contemplated the examination shall last in each division?—That will depend upon the students coming up for honours, or the reverse. I should say, that for the *minimum* examination the student should be under examination of one sort or another from ten o'clock to three or four o'clock, as is the case at Oxford.

Is it not more material that the higher the profession the student makes of his attainments the stricter should be the examination?—Certainly, upon the soundness of his knowledge of the books he professes to have read. But the time required may be a good deal shortened by conducting much of the examination in writing.

What parts of the examinations are to be conducted on paper?—Why, in my department I should require, besides what is conducted *viva voce*, translations from the authors brought up, and answers to historical questions or questions on the philosophy of taste.

Would it not be advisable that the intention to require written translations should appear on the face of the regulations?—A single day's experience would let the students into the knowledge of that circumstance; it was wished that these regulations should be as compendious as possible.

In the Logic class, for instance, in the *minimum*, it is mentioned that there will be an examination on the intellectual powers, the ancient or Aristotelian Logic, the modern or Inductive Logic, and the Greek or Latin books which may have been read in the class; what is the meaning of that?—Certain books in the ancient languages are supposed to be read during the session in the Logic class.

Is it intended that when a young man comes forward for his degree, after having completed his University education, that he shall produce the essays written by him in the Logic class, in the second and third year of his attendance here?—Yes.

Would not a certificate from the Professor, of his having been here for a certain period when he attended his class and performed his exercises, be as useful as the production of the compositions?—I think so, certainly; but perhaps it is only meant that if you wish to do so you may verify the Professor's certificate by a perusal of the document on which it is founded.

Of what description are the public theses written in the Physic class?—In the Physic and the Ethic classes, I think they are both of the same description, that is, a Latin essay upon some prescribed thesis or subject; for instance, a verse of Horace.

Is the essay to be written on a classical subject?—It is on a subject of Mental Philosophy, and not of Physics.

Then it does not imply any great degree of mathematical or scientific attainment?—No, not the public theme; it has nothing to do with mathematical knowledge.

In the class of Natural Philosophy it is mentioned that to those candidates who may have been some time absent from College, the Professor will prescribe a number of exercises, of what description are those exercises intended to be?—In Physics.

Are they to be performed in the presence of the Examiners?—Yes, in the presence of the Examiners.

There is a notandum at the end of the regulations, stating that students in the Ethic class, who have passed through the junior classes, are entitled to the degree of B.A. on being examined on Languages, Logic, and Moral Philosophy; and students in the Physic class, or who have previously finished a course of Philosophy, to the degree of A.M., by being examined on the same subjects, with the addition of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics; do you know if it is intended by that regulation to encourage students to take the degree of B.A. in the course of their studies?—It is, while they are members of the Moral Philosophy class.

Are they to take it during the third year of their course?—During the fourth year of their course they may be members of the Moral Philosophy class, but they generally remain two years in the Greek.

In this scheme or prospectus of trials for degrees in Arts there seems to be no mention made of exercises in Greek and Latin composition; how is that?—*Latin* composition is mentioned. It is said that the student must evince his acquaintance with the principles of Latin composition.

How does it happen that there is no specification of that in those regulations?—It is referred to in the clause which I have quoted; but the table was meant merely to indicate the requisite number of books to be read.

The regulations refer to the production of exercises, and to students having gone through certain performances peculiar to the classes in this University; has there not been rather an

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

omission, in framing these regulations, by making them applicable exclusively to students educated at this University?—The regulation seems to imply as much; but it was intended to be obviated in practice, so that any gentleman coming from Edinburgh or elsewhere, and evincing a proper knowledge of the subjects, would get the degree.

Is it not necessary that such an intention or provision should appear on the face of the regulations?—Yes, I think it should appear.

Had the Faculty any intention of confining their degrees solely to their own students?—Not the least.

In practice do you demand compositions in Latin and Greek?—Not in Greek, but in Latin; that is to say, I believe the Professor of Latin allows the public themes written in that language to stand as a test; but it is proposed that, for the future, the student shall write as well as read Latin, on the day of examination.

Do you think the writing of Latin is sufficiently cultivated here?—I am not sufficiently aware of the mode pursued in the Latin class to answer that question. There are weekly exercises in prose and verse prescribed to the students, but what degree of excellence is required, or how directly they may be examined, or how minutely and publicly criticised, I cannot say; it is desirable that the utmost attention should be paid to this exercise.

Have you introduced the practice of writing Greek to a greater extent than was done formerly?—Yes, I have.

Would you not think it an improvement in the system here, if, in the public examinations for degrees in Arts, some written composition in Greek should likewise be expected to be given?—I should be glad to see that done hereafter as soon as we can advance the *minimum*; but it would be requiring too much at first. It is only within two or three years that the exercise has been required at Oxford. There was no composition in Greek required while I attended that University; but composition in Greek, as well as Latin, is now demanded there.

May not the degree of B.A. be taken in three years?—It may be taken by students of Moral Philosophy.

May not the degree of Master of Arts be obtained in four years, and is not the distinction between the examination for Bachelor of Arts and the examination for the degree of Master of Arts made to consist in this, that, while there is not any difference in classsical acquirements, it is expected that the students should have attended the Natural Philosophy and Mathematical classes?—Yes; little or no Mathematics are required for the degree of Bachelor.

Do you not think it would be desirable that some distinction should be made, and that a little more classical attainments should be required for the degree of Master than for the degree of Bachelor, as the term of attendance within which it may be taken is so short, being only four years?—It is true that there is no additional examination in classics for the degree of M.A., but we were afraid of making the system too complicated. It is open to many improvements and alterations which will be introduced in the course of time.

Is there any limitation as to the age at which the degree of Master or Bachelor may be taken?—I am not sure; but the Professors of Natural and Moral Philosophy will be better able to answer that question.

Have there been any recent changes as to the mode of conducting the Black-Stone examination?—It has perhaps been made a little stricter; in the Greek department I have turned back a good many students.

What proportion have you turned back?—I believe as many as 10 or 11 this year, out of 150.

Will you be so good as to state the effect or consequence of a student being turned back?—If they have not the printed certificate, signed by the Examiners, they cannot go on in the College: for instance, a student in Logic, not passing his examination in Greek, cannot go on to the Moral Philosophy class the next year; but an opportunity is given him of a second examination, just as it is in the English Universities, in the course of the same session. The old law of the University was, that a student of Logic being found deficient in Greek should be sent to the Greek class, and not remain in the Logic. I think it desirable that that rule should be enforced. It has fallen into desuetude.

In what way is it contemplated that the students found deficient on the Black-Stone examination in the studies of the preceding year, and having lost the class of the Professor of the present year, may be expected to be more improved at the close of the session; is it merely by their private study?—It may be by their private study, or the student may happen to be in the class of the one Professor, though he ranks in the class of the other; he may be a student both in the Greek and Logic classes, though he ranks in the higher of the two.

Is not the principle of the regulation understood to have been, that he should not be allowed to go on with the higher class, but should be remitted to the junior?—Yes.

When was that alteration introduced to which you have alluded, by which they were allowed to continue in the highest class into which they had entered?—Ever since I came here there has been no instance of students being actually turned back into a junior class.

When was the alteration introduced?—I am not aware when it was. I remember, the first year I was here, to have occasioned surprise by turning back two or three students, for it had not been the custom to do so. The examination had become very much a matter of form, and the number who came forward now to be examined, compared with those who did so originally, makes it impossible to give a very trying examination.

When a student is turned back is it notified at the time of his examination?—We have recently adopted the method of not sending out his certificate, as being a more mild measure.

Having answered the question as to the consequences of a student being turned back, will

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

you have the goodness to state what has been the effect of it, as far as you have had an opportunity of observing, upon the students?—I am afraid the effect may be to send them to another University where the institution does not exist. It is on that account that it seems so essential to reduce the system of the Scotch Universities, as much as possible, to a uniform plan, both in the examination for degrees and also other examinations.

Have you turned back any student for the last year?—Yes, certainly.

Were any turned back by any other Examinator?—I am inclined to think that one or two were rejected by the Professor of Logic.

Have you observed any sensible effect upon the average character of the examinations this year in consequence of some having been turned back last year; or do you think that the students have shewn greater diligence and improvement of their time during the summer?—Perhaps it is hard to answer that question, because since I first came into the University there certainly has been more interest and exertion displayed in the study of Greek, as I am given to understand, than before. This shews itself in the preparation for the Black-Stone examination as much as in anything else; but I find as many bad scholars as I did on my appointment. There are a great many more good ones; but there are quite as many very bad ones.

Is it merely to save time that the ceremony is kept up of a porter or servant interrupting the examination on the Black-Stone?—It is an old custom to intimate that the student has been five minutes under examination.

Is that continued without reference to the disposition of the Examiner to examine further?—The interruption is not necessarily regarded, but merely intimates that the examination may be stopped if the Examiner please. If a student appear well prepared, and shew himself master of the subject, he is often dismissed before the time.

Who are generally present at that examination?—The Professor of the class of students under examination, the Professor who examines, and the Principal: but the Principal is seldom present except at prize examinations. There is a prize given for the best appearance on the Black-Stone, and for which the students express their willingness to compete. The Principal is present always at that examination.

Why is the Black-Stone examination postponed until after the commencement of the session, and not made a preliminary measure?—The reason is, that the great body of the students do not assemble until November.

If they were not allowed to enter the class without passing through the Black-Stone examination, and a limited period were fixed for that, could you not ensure the attendance of the students by such a regulation?—Attendance might be ensured, but it would be very inconvenient for many of the country students, who have just money enough to keep them from the beginning of the session to the end of it; and they would not like to be brought up sooner than the business of the class requires.

Would not the system of the Black-Stone examination answer better if it took place towards the end of the session, as the consequence of being turned back seems to have reference to the next session rather than to the present?—It would be better to make the results of rejection affect the current session. It would be well to revive the old discipline upon the subject of the Black-Stone examination.

Is no general or public examination of the classes, at the close of the session in this University, required by the old statutes?—None that I am aware of. There are daily examinations in each class.

If such an examination were carried on about the last week or so of the session, with the assistance of the Professors into whose classes it is proposed the students shall enter next year, would it not greatly facilitate the work of the Black-Stone examination, at the commencement of the next session especially, if some record or journal were kept of the manner in which the students went through their examination?—One great object of the Black-Stone examination is to ascertain that the students have been busy during the summer. I am afraid the time required for the examination alluded to would be too great. As it is, the Black-Stone examination occupies a great deal of time. If there were more Examiners, it might lighten and abbreviate the labour a good deal.

You have stated several circumstances that might afford encouragement to graduation, which do not now exist; are there any, as connected with the College, that you think might be afforded?—I mentioned, that perhaps it might be proper to require a certificate of examination preparatory to the student entering the legal classes, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and I understand that the University at Aberdeen have adopted that regulation with regard to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in both Colleges.

Do you think that there are any privileges of another description that might be afforded to graduates, compatible with the constitution of the University?—I should be glad to see a privilege, which ranks pretty high in the estimation of the students here, I mean that of voting for the Lord Rector, conferred on the graduates.

Do you conceive that there any disadvantages in the present system, of allowing students to vote in the election of the Lord Rector?—Yes, I think very great. In the first place, it throws the election almost entirely into the hands of a few of the Moral and Natural Philosophy students from England, young men who have the command of more money, and of smoother tongues, than their fellow-students in the lower classes, and who are therefore able to command their suffrages to a great extent; so much so, that virtually, for the last three or four elections, the right of election has lain with these gentlemen. They have been able to baffle all the wishes of the higher authorities, and introduce whomsoever they pleased.

Is it the habit of the Professors to interest themselves about the election of Lord Rector, so

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

far as to speak to the students much upon it?—I believe it was found to have a prejudicial effect, rather than a beneficial one, and therefore it was abandoned.

Do you consider that it is the means of introducing a certain degree of inattention and insubordination, during the time the ferment lasts?—I cannot say, that within the walls of my class I have perceived any symptoms of that kind; nor could it exist in the class of any Professor who maintained a proper degree of authority. I have never perceived any symptoms of that kind during the election: it is but fair to say so.

What are the particular evils to which you alluded?—I have mentioned one; and another is, that these influential students are naturally attracted to some popular character of the day, without any reference to his local residence or connection, or his possible usefulness as an officer of the University; and they carry him against other competitors, equally well deserving of honour, and who would be of greater advantage in the University.

Have you found, when two candidates of notoriously opposite political opinions have started for the honour of being Lord Rector, that the young men have ranged themselves, according to their political opinions, on the side of the one or the other of the candidates?—Decidedly. These young men from England are, almost all of them, English Dissenters, and their principles being inclined to the democratical side of the constitution, all those whom they can influence will rather vote for the candidates who are supposed to be inclined the same way as themselves, than for an opposite candidate, however great his pretensions.

And, on the other hand, does it not excite the feelings of those who differ in opinion from them on the other side?—To an excessive pitch; so that disgraceful scenes ordinarily occur—not within the walls of my class, or any class of which I have cognizance, but within the walls of the University. And there are meetings throughout the town, which are still more disgraceful; there are meetings of large bodies of students, which are productive of riotous and disgraceful scenes.

You have proposed that the right of election should be given to graduates; is the number of resident graduates sufficient?—The number of resident graduates would constitute but a small body; but there are a great many in the neighbourhood at large; and this privilege would supply an additional link of connection between the non-resident graduates and their Alma Mater.

Do you think that it would be a great improvement in the existing system, if students of four years' standing, and of course the Senate, and no others, were allowed to vote for the Lord Rector?—If any students of the gown classes were admitted, it would be invidious, and productive of bad consequences, to exclude other students of the same classes. I am afraid hostility would be engendered, and you would see skirmishes and pitched battles within the very precincts of the College.

How long is the gown worn?—It is worn while the students are in the five classes from Latin to Natural Philosophy; but it is impossible to state the number of years, for they may be several years in the same class, and in practice are so—so that there would be some students, in certain classes, entitled to the privilege, and others deprived of it, and between those hostility would naturally arise.

As you have stated that there would be inconvenience in conferring that right upon students of four years' standing, would the same inconvenience exist if those students only were allowed to vote who were about to leave the University, or who were the oldest students completing their education?—I think, limiting it to those who were about to leave the University would be too vague a definition. I think, giving it to those who have certificates of examination, or the degree of Master of Arts, would be a better distinction. The only other practicable distinction would be, to give it to the students who do not wear gowns; and then you would throw the medical students in, who are not a class much to be trusted.

You have adverted to one or two alterations which might be made, but you have not stated the mode of election which you would prefer; will you have the goodness to mention what has occurred to you on that subject?—I stated, that giving the right of voting to those who had taken the degree of Master of Arts was the mode I would prefer.

Would you prefer the mode of giving the right to the Masters of Arts and the Senate to any other?—Yes.

You are not among those, are you, who think it would be right or proper to confine the right of voting to the Senate?—No, I think not; it would be too great an infringement, in some respects, on the popular constitution of this University.

Has the matter ever been discussed in the Senate?—Frequently.

Has it ever been discussed in the Senate, how the election of Lord Rector ought to take place, in the event of any change in the system?—I believe, frequently. I do not think there has been any formal discussion since I have been here. There was one previously, when Mr. Kirkman Finlay was Rector; and some proceedings took place in Parliament: I believe a petition was presented, and that it occasioned that gentleman's ejection from the office.

Have you observed that, under the ancient statutes of the faculty of Arts, every licentiate, on receiving the degree of Master, took an oath that he would continue his study in the faculty of Arts for two years longer in this University?—No, I have not; I never examined them.

Do you not understand that these Masters, *Magistri non Regentes*, had votes in the election of the higher officers in the University?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

Are there any other observations which occur to you?—I mentioned several of the inconvenient results which I conceived to depend on the present system of electing the Lord Rector. I do not know if I noticed this, that I do think that right being diffused through the whole body of the younger students occasions a spirit of disrespect and sturdy independence,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

towards their superiors in the University, which it would be desirable to amend. I think that effect, among others, has been produced.

The visiting power being vested in the Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, and Minister of Glasgow, do you think that, as that body is now constituted, it affords an efficient system of visitation and control in the University?—The Minister of Glasgow being the Principal of the College, and the Lord Rector being an officer who usually, as at present, is at too great a distance, there is certainly no efficient system of visitation; the Dean of Faculty is the only person who can do the duty.

Are there any suggestions you would wish to make, in relation to the constitution of the University?—No, there is nothing that strikes me.

Do you conceive the Chancellor to have any practical authority in the University?—I am not prepared to answer the question. Of course, there is a great influence in the appointment to certain Chairs.

It appears the Faculty have come to certain resolutions, with reference to the attendance of young men at Chapel, and it appears on the face of the document, that you entered a protest against the resolution to which they came; the Commissioners will be glad to hear your reasons for making that protest?—Because I entirely disapprove of any attempt to enforce attendance on divine service. I perceived its bad effects at Oxford; and I am sorry to see any attempt of that kind here, especially as this University requires no religious test; and, in point of fact, the great body of students belong to a different Church from the Established Church, or if they belong to it, they are required by their parents and guardians to attend their different places of worship out of the College.

Would you leave the attendance of students entirely voluntary, or would you have no divine service in the Chapel?—No; I think it is a respectable part of the University establishment, that there should be divine service in the Chapel; but I would leave the attendance entirely voluntary.

In the opinion which you have now expressed, have you adverted to the provision in the regulations, by which every student satisfying the Professor under whose charge he is, that he has a proper excuse, is allowed to attend elsewhere?—Perfectly so.

Does not that obviate your objection?—No. I think there is still a compulsion on those who have not excuses; and besides, there is the indecent practice of calling the catalogue in the Chapel; and, what is still more indecent, the system of fining for non-attendance in the Chapel, which is derogatory to the sanctity of religious worship.

Are the Commissioners to understand, however, that your general objection seems to be more pointed against the practice of requiring boys to attend church at all?—My general objection is to any compulsion in matters of religion, especially in regard to attendance on divine service.

You have stated that you consider the performance of worship within the walls of the University to be a respectable part of an academical establishment; are you aware that previously to the late regulations, some of the Professors performing duty often preached to three, or four, or five students, and do you think that respectable?—I do not think that, in point of practice, the attendance has ever fallen so low; the attendance of the students is, however, not numerous. The attempt at compulsion, which has been made during the session, has almost entirely failed. Out of a class so numerous as mine, I believe more than two-thirds give in excuses the first day; in the course of the week at least two-thirds of the remainder gave them in; and so the attendance has dwindled down to a number not much larger than that which formerly attended.

Considering that compulsory attendance on divine service at Oxford was, with reference to the prayers of the Church on the eve of every Saint's day, upon every Saint's day, on Saturday evening, and on Sunday, and that here attendance is required only on Sunday; do you not think that makes a great difference in the two systems of attendance?—My objection rests upon principle.

Considering the youth of the students who are sent to this University, who may not have parents here, who may be merely boarding in families who have no charge of them; that they are often young boys of 12, 13, and 14 years of age, who have not joined the seceding congregations, and who are not in the charge of any dissenting minister, or any minister of the Established Church; do you consider that there is any impropriety in requiring boys of that age to attend the College Chapel?—I much doubt if there are boys in the circumstance mentioned. The students of tender years are generally the children of parents residing in town; or, if not, I should conceive, considering the state of religious feelings in this country, that no parent or friend would send a boy of such very tender years to any great city like Glasgow, without providing that he should be with friends who would see to his attendance upon religious worship. I believe that to be the case.

Is not part of the evil you have observed arising at Oxford from compulsory attendance at Chapel there a good deal connected with the necessary and frequent repetition of the same prayers?—No; it entirely rests on its being compulsory. If they were left free to their choice, the students would attend with the same fervour and feeling which are observable in other places.

Do you not think that parents, residing in the country, who are members of the Established Church, consider it a privilege that a place is provided within the walls of the University, where their children can enjoy public worship, under the eye of those who have the charge of their education?—Certainly, it is well to afford the privilege; but there should be no compulsion, according to my view; and if the students are advanced to anything like maturer years, I think their own feelings, in this country, may be safely trusted to, as ensuring their

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

attendance. If they are of tender years, as was adverted to just now, I think they must be committed to the charge of some friend or instructor.

But as, in point of fact, all of them are not committed to the guardianship of such individuals, is there not a risk that they will form the habit of absenting themselves from public worship, and that that habit will adhere to them through life?—In point of fact, I doubt if there are any in such circumstances.

Are the excuses which are given of a general nature?—Of a general nature.

Might it not be arranged, at the commencement of the session, that such students as have excuses of a general nature for attending particular places of worship might be allowed to be exempted?—That is the practice. They give in a letter from themselves or their guardians expressing such reasons for non-attendance.

In what way have you required the excuses to be authenticated?—By a written letter from their parents or guardians.

Do you take any excuse from the boys themselves?—I believe that several excuses have been taken from students, not the youngest students in the class, who have stated that they were of different religious persuasions, and that they had no friends or guardians to provide excuses for them.

Does it depend, in any degree, on the Professor, under whose charge they are, whether the dispensation shall be granted or not?—It does.

It rests with the particular Professor?—Yes, according to the regulation adopted this session.

Has this regulation created dissatisfaction among the students themselves?—Not that I am aware of.

Has this Chapel been well attended during this session?—I believe at first it was better attended than heretofore. I am not aware, however, that since the first two or three Sundays, it has; but other Professors will be better able to answer that question than I am.

You state that you entertain doubts as to the fact whether there are any boys who are left to themselves in regard to their attendance on divine worship; do you not think it is desirable that means should be taken by the College or the Professors to remove those doubts, to ascertain the fact, and to give some order or to take some steps with regard to the religious instruction or attendance at Chapel by those boys, if any such exist, who have no religious instructor or guardians in town?—That certainly would be desirable, though difficult to carry into effect.

What would be the nature of the difficulty?—I presume it was meant to be suggested that the Professors should enter into the circumstances of every student; now, from the immense number who attend this College, it is clear the Professors have no time for that, as matters now stand.

Is any religious instruction, with the exception of this attendance at Chapel, provided by this University at all for those who do not intend to go into the Church?—There is no separate system of religious instruction. I conceive it to be the duty of every Professor in his own department to take such opportunities as may occur of inculcating the evidences and doctrines of religion; but there is no separate system of religious tuition.

Do you think it would be desirable to provide some system of religious instruction in the general evidences of religion, to ascertain whether the principles of the Christian faith were understood by the students?—Decidedly; such an institution would produce the best effects.

Do you think it would be well if, as is done at Oxford, there were to be certain examination for degrees in religion?—I think it would be an excellent plan to have such an examination; but when that was proposed in the Faculty, with the exception of two other Professors, nobody but myself supported it. It was conceived that it would lead to bad consequences; that it would create a variety of religious discussions among those who were students here; but the examination might be of a general nature, such as Christians of all denominations might be able to go through.

Is there such an examination at Oxford?—Yes, Theology forms the first subject of examination for the degree of B.A.; and any deficiency occasions the immediate rejection of the student.

Is it a very deep examination in Divinity?—Merely on the evidences of the Christian religion, and the nature of some of its leading doctrines; at Oxford the doctrines are, of course, those which are recognised by the Church of England.

Do you think it would be easy to devise some such plan of examination here, not confining it to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of Scotland? It was proposed by the Professor of Divinity, who had the same view as myself; and the Professor of Law suggested that Butler's Analogy should be the text-book, and that an acquaintance with that should be held indispensable.

Have you any objection to state the specific evils that result from compelling attendance at Chapel at Oxford?—A general coldness towards religion, and a degree of asperity in the view that is taken of ceremonial observances. There is one particularly reprehensible proceeding at Oxford, at some Colleges, not at Christchurch, but at some Colleges they require attendance on the Holy Sacrament under the penalty of a fine.

Do you think there is any risk, in a College Chapel, of the sermons that are given being rather too academical in their structure, instead of being plain and useful discourses of a practical tendency?—Not from anything I have perceived in this University. Any sermons that I have heard at the Chapel were more of a general scope and practical tendency.

Have you any reason to suppose that there are many Unitarians attending at this University?—I am afraid their number rather increases than diminishes.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

6 January, 1827.

Would not any examination which could be adopted at this University, as to religion, be a total bar to graduation by persons of that persuasion?—I do not conceive that that necessarily follows. I think that a knowledge of the evidences of the truth of the Christian religion (though some may have particular views of revelation, and the full scop without touching upon the divinity of the Saviour, might be required, with an express limitation upon that point.

With reference to your own class, are there any suggestions that you have to offer, by which, in your opinion, it might be improved or rendered more efficient?—The great suggestion that I have already made regards the assistance of a separate Professor. At present the labour is too great, which prevents the highest class especially from being taught in the manner I wish it to be, and with the effect which I am sure would follow if it were taught regularly every day in the week, and aided by examinations. With the aid of an Assistant-Professor, I could not only make the tuition of the lower class much more close and efficient, but the tuition of the higher class might be carried to a much greater degree of excellence.

Do you prescribe many English compositions?—No; my view is rather to confine myself, as much as possible, to my own department; but there are vacation exercises in English; and occasionally a translation in English verse, from some part of the dramatic poets, is prescribed.

Would it be attended with benefit in the first class if you were to prescribe exercises on the character of Herodotus as an historian, or upon a Greek tragedy or an epic poem, before the students have had an opportunity of reading any one of the authors to which these compositions refer?—Certainly not. It would occasion them to copy stale opinions of second-rate writers, without forming any judgment of their own.

Are there any Greek verses written?—Every week, by the students of the senior class, in hexameter, iambic, trochaic, and anapaistic verse. Such students as do not choose to write verse exercises are allowed to compose in Attic prose. In the higher division of the junior class also it is at the option of the student to write verse exercises or not. In both junior classes there is a division of students who voluntarily read more than the rest. Their names are put in a separate column, and I can call on them to read a greater portion than the rest, and also to perform exercises of a higher character.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

The Reverend *William M'Turk*, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Lecturer upon Civil History in the University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the answers which were sent by the University to the queries put by this Commission?—Yes, I have.

Do you concur with those answers?—In general I do.

Are there any on which you have any difference of opinion?—I do not recollect any at present.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear any suggestions you have to make with reference to the discipline or course of study in the University, either with regard to the faculty of Divinity, to which you more immediately belong, or any other faculty of the College?—The practice of my class is to meet on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 o'clock through the whole session; and I conduct the class by lectures and exercises. [*A specimen of the exercises written by students was shewn to the Commissioners.*]

The Commissioners understand that your class meets only two hours a week; for how long does it continue?—The whole session, from the beginning of November till the 1st of May. I am likewise Lecturer on Civil History, and I used to teach it three days in the week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and whenever five students offer I still continue to teach it, which is agreeable to the statutes of 1727: I conducted that class by examinations and exercises.

Does your course last for three years?—Yes, the class of Church History does.

Do you conceive two hours a week are sufficient for so extensive a subject?—It continues for three years, and there are different lectures given during all the three years. The first year I teach the history of revealed religion under the Old Testament dispensation, with an account of the civil and political institutions of the Hebrews; the history of the Christian Church, from the birth of our Saviour to the present times, with an account of the state of society and learning during all that period; and a history of the Church of Scotland until the Reformation. A part of the second division of the lectures is continued during the third year of the course. I begin with the history of the Reformation the third year, in Germany and other countries in Europe, and conclude with the history of the Church of Scotland till the Reformation.

How great a proportion of your time is occupied by criticising the essays?—I get through a great number of them during the session.

Do you conceive that, in giving from 40 to 50 lectures in the course of the first year, you can treat of so extensive a subject as that?—Yes; I think I can.

Have you any examinations?—I have no examinations.

Is a considerable portion of your time occupied with these exercises?—That time is occupied in the house privately, not during the lecture-hour; and the reason of it is, that the Divinity classes meet in the same hall three successive hours, and the students meet two hours with me; when they are at Hebrew and Divinity they could not attend me five days in the week so easily.

Could not that be managed by some accommodation of hours being made among the Professors?—I think the course is very complete; the students are engaged in teaching schools

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

privately, and it would take up much of their time to attend five days in the week. I finish the lectures in the course of three years.

Is it of material consequence which of the three year's lectures the students first attend?—No; they are quite detached.

What was the practice in your class previous to your admission to the Chair?—There have been only two lectures in the week delivered ever since I knew the College in 1779 till this time; the last Professor did not teach Civil History, which I have done.

By whom was the class of Church History instituted?—It was founded in the reign of King George I., in 1720.

Was there not a foundation of it by Queen Anne?—It had been in contemplation, but the first presentation to it was in favour of Mr. Dick, Minister of Carluke; but the General Assembly refused to translate him from Carluke to Glasgow. The first Professor who appears upon our records is Mr. William Anderson.

Is any part of your salary payable from the Exchequer?—None; it was payable from the archbishoprick originally.

Was any proportion of the funds drawn by the College from the archbishoprick given specially for your Professorship?—Yes, £100 a year.

Were any of the bursaries suppressed on that occasion?—None.

To what purpose is the sum of £300, given by King William to this University, now applied?—It is not applied to my Professorship.

In what way is it applied?—It is divided among some of the Professors.

Have you ever seen, or had occasion to know of the grant of Queen Anne, instituting the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in this University?—No.

Do you know if that grant appointed Mr. Alexander Dunlop Professor?—I saw the Act in the hands of Dr. Lee, but I do not know it from our records.

Do you know if Mr. Dunlop was admitted as Professor in this College?—It does not appear from the records.

Was he Professor of Greek?—There was one Dunlop, Professor of Greek, son of Principal Dunlop.

Is it not the fact, that a locality was granted from the archbishoprick, to the amount of £300, or that that sum was paid in money?—It was paid in money from the Exchequer from the archbishoprick; some of the Professors received part of their salaries from the Exchequer: one of them receives £40.

Is that not paid out of what is called Queen Anne's Bounty?—I do not know that; Queen Anne's Bounty was given to augment the small livings in the Church of England.

There was a gift by Queen Anne of some amount; are you aware of the existence of that fund?—I could easily shew it to the Commissioners, from a book in the adjoining room.

In the Act of Visitation of the Royal Commission 1727, it is expressly appointed that the Professors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, and History, shall yearly teach the business of their respective profession, whenever five or more scholars shall apply to them, and that they give *not under four* lessons every week; are you aware whether that regulation has ever been altered by competent authority?—It has never been altered. I am lecturer on Civil History here, as well as on Church History, and give lectures on Civil History on three days in the week, when five students apply.

Is that lectureship in the private appointment of the College?—It is in the presentation of the Crown.

Did you lecture upon that this present year?—No.

When did you last lecture?—About 1802. I have been 30 years in the College.

Is attendance on your other class compulsory?—No.

Are students of Divinity not required to attend?—Attendance on the class is not required by the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the students may either produce a certificate or not; there is no law of the Church compelling them to attend.

Is it the practice for regular students to attend your lectures during the whole course?—I had 60 students last year, and 55 this year.

Do you not consider that that regulation, which has been alluded to, applies to your Chair of Church History, and requires that four lectures shall be given every week?—I conceive it is required of the Chair of History; it says "History," and not "Church History." I teach three days in the week upon Civil History, when five students attend, and the class is regularly advertised every year.

If five students attend, and you consider them as a distinct class, does not the regulation require four lectures in a week?—I teach five days in the week, when the separate classes meet.

If they are not to be considered as separate classes, does not the regulation require four lectures a week, whatever is the subject treated of?—I do not understand that my predecessor ever taught Civil History at all; he only lectured two days in the week on Church History.

Has this been the constant practice, since the foundation of the Chair, to lecture only two days in the week, do you know?—Yes, at least since I entered as student, in the year 1779.

When was the fee first paid for the class of Ecclesiastical History?—It was in the year 1801 or 1802.

Does that appear in any of the documents which have been returned to the Royal Commission?—I mentioned, in the Return, that the fee was a guinea.

Is the commencement of it stated in the Returns?—I do not know that it is.

By what authority was that fee allowed to be charged?—By the authority of the Faculty, at a College Meeting.

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

Did you say you had examinations?—Not on Church History; the students are so far advanced in life, I do not think it necessary.

What age are they generally?—I think 20 years of age; some under and some above.

How many does your class consist of, on an average?—Last year there were 60, and this year there are 55.

Is the attendance regular, and not occasional?—Regular.

Would it be more agreeable to you, if their attendance were limited to two years, and you were to lecture a greater number of days in the week?—I should be well pleased to lecture oftener in the week, if the Commissioners think it better; but I think it is more convenient to the students as it is at present.

How do they occupy their time upon blank days?—Dr. Gibb has a class of Hebrew; he meets the junior class at 10, five days in the week, and the senior two days in the week, on Monday and Wednesday; but if the Commission would appoint me to lecture every day in the week I would be glad to do it.

According to the practical state of things in this University, the Hebrew Professor having two classes, and the Professor of Church History having a course which is continued for three years, and the Professor of Divinity having lectures for four, the regular students are obliged to attend three classes for three years; does it not occur to you, it would be preferable, if the system of instruction did not lead them to attend so many of the classes for so long a period, especially when a difficulty is stated to arise from it?—The Church does not require them to attend so many classes; I believe the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale requires them to attend the class of Church History four years.

Is there anything you have to suggest, with relation to the discipline or constitution of this University?—The mode of choosing the Lord Rector would be better if it were altered.

Will you state your opinion upon that subject, and how you would propose to alter it?—Two plans might be good—either to vest it in the Senate, or to vest it in the Senate and Masters of Arts, who are actually students of the University; or, perhaps, the students of the fourth year's standing might be joined to them.

Is particular inconvenience found to arise from the present mode of electing the Lord Rector?—The Lord Rector can seldom attend to the duties of his office; it is his duty to docket our books and examine the accounts; but when a Rector comes and remains only one day, our books remain undocketed for four or five, or more years.

Does that render the system of visitation perfectly nugatory?—Very useless. The last Rector who docketed our books was Mr. Jeffrey; that is four or five years ago.

Under the ancient constitution of the University, did not many more duties devolve on the Rector besides what you have mentioned?—A great many; he is Supreme Judge of the College, with his assessors, in case of any delinquency.

Do you still conceive that to be strict academic law?—I think so. There is an opinion, that our revenues are very great, and that sometimes we do not use them to the best advantage; and it is a great advantage to us to have a Rector, to examine our accounts and docket them. When Lord Archibald Hamilton was our Rector, he imagined the revenue of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow was very great; he was anxious to know what the amount was, and how we disposed of the money; he examined our accounts, every article of them, and inquired the reason of all our expenditure, and then he docketed the accounts. When Mr. Jeffrey was Rector, he had the same opinion; he was very attentive to the mode in which the revenue was expended, and he saw one article of £700 for building a bridge over the Molendinar Burn; he wished to see the bridge, and he went and saw it. There was an article at the end of the year's account of surplus, and we shewed him that it was the first article entered in the next year's account, with which he was satisfied. He told the students in the *Comitia* he had examined all the revenues of the College, and he was satisfied they were regularly administered, for the benefit of the students, which was certainly very satisfactory to us.

Was the inspection of the mode in which the bridge was built with a view to ascertain the propriety of the appropriation?—It was the expense of the building, £700, he was surprised at.

Where is this bridge?—It is over the Molendinar Burn. It is College property on both sides of the garden.

Are you well acquainted with the history of the revenues of this College?—Yes; I have been accustomed to examine the Factor's accounts.

When did the feuing of the south side of the College Garden take place?—I suppose it might be about 10 years ago.

How much ground was feued out at that time?—I think, only one steading.

How much ground was allotted for feuing?—I do not know the exact admeasurement.

How many acres does it consist of?—An acre, or less.

Is there any old plan that will shew the original size and situation of the garden?—I have seen such a plan in the College.

When did you see it last?—Some time ago. It was done by Mr. Kyle, a surveyor.

In whose hands will it be?—In the Clerk's hands; and Dr. Couper is Clerk of the Faculty at present.

Will that plan shew the whole property belonging to the College at that time?—It is only of the garden and the adjacent grounds.

Do the minutes of the Faculty describe what was feued off.—The part feued off is separated from the garden by a wall, which the Commissioners can see.

What was the reason of feuing off the garden?—The City of Glasgow wished that there should be a communication between the east part of the town and the High Street, and they

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

got an Act of Parliament empowering the College to open a street in that direction. Some of the Professors were displeased that this Act should have been got; but it was with the consent of the late Principal Taylor, and they got the power of forming the street struck out of the Act; but afterwards, it was thought not only an advantage to the town, by making the streets more connected together, but likewise an improvement to the College property, in opening that street.

Was the consent of the Visitors obtained to those feus?—The Visitors, when they come here, always inspect our records and accounts, and express their approbation or disapprobation.

Is not that after the act is done?—Yes.

Was an intimation given to the Crown, of the intention to introduce such a clause into that private Act of Parliament?—No, I do not think it was. I believe that property was bought with College money, about the reign of King William.

Was it bought with profits arising to the College from property previously mortified?—Yes; perhaps it might.

How does that appear?—Because, from our record, we see what particular portions were brought into the garden to enlarge it, in the time of King William.

Will the records shew the acquisition of the different portions of the College property?—What was bought to enlarge it. Originally, the garden was a garden for raising vegetables for the College table, when the students lived in the College.

Are there documents containing instructions for that fact?—We see, from *Slietzer's Theatrum Scotiæ*, the plan of the College Garden at that time. The garden was afterwards let to a tenant, for 300 merks yearly.

Is the tack in existence?—I dare say it may be found in the College papers, and it is mentioned in our records that the rent was 300 merks.

Is the number of acres specified in that?—I do not think it is.

If in the reign of King William it was considered advisable to enlarge the size of the garden connected with this College, upon what principle was it, that in 1813, or whatever the year may be, any portion of the garden was given out for feuing?—The College threw into the garden between four and five acres on the other side of the Molendinar Burn, where the Observatory stands; and the play-ground of the students is much larger now than it was then, by the addition of these three or four acres.

Was that property purchased at that time?—No; it was not.

Were there trees in it?—There was a wall round it, and the students were not allowed access to it.

To what purpose was that property applied previously where the Observatory now stands?—It was let to a tenant.

Was it acquired by separate titles?—From what I know of the College records, James Lord Hamilton mortified a tenement where the College now stands, with four acres of ground where the Observatory stands now.

Do those four acres comprise the whole of the present garden?—That is the ground that was thrown into the garden when the feu took place.

It is stated, at the end of the Statutes of the Faculty of Arts, that this ground had been encroached on; was that part ever recovered?—I do not know.

Are you aware whether, in the College records, there is any evidence of the *manner* in which this portion of the ground recently added to the garden had been separated from it, or withdrawn from the use and enjoyment of the students?—A certain number of years ago, a high wall, separating the Observatory Park from the garden, was erected, and the students were not allowed to go there.

Do the College records shew the *authority*, or the *instrument*, or *act*, by which that portion of the garden was withdrawn and separated from the remaining portion?—The College let the garden to a tenant for 300 merks annually; the students were not allowed access to it; it was afterwards laid out in the forms of walks, with trees; the students had not the use of these. Dr. Simson was extremely careful of the garden, and strangers were only admitted into the garden occasionally; it was about 20 years before I came to the College that the students had the liberty given them of walking in the garden. When I came to the College, when the weather was wet, they were excluded from the garden.

Does it appear from the College records to what use that portion of the garden was appropriated, prior to the time to which you have now alluded?—It was appropriated to raising vegetables for the College table; that is my opinion; it is only a conjecture. It was afterwards let to a tenant.

Was the common table one at which certain Bursars and others attended?—Yes, and the Regents.

Did they live together in the College?—Yes.

Among the papers returned to the Royal Commission there is one entitled the Erection of Five Bursaries in the College of Glasgow, made by Queen Mary, 1563; are there any Bursars now on that foundation?—I do not think there are.

Were there ever any Bursars on that foundation?—I should think there were; it looks as if there had been Bursars, but that there is no mention of them in our books as far as I know. Perhaps they were superseded by the *Nova Erectio*.

Is the College now in possession of the property described in that erection?—I suppose they are; at least as far as I know.

That instrument refers to the Manse and Kirk-room of the Friars Predicators within the city, *thirteen acres of land lying beside the same city*, and various sums of annual rents payable from different places by the friars, from certain lands within the bounds of Lennox, and

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

also out of the lands and lordship of Avondale; is the College in possession of that property?—I do not know; all my answers on this subject are only opinions.

Who is there, connected with the College, who can state to the Commissioners the property of which the College is in possession?—It is the Factor who draws the rents and feu-duties.

Is there in existence any old rental exhibiting the lands and tenements belonging to the College of Glasgow?—We have several old rentals.

Of what date are they?—They go very far back.

Have they been returned to the Royal Commission?—I think not.

The 9th and 10th Queries sent by the Commissioners directed a full and specific return of the whole rentals, funds, revenues, and the state of the said College, during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period?—I believe these returns were sent.

Is there any copy of the rentals of the College other than the Factor's accounts, which can be transmitted to the Commissioners?—Not otherwise than the Factor's accounts, that I know of.

Is not there a statement of the old rental in the earliest volumes of the annals of the University?—Yes, we have several old rentals; but the Clerk of the Faculty will give better information upon that; it is only from recollection that I speak.

Are you able to state if the College is now, or has at any time been in the possession of 13 acres of land, lying beside the city of Glasgow?—I certainly cannot precisely state where that land is situated; but my opinion is it is land lying between the New Bridge and Anderston; it is feued off by the College.

At what date was it feued off?—50 or 60 years ago.

Is there any place in Glasgow or its vicinity now known by the name of the Blackfriars?—There is Blackfriars Wynd and Blackfriars Church.

Do the lands to which you have now referred lie there?—They are not contiguous to them; they lie between the New Bridge of Glasgow and Anderston; this is my own opinion.

Do the College possess any of these lands?—The College draw feu-duties from these lands.

Are they lands which belonged to the Blackfriars?—I suppose they were lands belonging to the Blackfriars.

Do you know their extent?—They consist of about 13 acres of land; but that is only conjectural.

Do you know of any annual rents that are payable by the Nethertown of Hamilton, or from any lands within the bounds of Lennox, or from the lordship of Avondale?—I am not sure; the Factor could give a more distinct answer to that question.

Have you such a general acquaintance with the subject as to have reason to think that revenues are derived from those quarters of the country?—There is an estate of Ballaghan which pays a feu-duty to the College.

Has the College any superiorities in any districts in that part of the country?—They have the superiority of Ballaghan; there has been a dispute in regard to that, for there are two places of the same name; one lies in the county of Dumbarton, the other in Stirlingshire, and both are included in the dukedom of Lennox*.

Do you not understand that the district of Lennox is in the county of Dumbarton?—Yes; it extends over part of Stirlingshire as well as of Dumbartonshire.

Are those superiorities still in the possession of the College?—They are; and Sir James Colquhoun made an offer to purchase the superiority sometime ago.

Is there no description of the lands in the original titles?—The Duke of Montrose, I believe, is supposed to have the superiority of the Ballaghan property. It is not known whether Lennox does not extend over part of Stirlingshire, as well as Dumbartonshire.

By whom, in point of fact, are those feu-duties payable?—The estate of Ballaghan pays a feu-duty to the College.

In what county is that?—In Dumbarton.

Does the College draw the feu-duties of the estate of Ballaghan, in Dumbartonshire?—Yes.

Does the College get the feu-duty of the estate in Stirlingshire?—No, we get nothing from there.

Is the College in possession of the superiority of the estate in Dumbartonshire?—I believe they are; for Sir James Colquhoun offered to purchase it, but we could not give him a very distinct title. The Duke of Montrose's estate extends over part of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, and I believe he claims the superiority over Ballaghan, as being in the dukedom of Lennox.

Does the Duke of Montrose claim the superiority of the land out of which feu-duties are paid to the College?—I think he does: but the Factor could answer that more distinctly than I can.

If the Duke of Montrose claim the superiority, how comes it that the feu-duty is paid to the College?—When we were talking about the sale of it the Duke entered a *caveat* against our disposing of it.

Has the Duke ever claimed the feu-duties?—Not that I know of; but the Factor can give you a more distinct account of it.

Is there any other person than the Factor who is competent to give the Commissioners an account or history of the property and estates of the College?—The person best acquainted

* Vol. vii. p. 53. The lands are said to be within the parish of Kilmarnock and sheriffdom of Dumbarton. The College let the lands and steading for 10 bolls of meals in 1612.

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

with these matters is Professor Jardine, who is very old now, and not able to give you much information.

Is there any account, in the possession of the College, of the history of this property?—I could mention the principal property.

Is there any chartulary belonging to the College?—Yes, there is.

In whose possession is it?—In Grahame and Mitchell's, the writers.

Are they the persons to whom application must be made for it?—Yes.

To what date does that chartulary extend?—I do not know how far it goes back. All the charters that have been given us are entered in it; it consists of two volumes. I think we have a great number of the old rentals.

Do you know what is the date of the oldest of them?—No, I do not recollect; but there is a list of the books upon the door of the Clerk's press, so that we can produce any that are wished for, for we have an inventory of them by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon's inventory is very complete; all the papers we have are regularly inventoried.

Is there any written account, in the possession of the College, shewing the history and progress of the titles of the different estates belonging to the College?—I can shew the Commissioners two of them. (*The witness produced two books, to which he referred.*) This is a history of the College property, by Blackhouse, till 1712, and the other is Mr. Dillon's inventory.

There was a Charter granted to the University by Charles the Second, which has not been returned to the Commission; do you know if the College is now in possession of that Charter?—I suppose they are in possession of it; but I do not know.

Do you know if the College are still possessed of the superiorities of the lands of Avondale?—I do not think we have any trace of them.

Do you know if the College still possesses the superiorities of Nether Hamilton?—No, I do not think it does.

Were they disposed of?—I do not know; I do not see any trace of it.

Are you able to state to the Commissioners in what way the £300, granted by King William in 1695, is now employed?—It is allotted to the different Professors whose salaries are payable from the Exchequer.

Will you state by what warrant that sum is so allotted?—I believe it is contained in the grant itself.

By what warrant is any of the proportion of £300 now employed for different purposes than those specified in the grant of 1695, directing it to be employed for the maintenance of ten Bursars in Divinity, who must be Masters of Arts, and with liberty to apply certain portion in the mean time to pay debts?—Perhaps there is some information contained in the volumes which I have brought.

In the return of bursaries, it appears there are six Exchequer bursaries founded in 1693; do you know if there are no other Bursars upon that foundation of King William?—I believe not.

Were there not originally 10 Bursars?—I do not know whether there were or not.

Is it understood that several of the Professors draw their portions directly from the Exchequer?—Yes; quarterly.

Are these understood to be drawn from King William's mortification?—I understand so.

Or any other royal grant?—Perhaps from Queen Anne's also.

It appears a donation was made by Lord Hamilton in 1459 or 1460; can you state to what purpose the property contained in that donation is now applied?—That land is four acres on the other side of the Molendinar Burn, or about three and a half acres.

Does it not appear that the whole of these four acres are given *ad usum commodum et utilitatem* of the Principal, Regents, and all the students in the faculty of Arts, either then or thereafter, in the University of Glasgow?—It was for the common table these were appropriated.

Are the Commissioners to understand that any portion of the College garden feued off was part of those four acres?—I think not; the four acres were on the other side of the Molendinar, and the garden was on this; the other side is the Observatory Park.

How can it be ascertained in what manner the garden came into the possession of the College?—I suppose it was part of the Blackfriars' Monastery garden.

By what title was it acquired by the College?—I believe Queen Mary gave it to the College; this was the Garden of the Blackfriars' Monastery, which the College at an after-period enlarged, and reduced into a square form.

Will the College records shew any purchases made of ground which has been added to the original College ground?—I dare to say they might; I am not quite sure.

Was the property of the Blackfriars on the south side of the existing College buildings?—On the south.

Where did the boundary of the city run, behind the College?—For all that is not burgh land, we pay no duty to the town. We do not hold of the town. The College is exempted from town taxes.

With regard to the bridge you formerly alluded to, for what purpose was it built?—To connect that part of the property on the east side of the Burn with the new street formed on the south side of the garden.

Does it connect at present two portions of the garden which is open to the use of the students?—No; there is a wooden bridge which connects the Observatory Park and the garden.

Was it built for the purpose of rendering the feu in contemplation more beneficial?—Yes.

Has the expense of that been stated against the feu-duties payable out of the property so

feued, or is it made chargeable against the revenue of the College?—Against the revenue of the College.

You mentioned that the first feu of the garden was about ten years ago; when were the others made?—Two of them were granted, it may be, within the last twelve months.

Are the contracts signed in those cases?—Yes.

What portion of the garden is to be given off upon those new feus?—I am not sure of the extent of it.

Is that a portion which is not covered with buildings, and which goes to the diminution of the garden?—There is a stone wall erected, with an iron railing on it, and the street passes by the side of this iron railing; this part must never be built upon; it is only a road that goes into the garden.

Is the College feuing off different stances in this street for houses?—Yes.

Has there been any further feu granted of a portion of the garden which is reserved within that wall?—None.

Is that portion of ground feued for dwelling-houses, or are the feuars restrained from building manufactories, or erecting those sorts of buildings which might prove a nuisance?—They are prohibited from doing so.

Are the terms of the feu-contracts considered by the Faculty?—Yes, always.

Are they considered with a view to the prevention of the erection of noxious buildings?—Yes.

Was part of the ground given by James Lord Hamilton feued off for the building of St. John's Church?—It is contiguous to it, but I could not say that it is the same ground.

Is not the position of that church such as completely to prevent the Observatory from being so useful as it might otherwise be, if there had been a collection of instruments?—There is a collection of very good instruments; but the smoke of the town prevents observations being taken.

Is not this church immediately to the south of the Observatory, and of a much greater height?—It is higher than the Observatory; the position of it obstructs the view entirely; it was not feued off until it was found that the smoke of the town rendered the situation quite unfit for an astronomical observatory.

Does it not interfere with the observation of celestial phenomena?—Before it was built it was understood the situation of the Observatory was so unfavourable for making observations, that the College wished to acquire ground for building a new one, and they will do so, I suppose, soon. The Professor of Astronomy is advanced in life, and perhaps the College delay it until there is some person more fitted for making observations at night than what he is.

Who was Professor when the Observatory was erected?—Dr. Wilson.

Was not he a very eminent astronomer?—Yes.

At what period was this St. John's Church built?—About the year 1817.

Is there a feu-duty payable for it?—£10 a year payable from the town, if they ha v not bought it up; they are allowed to buy it up at 20 years' purchase.

Have any observations been made in that Observatory during the incumbency of the present Professor of Astronomy?—I suppose there may have been, at his first appointment, but not of late years. As far as I know, this is accounted for by the advanced period of life and the health of the Professor.

Are you aware that, when the debt of the College is paid, it is provided by King William's grant that the sum is to be applied partly for Bursars and partly for a foreign Professor, or otherwise, in the said University, at the pleasure of the Sovereign?—In the year 1755 the College got an Act of Parliament, altering the destination of the grant for the bursaries.

Have the terms of that Act been observed?—Yes, I would say they have, in general.

Was an Act of Parliament applied for to alter the purposes of a royal grant?—Yes; the grant stated, as far as I know, that the Bursars should study three years at Glasgow, and go to a foreign University, and receive an additional salary for one year. A new Act altered this destination. In 1755 or 1756, or some of those years, the College got this destination altered, by which the students were to attend the University of Glasgow, both for the Philosophy and the Divinity classes, and each of them was to receive an additional allowance, instead of going abroad.

Was the Bill brought in by the Crown?—By the College, I suppose, with the consent of the Crown officers; there are six Exchequer bursaries.

You have alluded to a grant of £800, recently obtained from the Exchequer by the College; was there any written memorial or presentation presented to the Exchequer, on which that grant was obtained?—Yes, there was.

Is that in possession of the College?—I suppose it will be.

Do you know if there are any other recent feus besides those of the College Garden?—There was the street opposite the College, which they bought several years ago; it was waste land.

Were you a member of the Faculty at the period when a process was carried on in 1809 between the Faculty and Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, one of the Professors?—I was only assistant and successor at that time; I had no seat in the Faculty; I was Clerk to it.

Was that process understood to be for the purpose of maintaining the supposed rights of the Faculty and of the College?—It was supposed that the University and the College were two distinct corporations.

Was it considered that an encroachment had been made upon the Faculty by Dr. Muirhead's claim?—Yes.

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

In the accounts, the whole expense of Dr. Lockhart Muirhead is stated to have been paid out of the revenue of the College; can you inform the Commissioners upon what principle that was done?—I think it was recommended by the Lord President, or by the Court; it was thought unreasonable that Dr. Muirhead, when he had such a prospect of having his claim admitted, should be burdened with the expense.

Was there any intimation in the interlocutor of the Court to that effect?—No; it was just an expression, that it might be proper that Dr. Muirhead should not be burdened with it.

Was any intimation made to the Crown as to that?—Yes; the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General of the day were summoned, but they did not appear.

Did they happen to hold offices in the College?—I do not know of the Lord Advocate being Rector during the dependence of the process. Mr. Glassford was Rector of the College at the commencement.

Were the officers of state made parties to the action?—They were summoned.

In what way were they summoned?—I do not know.

Was there a special intimation made to any person acting for the Crown, of that process, as they are in all teind-processes?—My own opinion is, they were summoned in a regular way.

Do you know who was Dean of Faculty, and who was Lord Rector?—At the commencement of it, the present Principal, then Minister of Drymen, was Dean of Faculty. It was when the ministry was going out in 1807; the new Lord Advocate did not insist on the right of presentation.

Was it an action against Dr. Muirhead?—Yes; and there was an action by Dr. Muirhead against us.

Was this intimation, as to Dr. Muirhead's expenses, made publicly by the Lord President on the Bench?—I was not present; I learned from the late Principal, that it was understood to be reasonable and fair, that Dr. Muirhead should not be burdened with the expense.

Can you tell whether it was a private or public suggestion of the Lord President; I think it was a private one; it was not in the interlocutor*.

Is there a set of the papers used in that process, which can be obtained?—Yes; the College thought it was hard enough to deprive Dr. Muirhead of so much as he asked.

Was the authority of the Visitors obtained to that proceeding?—The Visitors inspect our records and our accounts; it is after the transactions are done; if they do not give their approbation, the thing is invalid, and may be recalled.

Does this approbation of the Lord Rector take place before or after the money is disbursed? No, after; but I dare to say, if we were found to have done anything wrong, we should be liable for what we had done, without his consent and approbation; but from the distance at which the Rectors reside, it is impossible to get the College business done in that way; in former times, the Lord Rectors lived near the College.

Can you give the Commissioners an explanation of this article in 1783—"Allowed the Compter, the person who keeps the accounts, on account of his long service, and other considerations during his management, £4,184. 1*s.* 4*d.*?"—That was before I belonged to the Faculty. I can give no explanation of it. I think it must be some mistake, for we had a long process with that Factor, and recovered back the money; but I was not admitted until the year 1797.

Would it be possible to get an explanation of that?—Yes; the Factor can explain it, I think.

There is one instance, among the accounts, of £20, which is charged as being the amount of fees paid for a degree of Doctor of Divinity; do you know what were the particular circumstances that led to that charge?—The College never give any gratis degrees; and when there is any person of eminence, whom they think worthy of a degree, they confer it; but they do not wish to charge the individual with the expense, and they pay for it from the College funds. It is not often done; sometimes a year passes without a Divinity degree being given of any kind.

There is a payment, stated to be by Dr. Freer, for fees to physicians in Edinburgh; can you explain that article?—I do not understand that.

Do you understand, that each Professor of Medicine is *ex officio* a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh?—Yes.

Is he entitled to be admitted without payment of fees?—No; but the College would not pay his fees.

Was there any application made for that purpose, do you know?—Not that I know of.

In point of practice, do you know if the accounts are presented to the Factor for payment, with the precept, or order, signed by the Principal?—There should be no order made by the Principal for the payment of money, unless it has passed through the Faculty, who authorise the Principal to pay the money.

Is the approval of the Faculty, and the authority which is given to the Principal to sign the precept, marked on any of these accounts; or what is the check employed?—When the College want to have any work done, they get an estimate of the expense. When it is executed, the tradesman presents his account to the Principal; he lays it before the Faculty, and the Faculty makes a minute, authorising the Principal to grant a precept for its payment.

When the account is presented to the Factor, in what way does he see that the Principal's precept has received the sanction of the Faculty?—He knows there is a standing order, that he is not allowed to pay money until the precept is sent to him; and he knows that the Principal is not empowered to make out a precept, unless it is authorised by the Faculty.

Is there a standing order of the Faculty to that effect?—Yes.

* A mistake.

Can you state the date of it?—I do not know.

Does the Factor receive all the funds?—He receives all the funds of the College.

Does he find any security for the execution of his commission?—Yes; I am not sure of the extent of it. We give him a discharge at the end of every settlement.

Does he find any security for his intromissions?—We take care that he shall not have much money in his hands. He gives security for the amount of it.

There appears, on the face of the accounts, a loan to the present Factor, to the extent of £7,000, to enable him to purchase, for his own behoof, shares in Canal stock; do you know anything of that?—We have the stock, as a security for the money.

Was that supposed to be a beneficial employment of the money for the Factor himself?—Yes, and likewise for the College, for they got 5 per cent. for their money.

If this purchase was so profitable, as to enable the Factor to pay 5 per cent., would it not have been as well if the College had purchased the stock?—They are not fond of speculating to any great extent with the College money; they would not go that length.

Is it supposed there is any risk attending the purchase of shares in the Forth and Clyde Canal Company?—Certainly not; they have always been rising for several years.

If there is no risk, and the College is in the habit of laying out £2,000 or £3,000 in the purchase of other stock, what consideration induces the Faculty to give the Factor the use of this money?—We did not wish to lay out much money in one speculation. If the stock had fallen, the Factor's property, besides the bonds, would have been our security.

Is there no heritable security, in corroboration of that assignment of the stock?—No, none.

Was that transaction done by order of the Faculty?—Yes.

Supposing such a case to occur, that an account should be directed by the Principal to be paid, which ought not to be paid, would it appear to the Factor, in any way whatever, that that account had not been before the Faculty?—He sees the Principal's precept, and he would presume he had got the authority of the Faculty.

Is there no mark made by the Faculty to show that the precept has received their sanction?—No, I do not think there is.

In different years, it appears in the accounts that there is a considerable balance due by the Factor to the College; what is the rule in regard to the interest of that money?—He puts it into the Bank, and keeps the account at Bank interest.

How long does money lie in the Factor's hands?—He puts every sum above £20 into the Bank the day he receives it. He should do so; I dare say he does.

Is he bound to account to the College for the interest?—Yes, the interest of the Bank account.

Is the Bank account kept in his name?—I suppose in the name of the College; I could not say.

Is it in his own name?—I rather think it must be in the name of the College.

Can you state if the caution is limited to a specific sum, or is it generally a bond of caution to the College for intromissions?—I could not answer that question.

If it is a bond, limited to a specific sum, and the account is in the name of the Factor, would not the caution be insufficient?—We have the advice of the Professor of Law and the College Agent in all these transactions.

When feus are to be granted by the College who is the person consulted, the Factor or the Agent?—The Agent and the Factor both, who take care that the offer is a fair one.

What accounts are laid before the Rector and Dean of Faculty when they grant their certificate; is it just a copy of what has been produced to the Commissioners?—No, it is much fuller than that; every particular article is entered in the Factor's books.

Is it an account of receipts that is entered in the one, and an account of the expenditure that is entered in the other?—Yes; and likewise the records of the Faculty, during the same period, are exhibited, with marginal notes, so that the Rector can read any particular parts he wishes.

Is there any rental, or statement of the whole revenue of the College laid before him, to shew if the whole has been received or not?—I do not know that there is; when the Factor brings the account of last year, we take the statement of the former year, and see that every article of charge corresponds with the year preceding; if there is any difference we ask the Factor to account for it, and in that way we see if he has collected every thing as was done in the former year.

Have you no accurate rental, but do you merely compare one year's receipt with another?—The Factor has a rental, and we compare it with the former year's receipt. There is no money appropriated to any Professor, or any body, except the salaries: we have no dividend at the end of the year; the only thing which looks like diet-money is a small sum for repairs on the College houses; these formerly amounted to an immense sum. Now every person receives 40*s.* for keeping the windows and other parts of the house in order, and he is required to produce the receipt from the tradesmen at the end of the year: if it do not amount to 40*s.* he does not receive it; if it exceed 40*s.* he pays it out of his own pocket.

Are there not other payments made for small repairs?—By the Faculty.

Are not repairs executed, in any instance, by Professors, without a visitation of the Faculty?—The Faculty do not pay for them.

Is that the invariable rule which is acted upon?—I do not know whether it is invariably acted upon, but it is almost invariably acted upon.

In all the different years there appears to be a great variety of accounts, said to be for painting and slate-work, besides those accounts relative to new buildings; can you explain that?—

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Turk.

6 January, 1827.

The College do not paint any of the Professors' houses with oil. They allow for white-washing and size-painting, but they allow for no oil-painting.

Is it not a common practice for the Professors to receive the allowance for size-painting, as it is called, or painting in water-colours, and then to paint in oil, making up the difference of the expense themselves?—Yes.

Do you think it is well-judged economy of any Professor to refuse to paint in oil?—We only receive the money for the water-colours when we enter the house at first.

When a senior Professor dies, is it not the practice for every Professor, according to his seniority, to have the choice of the house which is vacant?—Yes.

Is any part of the revenue of the College derived from the savings from different bursaries?—No.

What become of them?—They go to the fund of the bursary.

In the case of the Forfar Bursary, it is said that £1,300 have been paid for building a Common Hall; do you know how that happened?—The College, by the deed of mortification, are allowed, after executing the conditions of the deed, to dispose of the surplus to some College purpose.

Did not the Act of Visitation, 1727, require, that in all cases the complement of Bursars to be kept up, though the Patrons should fail to present?—Yes.

Do you not consider that regulation as binding?—Yes, we do.

Do you think it does not apply to that bursary, because funds arose subsequently to the visitation?—No, because the terms of the mortification are so particular.

Do you understand that the College is in possession of all the different deeds of mortification?—I believe it is.

Are they recorded in a book, or kept separate?—There are separate books for the principal bursaries.

With regard to the foundation of bursaries, it is stated in the Appendix that no certificate is required previous to the admission of the Bursars; do you know if there is any examination?—There is no examination.

If neither examinations nor certificates are required, how is it ascertained that the necessary qualifications are possessed by the Bursars?—They must be students in the Humanity or Greek class, and the Professor gives his testimony that they are lads of good abilities and intelligent students; and they must likewise be poor.

As it appears that it is provided for by the *Nova Erectio* that they are to be supported out of the teinds of the parish of Govan, and that they must be recommended on account of their poverty, and that they must be possessed of good talents, and of considerable proficiency in the knowledge of grammar, how are these qualifications ascertained?—The Professor in whose class they are informs the Faculty of their proficiency.

Are they not appointed before they enter?—No; they must be students before they are appointed to the bursary.

Is that your interpretation of the *Nova Erectio*?—Yes, that is what I understand.

What is your opinion with regard to the expediency of keeping up the establishment of the College Chapel?—I should think that if the students were to attend it daily it would be useful, but if not they can go to Blackfriars' Church.

Have you ever found that it has been complained of among students in the University, that they feel it disagreeable to be called upon by authority to attend Church?—No, I never heard of any; we allow the Professor to give leave to any student who wishes to stay away, upon giving a good reason, and on asking permission.

Are they ever called upon to attend Chapel except on Sundays?—No, and the days that are connected with the preachings.

Did you understand that parents and relatives of the students coming from the country consider it an advantage that they have access to attend divine service at this Chapel?—I think they must do so.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Josiah Walker, Esq., A.M., Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

Have you been Professor of Humanity in this University some years?—Nearly 12 years.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Queries sent to the Senate of this University, and the Answers which have been returned to the Commissioners by them?—Yes.

Do you concur in these Answers?—Entirely.

Are there any additional suggestions you would wish to make, or any information you have to give to the Commission, which you think might be useful to the general interests of the University, either as to your own class, or the course of education generally in the University, or as to the discipline thereof?—I am kept too busy by my own duties to attend much to the procedure of the other classes. What I do know of it has been chiefly from conversation with my sons, who have attended these classes, and their report leads me to think that they are all extremely well conducted.

Without reference to the conduct of any particular classes, are there no suggestions as to the general course of study in the University which you would wish to make?—I cannot say anything very specific on that subject. I feel a very strong desire that the literary men of Scotland should be brought more to a parity with those of England in point of classical attainments; but I confess I despair of this. So long as the academical institutions of the two countries remain as they are, I think our relative situations as to classical literature will also continue as they are.

Although perhaps Scotland is in want of such institutions as England possesses in its two Universities, and some of its public schools, and it could not hope to rise to an equal eminence

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

with the first schools which are established there, do you despair of being able greatly to raise the standard of classical attainments in Scotland?—I do; and I will give the Commissioners my reasons. I am the more willing to do so, as I had opportunities which few enjoy of observing both the amount and the causes of the difference between the two countries in classical accomplishments, having been 12 years at the school and college of Edinburgh as a student, upwards of eight at Eton as tutor to the Marquis of Tullibardine, and nearly 12 at Glasgow as Professor. With these opportunities, therefore, it must be owing solely to my want of observation if I have either miscalculated the degree, or mistaken the causes, of the disparity of North and South Britain, in point of scholarship. The chief cause, of this disparity appears to me to be our inferiority in the *means* of communicating classical knowledge during the first stages of education, and in the *motives* to persevere in acquiring it during the last—an inferiority which, I confess, I see no method of remedying. When I state that the advantage lies with England in the *means* of communicating classical knowledge, I allude to her better supply of able teachers in proportion to the number of scholars, and to our practice of committing too many scholars to a single instructor. When I went to Eton College, in the year 1787, there were about 300 students, and for these there were two head-masters and eight assistants, which gives only 30 scholars to each master. Every boy, therefore, could be minutely and individually attended to. On the contrary, when I came here I had 320 students, all to be taught in one class at the same hour, and in the same place, and their exercises to be examined by me; the last of which duties is almost physically impossible. Now, unless we subdivide our classes, and have some assistants, it is quite impossible (speaking as I am of mere boys) that we can bring them to the same state of proficiency, as they are brought to in England. Then with respect to our deficiency in *motives* in classical studies, I see scarcely any, except personal taste and predilection, which can urge on students to prosecute these studies farther than what is requisite for getting himself advanced from one class to another in the University, till he is entitled to propose himself for entering the Church. There is, I presume, as much talent in Scotland as in England; and if you were to call it forth by holding out a prospect of professional promotion or pecuniary advantage as a reward to classical eminence, so that a young man might feel that he was not misspending his time in prolonging his philosophical pursuits; but, on the contrary, taking proper and prudential means to secure an independent *status* in society, we might then have some reason to hope for the desirable object of seeing our country rise in its character for scholarship. But at present there is no inducement of the nature which I have described. In England there is a much smaller fraction of the population than in Scotland who attempt classical literature at all, but these few study it much longer, and with much greater success. Perhaps we may reckon that there are 3,000 students, which is a large allowance at the two English Universities; and as they have of scholarships, fellowships, and academical offices from 500 to 600, how can a young man employ himself more profitably, for his worldly interest, during those most powerful and efficient years of life which intervene between 17 and 23, than in endeavouring to give himself a chance of obtaining one of those honourable appointments, many of which are sufficient to make him independent, but with which we have nothing whatsoever in Scotland to correspond. A young man may complete the academical curriculum, and obtain a Church living, without being stopped at any stage of the progress, till he shew superior skill in the ancient tongues; and, though he should do so, he derives no permanent advantage from the exhibition. To create such an advantage it would be desirable to have something akin to fellowships; or, in the absence of these, to increase the strictness of examinations for a degree, and the value of the degree itself, by making a diploma in Arts a necessary passport to the Church or to the Bar.

If the Church and the Bar were to give encouragement to graduation, and if the additional means were offered, such as you have suggested, and there were an additional number of tutors, although you might despair of raising the standard of classical literature in Scotland to the level of that in England, do you not think it might be greatly improved beyond what it is?—It might be a little improved; but if young men are to be withdrawn, at the age of 15 or 16, from their classical studies, and engaged in those of metaphysics and intellectual philosophy, which do not require them to labour so intensely or to master so many minute particulars, they will naturally prefer the latter; and, without some urgent motive, in a great measure discontinue the former, during the years which I have mentioned as most favourable for acquiring literary accomplishments. I have at the same time no doubt that exclusion from the Church and Bar without a degree would operate as a motive of considerable strength, and produce a proportional improvement.

Do you anticipate that there will be any great advantage result from the regulations with reference to degrees, which have been lately promulgated in this University?—Perhaps not immediately, but in a year or two they may become efficient. I beg leave, however, to remark that similar regulations should be adopted by the other Universities in Scotland; for, should this not be done, I am afraid these regulations will operate to our disadvantage, by driving the students from this University. Young men will dread the mortification of being rejected; and their teachers, feeling such a rejection to be discreditable to themselves, will very naturally advise them to go to Edinburgh, or some other College, where they run no risk of a strict examination.

Do you think there is less encouragement given to the cultivation of classical study in Scotland than existed nearly 200 years ago, when there were very many classical scholars in this country; for instance, the writers of the book called *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, which was published in Amsterdam in 1637, and most of whom were clergymen of the Church of Scotland?—Most of these, I believe, were educated in foreign parts, and many of them at Paris.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

Do you think the difficulties to which you refer, of examining the exercises of so great a number of students, would, in any degree, be surmounted by the selection of young men of superior attainments attending the classes, under the title of Inspectors or Monitors, who should in the first instance revise the exercises?—I resort to that practice myself, and I think it does my assistants very material service.

From an answer which you have recently given, are the Commissioners to understand that it is your opinion that the rules adopted by different Universities for the qualifications necessary for obtaining degrees in Arts, should, generally speaking, be the same?—I think, in fairness to the interests of the several Universities, they should.

Do you consider that Universities who do not keep pace with you in improving the examinations for degrees, will be rather underbidding you in the competition for students?—I think so, especially for students from parts of the country nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow, who will generally prefer Edinburgh. Such students, of course, come imperfectly prepared, like those you heard examined yesterday (who were fresh from the country), and find it difficult to keep pace with the boys who have been trained in the city or burgh schools. They are naturally impatient, therefore, to quit the Language classes, and join the Logic, where they have a better chance of distinction, from the maturity of their understandings, and the objects of study, which are more easily mastered by mere strength of intellect than the mathematics, or languages different from our own. Now, the same motive, or the fear of philological examinations would, I suspect, make them prefer a University where these were less severe to one where they were more so.

With a view to the promotion of the objects to which you have been now alluding, do you conceive it would be an improvement if young men were not allowed to enter College at the very early age at which they come to the University?—It might be an improvement in some respects; but it would occasion a serious reduction of the emoluments we derive from the students, on which the chief part of our income depends. I beg leave to mention a very material change which I have made in the conduct of the Humanity class: I believe I stated that when I came here I had 320 students in the *public* class, and (probably from curiosity to hear a new Professor) about 200 in the *private*. During several subsequent years it was less fully attended, but in 1822 it recovered its former amount; and I regretted to find that I could neither examine the students nor correct their exercises so frequently and minutely as was desirable. The room, besides, could not contain the whole class without the aid of a gallery, which was accompanied with much inconvenience. To remedy these evils I had the gallery removed, and the room more commodiously seated; and I likewise separated the class into two divisions, one composed of the junior, with the less advanced of the senior students, and the other of the remainder. The former I met at half-past 7 and 11 A.M., and the latter at half-past 7 A.M. and 1 P.M. Having continued this plan through two sessions, I found it highly beneficial to the students, but injurious to my health, not so much from the additional hour's teaching which it imposed upon me as from the exhaustion occasioned by teaching two hours in the morning without any interval. Being unwilling, however, to abandon this salutary arrangement, I next year engaged a gentleman to assist me, to whom I pay, from my own pocket, a salary of £100, for the six months during which his service is required. He teaches at the earliest of the morning hours, and relieves me of a part of the exercises. The chief objection to this plan is the obligation which it lays me under of discontinuing my private lecture, as a class wholly separate from the public one. For this I have two very strong reasons—1*st*, the want of an hour which does not interfere with some other class; and 2*dly*, my physical inability, after doubling my labour in the public class, to undertake a fifth hour of constant speaking. I endeavour, however, to incorporate the business of the former lecture-hour with that of the more advanced division of the public class. At the lecture I was accustomed to employ half the time in explaining critically some of those authors who are reckoned difficult, such as Tacitus, Juvenal, and Persius; and the other half in discussing the different branches of Roman antiquities; the biography and literary character of the Latin authors; the rise, progress, and decline of their language; and so on. At present I do the same in that division of the public class which meets at one, with no other difference than that of examining the students on the author or the lecture which had been read the day before; and this hour students, who are not enrolled in the public class, are free, as formerly, to attend.

Had the private lecture been a daily one?—It was a daily lecture five days in the week.

Is your opinion of the importance of subdividing the duty of teaching the Humanity and the Greek class in this College confirmed by your observation of the effects of the change to which you allude?—It is.

In what way would you propose that a subdivision of the duty should be accomplished?—I am not prepared to propose any plan for subdividing the class farther; but I think every subdivision we make is an improvement.

Do you think the appointment of tutors for a certain number of boys by the Professor or by the Faculty of the College, to whom these boys should be obliged to attend, would be an improvement?—I think it would be a great improvement. I beg leave to add to what I have said respecting my new plan, that the sacrifice I have made in providing an assistant at my own expense, and in foregoing the emoluments of my private lecture, I should probably not have made had I not been at that period of life when I must very soon retire.

What is the age of the students who come to your class generally?—I have had them at the age of from 10 and 11, and some also of 30 and 40.

Is not the number of those at that advanced period of life limited?—Yes; but there are many students from 17 to 20, by their appearance.

What is the average age of your students generally?—I should suppose about 14 or 15.

What proportion of them do you consider to be below 12 years of age?—There is but a small proportion below 12; not more, I should think, than 1-10th or 1-12th, perhaps not so much.

Do you find, in general, that the students come to your class tolerably well prepared for the business of it?—They come very well prepared from the grammar-school of Glasgow, and from the surrounding burghs. From the country they are generally less so; but I hope the Commissioners will allow me, while I say this, to express my surprise that the parochial teachers, with all their multiplicity of duties, can prepare their few classical students so well.

Do you think, upon the whole, from the opportunities and observation you have possessed, either while Professor at this University, or previously, that the teaching of classical learning in the parochial schools of Scotland is increasing?—I think it is improving. When I spoke, at the outset of my examination, of despairing to see any material change in our character for classical learning, I should have qualified my remark by acknowledging that I do see some improvement. I think there are more men of a reasonable degree of classical proficiency in our parochial schools than there were.

Do you not understand that there was a previous decline, and that there had been a period when persons of superior attainments and scholarship were appointed parochial teachers?—I am not able to answer that question. It is a pretty long period to which my memory extends; and I think they were rather inferior half a century ago to what they are now. I think there were fewer teachers in the parochial schools who had been at College.

Do you not understand, that in the middle of the 17th century the General Assembly recommended that all schools, particularly in towns, should be provided with teachers capable of instructing the youth in Latin composition, not only in prose, but in verse?—I was not aware of that.

How long do students, who come to the College, remain with you?—The greatest number only one year. Of them, a large proportion are of the description of those whom you heard examined yesterday. They are in general taught by a parochial schoolmaster, who probably had not been better taught himself, nor taken more than one session of the Latin class, when at College. Some of them are, therefore, but indifferently taught: nor is this surprising, as I said before, whatever be the talents of the teacher, when we consider that he is employed at once in every grade of education, from the Alphabet to the reading of Livy. Students who come thus unprepared, finding a single session of my class sufficiently irksome, pass on to Logic, and bid adieu, perhaps for ever, to the study of Latin.

Do they not continue at Latin afterwards?—No; the Logic class and mine meet at the same hour, so that it is impossible to attend both. There may, however, be one-third or one-fourth of my class who continue two years.

Of that proportion who remain only one year, do any considerable number of them continue at this College, or do they leave the University altogether?—A great number continue at this College, at least for one year more. Those that are destined to trade generally stay two or three years. Most of these come very young from the grammar-school, and attend Latin and Greek two years, and Logic one; and then go to the counting-house. Others, who come for two years, generally attend Latin and Greek one year, and Greek and Logic the next.

Does it fall within your observation, that in general those who remain only one year require the least to remain two; or would you say, that those who remain were better qualified to leave you?—Yes; I think the majority of those who stay one year require to stay two. They appear to be not so solicitous about what they acquire as they are to press forward in the curriculum.

Are there any other suggestions you would wish to mention on the subject of your class?—I regret sometimes to see a young man, who promises to be a good scholar, leave my class at the end of the first session, without giving me an opportunity of witnessing his proficiency in the next, or relieving me of the apprehension that he may perhaps relinquish the study of Latin altogether; but his continuance must be left to his own option.

Supposing the junior division of the class to remain divided in the way you of your own accord have done, and to be taught by an assistant, do you think it would be an improvement that the second class should be taught by the Professor, and should be made imperative on those who are going through the curriculum in the University, so as to secure two years' attendance?—I should be afraid lest such a regulation might make many students either not come to College or leave it sooner than they would otherwise have done.

Is that opinion given with reference to the number attending this University, who are destined for trade?—Yes.

Would not the practice of other Universities seem to show that the system could be acted upon here, with the exception of that description of students?—I think it might; and that it would be an improvement. But I am by no means desirous to see the numbers of my class increase. They are smaller this year than ever they have been. The year of which an account was called for by the Commissioners was that in which my class was most crowded. It amounted to 336; at present, its amount is only 236; nor am I desirous of seeing any increase.

Supposing the students were to remain another year or two at the Humanity class, do you think that the number of exercises prescribed in the Logic and Ethic classes would materially interfere with the attention due to their classical studies?—The Commissioners have had the Professor of Greek before them, who is much more able to answer that question than I am, as many students remain with him, while they are also enrolled in the Logic class. I have no experience of a similar kind; but he can say if their attention to Greek is impaired by the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

quantity of business in the other class. It is natural, however, to think so; and, in my class, I should certainly expect such a result.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer, in regard to the Black-Stone examination, or has it appeared to you to be capable of improvement, either by an alteration as to the time when it is conducted or as to the manner of conducting it?—The time seems to me to be highly proper, as the object of the examination is to ascertain what the students have been doing during the summer. They are examined, therefore, upon the studies of the former year, which they are supposed to have been prosecuting during the vacation; and consequently the beginning of the session seems to be a suitable time for holding the examination.

It is understood that, originally, those who were rejected at the Black-Stone examination were remitted to the class which they had attended the former year; but that, for a long period, the custom has been to allow them to remain in the class for which they are entered; do you think it will be expedient to revert to the original rule?—I should be rather averse to it. We cannot finish the examination till the session is so far advanced, that they have been for nearly two months engaged in their new studies. I should disapprove, therefore, of turning them back, after they had been allowed to proceed so far.

Have there not been some instances of rejection of late?—Yes.

What do you think likely to be the probable effect of those instances of rejection?—I doubt our power to turn discipline of that sort to much account. I have this year refused certificates to five students, who were grossly ignorant; but I am not certain how I shall proceed with them. I have done the same in former sessions; but have always indulged them with a second examination in private, and have never yet absolutely prohibited any one from proceeding. Some of my colleagues are apprehensive that such a measure may have the effect of driving students who had suffered, or who feared rejection, from the University altogether.

Do you think, if any system could be introduced, such as that of appointing tutors to assist the Professors in the Language classes, that it would be easy to find a sufficient number of young men qualified for the duty?—Yes; I am sure that at this University there will be no difficulty; and I dare say there would be none at others. Every year produces a number of very promising scholars. Their number indeed is not great, but if they had the opportunity of continuing here, and of improving themselves by public teaching, they might in time rival the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge.

Have you any observations to offer, in regard to any of the other classes of the College?—None whatever.

With regard to prizes, do you approve of the mode of awarding them by the body of students?—As far as my experience goes, I approve of it highly. The very youngest division of my class, where many, as I have stated, are but 10, 11, 12, and 13 years of age, have almost invariably, with two or three exceptions, awarded the prize, with a judgment and impartiality that has astonished me, and indeed with more discrimination than I could have done myself.

Have you seen any disadvantage arising from that system, such as quarrels among the students?—No, never.

Are there any prizes awarded by the Professor?—Yes; the Professor has certainly a leading voice in giving the prize for eminence at the Black-Stone examination, though he generally has some of his colleagues as assessors.

Are the prizes which are awarded in your class by the voice of the students, prizes for general eminence or proficiency, or for the merits of a particular composition?—General eminence.

Are there any prizes given for the merit of particular compositions or exercises in your class?—Those are awarded by the Professor, or rather by the Committee of the Professors.

Are they distributed in the class?—In the Common Hall.

Does anything occur to you, in regard to the mode of distributing prizes, which is likely to tend to excite emulation and ardour in the students in the cultivation of Latin and Greek in the University, such as having the Magistrates present?—The prizes are delivered in the Hall, on the 1st of May, when there is a great concourse, consisting chiefly of the parents and relations of the students. The prospect of so public an honour is a great stimulus to the exertions of those who think they have pretensions to a prize.

Have you had occasion to observe whether those who have obtained prizes in the junior class generally distinguish themselves in the more advanced classes?—There are exceptions, but in general they do.

Are there any suggestions you have to make in regard to a subject to which you have partly adverted, namely, the granting of degrees?—No. I acquiesce generally in the new regulations; though I have some fear that what we require for the highest honour is too much. As our students, during the third and fourth years, are not studying either Mathematics or Classics almost exclusively, as at Oxford and Cambridge, but are giving their chief attention to Logic and Moral Philosophy, we cannot, at the end of their course, expect so much from them as from an alumnus of an English University.

Are not certain Latin authors read in the Logic and Moral Philosophy classes here?—I believe they are.

Are not portions of the works of Cicero and Quinctilian read in those classes?—I think Mr. Mylne told me he read Cicero's Offices in his class.

Is there not something of the same kind adopted in the Logic class?—Yes: but I suppose they are read for their doctrines, and not with that critical attention to the language which is necessary for keeping up scholarship.

In the regulations prefixed to the specification of studies and qualifications for degrees it

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

is stated that the ancient practice of examining in public is to be renewed; in what manner is it contemplated that public examination shall take place?—It is to take place in the Common Hall; and one or two Professors, besides the Examinator, are to attend.

Does it occur to you that great advantage would arise in this University, and considerable encouragement be given to the cultivation of learning, if prize essays were read in public meetings of the University?—Some years ago I proposed a prize for the best copy of Latin verses, and also for the best translation of a passage from some Latin poet into English verse; and the successful ones were recited in the Hall on the 1st of May; but the patience of a meeting of that sort would be exhausted if such recitations were numerous.

In the new regulations concerning the method of granting degrees in Arts, it seems to be required that sufficient evidence shall be obtained of the capacity of students to excel in Latin composition; are any written exercises in Latin composition required?—Hitherto I have required the students to bring me the last Latin theme which they had written, either in the Moral or Natural Philosophy class, and I judge, from that essay, of their capacity to write Latin.

Is it intended at the time the degree is granted that any Latin exercises shall be written in the presence of the Professors?—Yes; it is intended that a passage of an English author shall be given them, and that they shall be obliged to translate it into Latin.

Would it not be proper, in your regulations, to state expressly that compositions are required?—A knowledge of Latin composition is the expression used.

Are there any other observations which Professor Walker is desirous of stating to the Commissioners in regard to the plan of education pursued at this University?—It has sometimes struck me that students who have hurried through the Language classes in order to enter the Divinity Hall, might, during their five years' attendance there, be required to repair the deficiency of their previous studies; but I know not how such a regulation could be enforced.

Would you also recommend that the Professors of Greek and Latin should have a higher class, and teach the higher branches of Philology, in which more difficult works might be read?—The idea has passed through my mind, but I have never yet shaped it into any specific plan.

Do you think, if the subject of Biblical Criticism were more cultivated it would tend to promote attention to classical study?—I have not the least doubt that the critical study of one language gives a taste for others.

From your knowledge of the class of Hebrew, and the time necessary to be devoted to it, does it appear to you the Professor of Hebrew could carry on any such plan as you have proposed, for enabling students of Divinity to continue their study of Greek?—I think it would be done more effectually by the Professor of Greek.

Does anything occur to you, by way of alteration, which you would recommend as to the disposal of Exchequer bursaries in the gift of the Crown?—We at present give the Barons every year a list of six students in the Language classes, from which list they choose one. It would certainly be an encouragement to classical literature, if the Crown chose to make these bursaries the reward of superiority displayed by the students in their examination.

Is not that, in a great measure, in the hands of the College already, in the selection of the leet sent to the Exchequer?—It is; but what I propose would be a more decided measure. We generally put the names of meritorious students on the list; but if a gentleman wishes his son's name to be inserted, though perhaps not of pre-eminent merit, we sometimes comply, as the boon is nothing more than a chance of six to one that he may be ultimately chosen.

Is it the practice to allow the names of those who are included in that list to be known, so that an application can be made to the Exchequer to select one or the other out of that list; or is it a mere chance whom the Barons choose?—I was told that it was a point of importance to place the student whom we wished to succeed *first* on the list, but I have not observed any effect from doing so.

Is it known to the students or their friends that their names are included in that list?—I believe they are immediately informed.

Then the means of application to the Exchequer are left open?—Quite so. Our list is made up on the 1st of May, but the chance of success is so small that few students apply to have their names inserted. We generally, therefore, insert the names of some of the best scholars, to whom we conceive such a help as a bursary will be peculiarly desirable.

Do you find, in general, that those who are the best students on that list get the bursaries, or does it appear that a student's success is the result of subsequent application to the Exchequer?—It is always the result of application to the Exchequer; but I have known the Barons attend to our recommendation.

Is there any recommendation by the Professors accompanying that list, or any statement of their opinion as to their respective merits?—None.

Is there any reference made to the Professors after the list is transmitted by the Barons?—None. We often, I believe, have no intimation given us of the successful candidate, till he appears with his presentation.

Do you think that it would be a good destination of some of the bursaries, if they were of considerable amount, that they should be given to such persons as might act in the capacity of College Tutors and Assistants to Professors to remunerate their services?—Yes, certainly.

Is it your opinion, upon the whole, that the bursaries given, as they commonly are in the Universities of Scotland, to very young students, to assist them in the prosecution of their

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

studies, are as beneficial as they would be if they were given at a more advanced period, when they might be an object, and when, perhaps, if two or three were combined in one, they would form a sort of prize for a student to look forward to?—I rather think they are more useful on the present plan. There are some promising youths whose parents shrink from putting them to College because they are unable to pay the fees; but if they are assisted in paying the fees, for one or two sessions, their sons can afterwards support themselves by teaching. For youths so circumstanced, the bursaries are most desirable at their outset.

Would it not have a good effect if the students were always examined before being admitted as Bursars?—It certainly might; but I do not see how you can depart from the will of the founder, by whom, perhaps, no such provision was made.

Is it not generally required that they should be hopeful youths who shall be fit for receiving University education; and do you not think that the best way of ascertaining that is by examination?—Certainly I do.

Have you a class library?—Yes.

Does it contain a considerable number of volumes?—My class library has been very unfortunate. I have no place for the books, except an insecure closet, adjoining to what was the mathematical class-room. Three years ago it was broken into, and all the valuable books stolen, and I shall not renew them till I get a fitter place. I am not a great friend to these class libraries. We must either pay a librarian, which we cannot afford, or we shall never have the business well done or prevent the books from going astray or getting into confusion.

Was much use made of the class library by students?—A good deal; but not much that could be of advantage to them.

Has the Professor the selection of the books and the management of the library?—Yes.

From what fund is the library supported?—Formerly by a subscription among the students. For some years I have allowed none access to it, who did not subscribe a shilling. There is also a small book of exercises, printed for the use of the class, and the emolument that arises from the sale of it I give to the library. Now, I receive a certain proportion of the money contributed to the Public Library, which money I shall not expend until I have a more secure place for the books.

Does it occur to you that that is an expedient distribution of the money intended for the general Library?—I think not.

Upon what principle was that plan adopted?—Some of my colleagues are very partial to the class libraries; and I believe the plan was adopted on their recommendation.

Do you think it of material benefit to young men attending your class, that they should have access to the Public Library of the University to any considerable extent?—Yes, I do; there is always a portion of my class, of such capacity and taste for knowledge, that they can make a good use of books in the Public Library.

Are they allowed to borrow any of the books indiscriminately, or are they furnished with lists by the Professors?—There are certain books which are not given out to them, such as novels or plays, or books of that light description.

From what funds is the general Library supported?—Chiefly from a payment made by the students at their enrolment. This has always been exacted in Edinburgh College; but it was only a few years ago that *we* adopted the measure. Students must now make this payment before a Professor admits them to his class.

What is the amount of that payment?—Seven shillings for the session.

Is a proportion of the sums subscribed in this way by the more advanced students to the Library given over for the enlargement of the class libraries?—These sums are paid by all students; not by the advanced students merely.

Does it not appear to you to be somewhat rather a diversion of that fund from its proper purposes, that when it is contributed towards the general Library, of which the more advanced students are most capable to avail themselves, it should be at all appropriated to the formation of class libraries?—If we had the means of making a proper remuneration to a good class librarian, it is, perhaps, more convenient that the books relating to our own department might be got at more easily than by application to the College Library.

Are there any small fees paid in your class under the name of class-dues?—Yes.

To what amount?—In a class that meets for two hours the student pays 2*s.*; and in a class that meets one hour, 1*s.*; that is for coals, lights, and service.

Do you experience greater difficulty in finding a librarian for your class library than your colleagues, who generally have students more advanced in life?—I did not expect to find so much difficulty as I have done. One of the students, whom I appointed last year, was at least 23 years of age, and a very steady young man; and every year I have generally some schoolmasters.

Have the students in this College generally any libraries amongst themselves; or can you give any information in regard to that?—No.

Do any sets of students meet within the University for literary purposes?—I believe they do; but I know very little of such meetings.

Do they meet with the approbation of the Professors, or how are they furnished with rooms?—The chamber-keeper of the University is allowed to let them have one of the class-rooms for that purpose.

Do you think they are attended with a good effect?—I am not qualified to speak of them at all. I scarcely ever heard of their existence, unless from my own sons; though none of these, I believe, ever belonged to any society.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is not a practice which you individually encourage?—No; I neither encourage nor discourage it.

What is your opinion with regard to the expediency of keeping up the College Chapel?—I rather approve of it.

Do your prefer it to attendance upon the church in the town, which formerly was the practice?—Yes, I approve of it for various reasons. I think it is for the dignity of the University to have their own chapel.

From your knowledge of the character and habits of young men, do you think it likely that many would neglect attendance upon public worship, if there were not such provision made for their religious instruction?—I hope not many; but I am afraid some would.

Do you conceive that parents connected with the Established Church, who reside in the country, do consider it a privilege that their sons have access to such a place of worship under the eye of the Professors?—Some of them certainly do.

Do you understand, from your knowledge of the students attending this University, that there are many of whose religious instruction no person in reality has any charge, unless the College provide the means to secure their attendance upon divine worship?—There are a great number who live in lodgings, and who have no person to superintend them.

It has been stated to the Commissioners as an objection, that the attendance on divine worship here is compulsory; do you consider that there is much solidity in that objection?—I am not myself against compelling attendance. I would rather be for giving up the Chapel altogether than not securing a decent attendance.

The regulation of the Faculty provides, that the Professors may sustain such excuses as appear to them to be valid; will you have the goodness to mention the rule you act upon in regard to such excuses?—My rule, I suppose, differs from that of most of my colleagues; for in my class there are many very young boys whose parents live in Glasgow; and I think it is much more proper for these to attend church with their parents than in the College Chapel. I therefore intimated that all those whose parents wished them to accompany themselves to church should bring from their parents a request to that effect in writing, which would be granted, if accompanied with an assurance that the bearers should be made to attend church regularly. From the number of these requests, and of students in my class who are excused as Dissenters, not more than one-fifth, or about from 20 to 25 in 100, are at present attending Chapel.

Do you take excuses which are stated by the students themselves?—I take excuses from those who are above 16; if they are under that age, I require an application from their friends.

As it appears to depend upon the discretion of the several Professors, how far dispensation shall be granted to the students, do you not think it would be well if there were some general concert among the Professors, so that they might act very nearly upon the same rule?—I do not think all the Professors can act upon the same rule. In the Natural Philosophy, the students are mostly young men, and many of them from the country, and in communion with the Church of Scotland. I should, therefore, be unwilling to take the same excuses from them as from the boys in my class, from whom I am rather pleased to get excuses, as they would probably be trifling and disturbing each other during service, unless they were under the eye of their parents.

Would not the same principle, upon which you sustain excuses, apply to the Greek class?—Yes, nearly so; but my class contains a larger proportion of young boys.

Are there any observations you have to offer in regard to the constitution of this University? None occur to me. There is no alteration I should wish to recommend.

It has been stated to the Commissioners, that there are objections to the mode of electing the Lord Rector; do you concur in the objections that are entertained?—I do concur in some of them. I think it lays us open to a little ridicule, to have boys of 10 and 11 years of age giving votes for an officer of such importance. It is not to be supposed that in such a case they can possibly judge for themselves, and consequently they must be led by others.

Are you inclined to recommend any alteration?—I should be in favour of a change, if I knew what change to recommend. I think it must be prejudicial, even to the students themselves, to begin, as they frequently do, a few days after coming to College, with a canvass for opposing the person approved of by their teachers. I think it must depreciate the value they set upon the judgment of their teachers, and consequently lessen the benefit they ought to derive from them.

Might not that part of the evil be removed, by Professors abstaining from expressing any opinion on the subject?—To be sure, they may confine themselves to giving their votes.

Would you consider it of advantage to prevent students, under a certain age, from voting for the Lord Rector?—Yes; I think a circumscription of the right of suffrage would be an advantage.

Do you think that the academical standing of a student, or the possession of a degree, might likewise be taken into consideration?—That would draw the sharpest line of circumscription.

Might that not expose the Professors to some supposed difficulty, in regard to the granting of degrees, if canvassing for the office of Lord Rector were going on at the time?—The time for granting degrees, and that for the election of Lord Rector, are not the same.

Do you think that it is attended with a good effect, to have Rectors to be elected who are constantly non-resident, or who live at so great distance that they can scarcely ever give their personal attendance at the University?—I consider it as an evil, since it annihilates the efficiency of the office altogether.

Are you aware if political considerations ever influence the votes of the students in the election of Lord Rector?—No doubt they do; but I think it has been more for matter of amusement, that, during the last six or seven years, they have opposed those whom the Professors have favoured.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Walker.

6 January, 1827.

Was it not understood, in former times, that the wishes of the Professors secured the election of the Lord Rector?—I have sometimes conjectured that the students had taken offence at Mr. Finlay (who was then Rector), because he presented to the House of Commons a petition from the College for leave to bring in a Bill respecting certain bursaries, and also respecting the election of the Rector, as it is since this time they have been most disposed to oppose the person supported by the Professors.

Had any such petition been presented, or was it in contemplation by the College?—Yes, but I think it was not followed up by a Bill.

The regulations as to the election of the Lord Rector being contained in an Act of Visitation by Royal Commissioners, do you know the principle upon which the College proceeded to make an application to Parliament on the subject?—We had frequently talked of getting the regulations for the election made more to our mind by an Act of Parliament; and as we were petitioning for leave to get a Bill about the bursaries, it was proposed, as far as I recollect, to add the clause about the election to the petition, that our right might be secured, to introduce into the Bill any regulations we might afterwards agree upon and think it expedient to suggest. But the matter never went farther.

Are there any other observations that occur to you, in regard to the constitution of this University?—With respect to the circumscription of the right of voting for the Rector, I beg leave to state that it once was confined to the Senate, and that I think it would tend to our quiet if it were so now; but, should that be thought too great a limitation, I do not see to what other portion of the University you could well commit it, except to graduates.

Are you able to state what proportion of graduates are resident in Glasgow or the neighbourhood at present?—I am not.

Would you continue the privilege to graduates after their term of residence was complete, unless they kept their names in the books?—No; I would entrust it rather to those who have some present interest in the University.

Has it ever occurred to you that it would be expedient to continue to graduates the use of the Library of the University, upon the payment of some small sum annually, as a contribution to the funds?—I should have no objection provided they lived in Glasgow.

Would not such a privilege be an inducement for some to take the degree of Master of Arts?—It might assist other motives.

What is the object of the deputations that annually go to the Chancellor of the University; is it merely complimentary?—Merely complimentary.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer to the Commissioners as to the propriety of instituting any new classes in the University; or are there any improvements you could mention which you think likely to promote the interests of science and learning?—None.

What are the duties discharged by the Vice-Chancellor of the University?—I believe the Principal, in his character of Vice-Chancellor, confers degrees.

Do you mean that he presides in conferring degrees?—Yes.

Is he understood to exercise that duty *ex officio?*—I always understood it was *ex officio;* but I think I lately heard the Principal say that he required a deputation from the Chancellor.

Are there any considerable duties performed by the Vice-Rector?—He presides in the Senate in the absence of the Rector, and he calls those meetings.

Does he preside in the *Comitia* of the University?—Yes; in the absence of the Rector.

Are the Professors appointed to that office in rotation?—They are appointed at the option of the Rector, but he generally appoints them in rotation.

Have you filled that office?—I happened to fill it no less than three years from the following circumstance. Mr. Finlay, who had named me his deputy, being superseded at the end of one year by Mr. Jeffrey, that gentleman continued me in the office, supposing that Mr. Finlay would have done so had he been re-elected; and he continued me also during his second Rectorship.

With regard to the duties of the Principal in the College, does it occur to you that there is any alteration that might be made in the existing practice that would be beneficial to the interests of the University?—I have understood that there were some theological duties which the Principal ought to discharge, but I do not see that they are at all necessary; they are gone into desuetude, I suppose.

Do you think it would be of importance if the Principal visited the different classes in the University?—It could do no harm.

Do you think such occasional inspection and examinations in his presence would have any effect in exciting additional attention on the part of the students?—Very little. It was done when I was at College in Edinburgh.

Was the Principal in the habit of addressing them upon the subject of their studies?—I believe he sometimes said a few words. It seemed to me a mere ceremony.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

James Mylne, Esq., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Mylne.

Have you seen the Questions addressed by the Commissioners to the University of Glasgow, and the Answers returned thereto?—I have seen the Questions; copies of them were communicated to each of the Professors; but I have not seen the Answers.

Did you see them before they were transmitted to the Commission?—No, I did not; I was in the country at the time they were so transmitted.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive from you any observations you are desirous of making in regard to the constitution of the University, the plan of education pursued here,

127

University of Glasgow.

Professor Mylne.

6 January, 1827.

or in regard to your own class especially?—Although I have been long a member of the University, nothing occurs to me in that respect on which I could make an observation; I do not feel myself qualified.

Is there anything in regard to the election of the Lord Rector which you think objectionable or defective?—If it were practicable to make the election such as would render the body of electors somewhat more capable than many at present are, to estimate the character of the person put into that office, I think it would be an improvement; for at present the election greatly depends, as everybody knows, upon the votes of very young gentlemen, who have been recently admitted to the College, and who therefore must be guided in all probability, in giving their votes, not by their ability to judge of the persons, but by other means. As to the practicability of a change for the better I am not a proper judge. At the same time I think it is but my duty to state, that as far as I have had an opportunity of observing, the present mode of election interferes less with the regularity and discipline of the College than many imagine, and in my apprehension much less than some of my colleagues think. I can say that I have never found the discipline of my own class in the least degree injured by all the bustle that frequently accompanies the election of the Rector, beyond the time during which the election continued. The next day my students return to the business of the class with the same calmness and regularity that they do in any other part of the session. Such is *my own* experience.

Supposing any alteration to be proposed, in what way do you consider the election could be best conducted?—I have already mentioned what appears to me to be the principal objection against the present mode of electing the Lord Rector. It appears to me right that the students, or a large portion of them, should have a vote in the election of the Lord Rector. The Rector is *ex officio* one of the Visitors. By the original constitution of the College they consist of three, one of whom may be said to be appointed by the King, viz., the Minister of the High Church; the second is the Dean of Faculty, who is appointed by the Senate of the University; and the third seems intended by the constitution to be a Visitor appointed and chosen by the whole University, that is, by the students as well as the Professors; therefore there appears to be a sort of arrangement in this part of our constitution corresponding to the general arrangement of the constitution of the country. I should be very sorry to see the right of electing the Lord Rector taken altogether from the students; at the same time, I think the number of students entitled to that privilege might be limited with advantage. It is difficult to say where that limitation should be fixed. So far as I recollect of St. Andrew's, they have something there that comes near the notion I have of what it should be. At St. Andrew's I think the voters were the Masters of Arts and the students there denominated the Magistrands and the Bachelors; that is, those in the Natural and Moral Philosophy classes, excluding from the privilege all the students in the inferior classes. Something of that sort might be done with advantage here.

Are there any other observations on that part of the constitution that occur to you?—I confess it has not occupied my attention much; nothing farther occurs to me at present.

Are there any observations or suggestions you wish to make in regard to the general plan of study pursued at this University?—No; I conceive the plan of study in all the classes is conducted in a manner that is very well calculated to interest the students, to excite their industry, and to convey to them whatever knowledge they come here to acquire, so far as their talents and perseverance enable them to attain it. In some of the classes the mode of teaching by examination is more followed than in others. In my own it is not very much followed. The morning-hour, from half-past seven to half-past eight, on five days of every week, is devoted to lecturing upon the different subjects which come within the course prescribed. The hour from eleven to twelve on these five days, and the morning-hour on Saturdays, are occupied in different ways. For example, it has been long the practice in the Ethic class to require the students to read some of the moral treatises of the ancient Latin writers, and for the Professor to give occasionally a short comment on the passages so read. Though I have rarely devoted to it more than one day in the week, yet I conceive it to be very useful. It keeps up the student's acquaintance with the classical languages, and gives the Professor an opportunity of introducing him to a little knowledge of ancient Philosophy on some interesting points. I take for such reading a portion of Cicero's ethical works; and of late years I have added Lord Bacon's *Novum Organum*, on account both of the language and the subject. This is the occupation of one day in the week, generally of Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Another day, Thursday, is devoted entirely to the reading of exercises, which all the students in the class are required to prepare every week. The subjects of these exercises are prescribed to them, and they are permitted to execute them according to their own judgment and taste. The subjects prescribed for these weekly essays are frequently so chosen as to give an opportunity of comprehending in the exercise the substance of what has been stated in the lectures on a particular point, though the discussion of it may have occupied several lectures. All are required to be in readiness to read, but as, in a class of about 100 students, only a small proportion can be so called on at one meeting, and many might trust to the chance of escaping, I require a certain number, perhaps a third or a half of the whole class, to put their exercises into my hands for examination, and after bestowing on them such attention as may enable me to speak of their character and merits, they are returned to their authors, with such remarks from me as I think necessary to stimulate or encourage their exertions. One day of the week, sometimes more than one, is thus employed. I may add, that the call on the students thus to commit their essays to my inspection is made in such a way that none of them can reasonably hope to escape detection, and consequently discredit, if he be not prepared to answer it. On other days, when the hour at 11 is not employed in the ways I have described,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Mylne.

6 January, 1827.

I occupy it in a recapitulation of the lectures, sometimes blending with the recapitulation an examination of the students on the subjects of lecture, though not always, nor even very frequently, because it appears to me that by thus taking up again the points that have been lectured on, by exhibiting them in perhaps a different form, by adding new observations or farther illustrations, I can better enable them to correct any mistakes they may have made as to my meaning, and can impress my views upon them with more clearness than I could do by the method of examination. This generally occupies the hour at 11 at least two days in the week. Besides the exercises already mentioned, which are prescribed to them, and which they are regularly required to deliver in to me upon subjects treated of in the course of our inquiries, or connected closely with ethical and metaphysical subjects, voluntary exercises are delivered to me by many on subjects chosen by themselves. The superior students of the class deliver them to me in considerable numbers, and these exercises I bring with me at the 11 o'clock hour on the fifth day of the week; and on the Saturday morning I read these exercises, or large portions of them, making such observations as appear to me likely to stimulate their exertions. Such is pretty nearly the manner in which the business of my class is conducted.

Do you ever find an indisposition and backwardness on the part of the students to undergo examination?—No; I cannot say that I do: I believe that the greater part of the students rather like it: those that are fitted in their own apprehension to make a good appearance like it better than the others. I think it is expedient for the general use of the class.

What is the number of optional exercises which you have alluded to?—Very considerable. I have received in the winter, frequently, towards 300 optional exercises, taking the whole class together. Some of my students have given me in as many as 20, or more than 20 exercises, besides the weekly exercises. Indeed, to such a degree has that sometimes gone, that I have been led to discourage it, and to represent the folly of their hoping to distinguish themselves by the mere *number* of exercises; and I rather hold out to praise those gentlemen who satisfy themselves with giving a smaller number of exercises, but those finished in a more complete manner.

Do you think that the time necessarily occupied in the preparation of the exercises, which are actually prescribed, interferes materially with the pursuit of the classical studies of young men attending your class?—I think it ought not. Sometimes I have been afraid that the business I gave out in my class (and which, perhaps, others do) may interfere too much with the time and attention due to classical literature; but one is willing to take advantage of the ardour of students to distinguish themselves in the class to which they properly belong. With some it certainly may have the effect alluded to by the question.

You think it occasionally happens that the attention paid to the composition of essays does prevent due attention to classical duty?—I dare say this may frequently happen. I imagine students are apt to conceive it to be their principal duty to attend chiefly to the business of the class to which they belong.

From the experience you have had, does it occur to you that the instruction intended to be given in the class of Moral Philosophy can be adequately or beneficially conveyed to young men merely by a course of lectures, without being accompanied with exercises, additional illustrations, and such means as you have alluded to, taken at a separate hour, for ascertaining their progress?—I certainly do not. Speaking of students in general, I do not conceive it to be adequate.

Do you consider your second hour is as important for their instruction as your course of lectures?—Certainly I do; even more so.

By the returns it appears you lecture upon Political Economy; is that comprehended within the course, or is it taught at a separate hour?—It is taught at a separate hour. I do not know that that particular subject was lectured on in this University until I lectured upon it myself. I believe Dr. Smith's lectures upon Political Economy were delivered in the latter part of his Ethic course, towards the end of the session. Many years ago I began to lecture upon that subject at a separate hour, at which the students in the Moral Philosophy class were not obliged to attend. The lecture was given on three days in the week at eight o'clock in the evening, and continued for about five months of the winter. Some years ago I fancied that I could so abridge my lectures upon both subjects as to bring them within the compass of a six months' session. I made that attempt last year, but I shall certainly never repeat it; for, in fact, it cramped me very much in both subjects. I found that I was not able to give that abundance of illustration which I thought necessary to convey an adequate knowledge of either subject. This year I have adopted a plan which I would be inclined to follow constantly. I continue my philosophical and ethical course as formerly, which occupies the whole session: and on two days in the week, at an additional hour, I take up the subject of Political Economy alone. The *public* students are of course admitted also to these lectures without an additional fee; and the *private* students, as we call them, who attend *only* the lectures, are admitted to both courses on Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. In this way, I think, both subjects may be fully and adequately treated.

At present are you teaching two hours every day?—Yes. I lecture five days in the week on Moral Philosophy, and two days on Political Economy.

Is the class of Political Economy attended by other students besides those of the Moral Philosophy class?—Yes, it is; not only by students of other classes, but by a considerable number of young gentlemen from town, who are not attending any class at all.

What are the numbers attending the class of Political Economy?—I do not know what their number has been in past years, though I think I could get a return of them. The first year the numbers were very considerable. After the novelty was a little over they became

University of Glasgow.

Professor Mylne.

6 January, 1827.

fewer, and that induced me to think of making it a class for regular students in the University: and, after trying the method I have mentioned, I have taken to the one which I at present follow.

Will you have the goodness hereafter to supply the Commissioners with the number?—I will do so, as far as I can.

What is the number attending the Political Economy class this year?—Besides between 50 and 60 public students of the Moral Philosophy class who attend it, I have 32 or 33 others. Those are all the students who, I can say, regularly attend the Political Economy class.

Is it your opinion that the subject of Political Economy is naturally or properly connected with, or belonging to, your class, in this College?—I believe it belongs to it by statute. As far as I understand, it is expressly prescribed that Political Philosophy and Ethical Philosophy shall be my subjects.

Are the two subjects connected, according to the constitution of this University?—So I understand; but I cannot say so from my knowledge.

Supposing there had been no regulation upon the subject, is it, or not, your opinion that Political Economy is naturally connected with the department of Moral Philosophy?—The duties and relations of man, as a moral agent, are so closely connected with those that belong to him as a member of political or civil society, that it is natural enough to give both to one teacher. The subjects, indeed, may be thought of sufficient importance to be allotted to separate Chairs. There are topics in great profusion to occupy the business of a lecturer on each. It would probably be an improvement upon the mode of University education if there were separate Chairs for both subjects.

The University have lately adopted regulations in regard to the granting of degrees; do you anticipate much benefit from those regulations?—Yes, I do. I think the mode we propose has considerable advantages over the one we have been following.

Does the University of Glasgow grant degrees in absence?—Never in Arts nor in Medicine. We have given degrees in Divinity and in Law to absent candidates, but never in Arts or in Medicine, so far as I know.

Are there any observations you are desirous of making in regard to any of the other classes in the College?—No.

Are there any you would wish to make regarding any branch of instruction which is given here?—No, I cannot say that there are.

Are there any proposals or suggestions which occur to you as likely to increase the interests of literature and science, connected with this University?—It has often occurred to me, and I believe it has been suggested by others at this University, that it would be for the interests of science, in one of its important departments, and for the credit and honour of our degrees, if the degree of Doctor in Medicine were to be given to those only who have first obtained the degree of Master of Arts by a regular course of study at this or some other University. I think it would be for the interests of mankind to confer that degree only on those who have had an opportunity of being previously instructed in matters of general literature and science.

Have you occasion to know whether a considerable proportion of Scotch medical students graduating at this University have attended previous classes here?—I have reason to believe a very great proportion of them have not.

What do you believe in general is the state of their education?—I believe it to be very limited. There is pretty good evidence of that in the trials which they come under on receiving their degree.

Is there any examination by the faculty of Arts?—No; but there is an examination in the Senate, at which of course the members of the faculty of Arts are present. The examination is conducted in Latin, and the candidates are required to write a little thesis in Latin, upon a case in Medicine, or upon one of Hippocrates's aphorisms, which is read in the presence of the Senate.

Are they written in their presence?—No; they are prepared and brought to the Senate: and I certainly have occasionally heard them read in such a manner that I believed the person who read them could not translate them.

Are there any other remarks which you have to offer to the Commissioners relating to this University?—No; if any questions are suggested to me in the way of inquiry, I will answer them, but nothing else occurs to me.

Do you find the institution of class libraries attended with a good effect?—I think it is of the greatest importance in various points of view. I think class libraries a very great saving to the Public Library, which, in my apprehension, ought not to be turned into a circulating library, as our present management of it makes it to be. We could, at a very moderate expense, provide each class, particularly the philosophical classes, with those books, and even with multiplied copies of those books, which the students ought to read in order to carry on with advantage their instruction in their different classes. By means of class libraries every student would have within his reach the instruments and tools with which he should work. These are not to be got from the *Public* Library, and students are often unable to purchase them. Class libraries have been established among us for some time, and some of them are tolerably respectable. My own class has long had a good collection of books, and it has been considerably augmented since I came to the Chair. The students shew a great zeal for its improvement. Such of them as can afford it make presents of books to it. This year it has received several such donations.

Do you conceive that the institution of a class library is of more advantage to the students attending your class, and other classes of that standing, than to students attending the first

University of Glasgow.

Professor Mylne.

6 January, 1827.

Humanity and Greek class?—Certainly; it is to the three classes of Philosophy that my observations chiefly refer.

Do you experience any difficulty in the management of your class library; or how is it conducted?—There is some difficulty in preserving the books. I am sorry to say that sometimes they are ill used, sometimes they are not returned by those students into whose hands they come; yet the annual injury thus sustained is not very great, and might be repaired at a very moderate expense. The institution ought to be diligently attended to and carried farther.

From what funds is it supported?—For several years after I became the Professor, it was supported by voluntary subscription, in which I willingly took a part; and though each student contributed but a few shillings, more or less, according to his circumstances, yet in a numerous class such a sum was thus raised as was sufficient to keep up the stock of books, and to make some annual additions. Since the regulation, exacting from each student 7*s.* for the support of the Public Library, took place, it has been agreed upon that 3*s.* of that payment should be allowed, for some time, for the support and improvement of the class libraries; and it is on this that they now chiefly depend.

How is the management of the class library conducted?—Very much by the students themselves. A student of reputation and respectability is applied to by the Professor to take some charge of the library, and he selects some one or two of his fellow-students to relieve him from constant duty, and to get the thing better carried on. To them is committed the charge of giving out and receiving books, marking the names of those who receive them, &c. &c. The business is, upon the whole, well conducted, and the students in general are disposed to regard it as an important institution, and they do everything in their power to support it.

How is the purchase of books managed?—Very much by the judgment of the Professor, but taking along with him the opinions and wishes of his students. This year, for example, my students expressed a wish to have a copy of the Supplement of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia added to the collection. Though I do not think it is one of the fittest kind of books for such a library, yet I have agreed to their request, and that has been one of the principal expenses of this year: they purchase no books without consulting me.

Does the selection of books depend upon the Professor chiefly?—It does. A Professor, by taking proper measures, will carry his students along with him.

Have you a *veto* on the books that are purchased?—Yes; I suppose so, at least.

Is the situation of librarian to those class libraries one that the students themselves wish for, from the additional opportunities of reference which it gives them?—Yes; a good student is not unwilling to take the whole of the labour of it on himself, and many of them are desirous to take a share in it.

Are there any other observations that occur to you respecting this University?—No, not at present.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Glasgow, Monday, January 8, 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Lawrence Hill, Esq., called in and further examined.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

Are you in possession of any rental of the College property?—Yes, I am.

When was it made up?—It is made up annually, to suit the collections I have to make; and every four years, just as the book finishes, a new one is got.

Are you in possession of any old rental of the property, as your warrant for levying feus, teinds, and other duties?—The only warrant of charge against me is contained in the previous accounts.

Are there existing any old rentals of the College, properly so called?—There are rentals of different parishes, and there is one rental containing the whole parishes in my possession; but whether there is any old rental, embracing *all* the College property, I am not able to say. I should think, however, that there must be such a rental somewhere about the College.

If such a document exist, do you suppose it will be found in the College Records?—I think so.

Have you the present rental with you?—I ordered it to be brought down. I expect the collection-book immediately.

In the inventory of the writs, rights, and securities of the University, made out in 1712, it appears the College was then in possession of some property, called the Blackfriars' Yards; is the College now in possession of that property?—I think that is the College Church.

[*The Witness withdrew; and after some time he was recalled; and being shewn an old rental-book, compiled apparently in the early part of the seventeenth century, he was examined as follows:*—]

Have you ever examined this rental-book, which is stated to the Commissioners as being the oldest in the possession of the College?—I have never examined it; but I have looked through it, with reference to some particular articles, which are mentioned in Mr. Blackhouse's inventory. I remember looking through it with regard to Ballaghan, to see whether the receipts from these lands were feu-duties or annuities.

Are you able to state whether it appears that, upon the whole, the College is now in possession generally of the property contained in the rental-book?—I think they are; my

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

impression generally is, that they are in possession of it, except so far as it is exhausted by ministers' augmentations, or some small sums, or trifling feu-duties, which may have been lost.

Are they in possession of Blackfriars' Yards?—My opinion is, that that is just the Blackfriars' Church, or College Church, the Kirk-room and Manse mentioned in the Charter of Queen Mary; that is my impression.

It appears that the College obtained the right to the teinds of Colmonell Hill; do you know if they are in possession of those?—Yes; they are regularly drawn.

Are they entered in the accounts?—Yes.

There is a grant to the College of the church and teinds of Dalziel in 1628, by Archbishop Law; do you know if the College are in possession of them?—The teinds of that parish are exhausted by the minister's stipend, and thus lost to the College.

During the time the College were in possession of the teinds of Dalziel, was a Bursar maintained out of them?—I am not able to say from recollection; it is stated in the deed when they got these teinds; I cannot therefore answer that question.

Are the teinds in Dalziel included in the accounts of any of the years which have been returned to the Commissioners?—They are very small, and it is much longer ago than any of the accounts before the Commissioners. In consequence of seeing them stated in the deed, as I wished to know what had become of them, I learned from the clergyman that the whole were exhausted. I suppose the Bursars, if there were any chargeable on them, are still paid.

Is the College in possession of the patronage of the church of Dalziel?—No.

Was the College ever in possession of the patronage of it?—I think not.

The College had a right to certain houses and lands acquired by them from William Lang in 1706, which appeared to be lands lying near the end of the Drygate, and adjoining the Grassum lands, and an acre and a half of land near the Butts, and to the west of Dow Hill; is the College in possession of that property?—I conceive the first of these to be the brickfield belonging to the College just now.

The College had a right to some lands called the Grassum lands, which they acquired in 1717 from the minister of the Barony parish?—That must be some of the adjoining property, at present in the possession of the College, upon which the Observatory stands, or some land in that neighbourhood.

The University have obtained, by a letter under the Privy Seal, from Queen Mary, certain lands, rental-bolls, and annual rents, for the maintenance of five poor children, Bursars within the College, and for their provision; is the College now in possession of the property referred to in that letter?—They are certainly in possession of most of the items there named, at all events, and I think of the whole; the Kirk Manse and Kirk-room are the College Church, but I cannot be sure of this, though they appear to me to be so.

Is any portion of the rents of that property, or of the annual rents payable under that grant, applied for the maintenance of the five Bursars?—It is all brought to the credit of the Ordinary Revenue.

Is no portion of it so applied?—Four of the Bursars are paid out of the Ordinary Revenue.

Does it not appear that all Bursars, payments to whom are charged by the Ordinary Revenue, are stated to be separate foundations, distinct from these five bursaries?—Perhaps they may be the bursaries the College has paid from some other revenues; if they pay the bursaries at all, they are paid out of that revenue and the other general revenues of the College.

There has been a return made to the Commissioners of all the foundations of bursaries in this University, which refers to the separate deeds of foundation or mortification; and it appears that there are none corresponding to these five bursaries; can you point out to the Commissioners any payments to Bursars, in the College accounts, which you consider to have reference to the foundation of these five bursaries?—I presume that they are the bursaries which are mentioned as of the College foundation, and which have been charged against the Subdeanery funds.

The foundation bursaries are returned by the College as instituted by the Charter of 1577, and appear accordingly to have been instituted by that Charter; are there any bursaries which you can point out, which you think to be thus chargeable on this grant by Queen Mary?—I do not see any that occur to me as the particular bursaries mentioned by Queen Mary, except what I have mentioned.

Are not those four bursaries, which you have mentioned as probably Queen Mary's bursaries, expressly charged on a different grant, and referred by the College returns to a different foundation?—Yes.

Does it appear, then, that there are any bursaries whatever maintained out of that grant of Queen Mary?—I do not see that such are stated in any accounts that can refer to that property.

Upon what principle is it that these foundation bursaries are charged upon the Subdeanery revenue, being a charge on the teinds of the parish of Govan, which are included in the Ordinary Revenue?—I really cannot say, except that I presume it was all one which revenue it was stated against in the accounts.

Has that always been the practice in making up the accounts?—It seems to have been so for many years past.

Are the College in possession of the Manse and Kirk-room of the Friars Predicators in the City of Glasgow, referred to in this grant of Queen Mary?—I presume that is the College

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

Church, and the property in the immediate neighbourhood; or it may be within the bounds of the College.

Is the College in possession of 13 acres of land, *lying beside the same city*, contained in that grant by Queen Mary?—My opinion is, that these 13 acres are what are at present held in feu by several persons, whose names will appear in the rental.

Will you have the goodness to point out in the accounts, say for the year 1824, the feu-duties that you suppose to be payable out of these lands?—Brown, Carrick, and Company's article, I think, is a part.

It appears, in tracing this feu, to which you now allude, that it was a feu of 9½ acres of ground, near the Broomielaw, acquired at a separate period, and it is so described in the account for crop 1820, and cannot therefore be part of the 13 acres in Queen Mary's grant; can you point out any other lands than those, which can be those granted by Queen Mary?—I cannot.

Those 13 acres will not appear as yet to have been feued out by the College; will they, if they are in possession of them?—I presume not; in that case, they will be in the east quarter of the city—they have no property in land, except those just adjoining to the College.

There are 10 merks of annual rent payable out of sundry tenements within this city, 20 merks of annual rent payable yearly from the Nethertown of Hamilton, 10 bolls of farm-meal to be taken up yearly out of certain lands in the bounds of Lennox, and 10 merks yearly to be taken up of the lands and lordship of Avondale, conveyed by the same grant for the same purpose; is the College in possession of all these sources of revenue?—I conceive them to be so. The first is 10 bolls of farm-meal, which were formerly paid out of lands in Lennox; the next will fall under the rent of feus and teinds in sundry places; for example, that of Nethertown of Hamilton is payable at present by the Duke of Hamilton. The Duke of Hamilton's annuity from Cadzow and Avondale pays £1. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Do you suppose that to be the same as the sum payable from the Nethertown of Hamilton and the lordship of Avondale?—Yes.

Now, of all these properties contained in this grant for the maintenance of five bursaries, and the receipts of the College therefrom, is an account of that property kept distinct and separate for that purpose?—No.

Are the profits derived by the College from this grant all applied to the ordinary purpose of the expenditure of the College, and not to the special purposes of the grant?—They are all carried into the Ordinary Revenue.

It appears the College acquired a right to two riggs of land in the croft called the Dow-Hill, adjoining the Grassum lands, in 1699; is the College now in possession of that property?—It is not stated in the rental by that name in any way: I presume it is a part of the property lying together of the College.

Do you consider that that has not been feued out?—I really could not say positively, whether it is or not; I presume it is not.

It appears the College acquired a right to the chapel or altarage, called St. Mungo, from John Blackadder of Tullyallan, in 1634, with the rents and emoluments derivable therefrom, and certain houses and tenements belonging thereto; is the College in possession of any property conveyed by that title, or in the enjoyment of any rents or emoluments derived from it?—I cannot give any explanation of that part of their title.

It appears there was a charter, granted by Crawford of Jordan Hill, of the yearly annual rent of 16 bolls of oatmeal, out of the mill of Partick, in 1566; is the College now in receipt of that annual rent?—Yes.

To what purpose is it applied?—It is the same chalder of meal that is got from the archbishoprick; it is drawn and paid over to the Bursar, as a burden on the revenues of the archbishoprick. It was stated to the Exchequer in that way, and they were satisfied it was so; it may never have been part of the archbishop's *property*.

It appears that there was a charter, by Mr. Stuart of Balshagry, giving certain annual rents of victual, in 1655, payable out of the lands of Whiteinch Meadow, and various others, lying within the parish of Govan; is the College now in receipt of these annual rents?—It is all said to lie in Govan parish, and I conceive the College to be possessed of it. It is a part of what belongs to Govan parsonage, and part to Renfrew. There was a dispute with the ministers regarding it; but I conceive it to be part of what is comprehended under the teinds of those parishes, and so still belonging to the College.

It is stated, in the College Returns to the Commission, that the Principal and Masters present to the Jordan Hill bursary; while the charter declares that the bursary is to be presented by the said Sir Thomas Crawford and his heirs; do you know if his heirs have failed?—I am not certain of that. I understand they have not failed; I never imagined they had.

It appears that the College acquired a grant from the Crown, in 1577, of the teinds of the parish of Govan; is the College now in possession of all those teinds?—Yes, except in so far as they have been located to the minister; there was a part of Sir John Maxwell's that was located to the minister of Cathcart.

Has the College been in the habit of granting tacks of these teinds of the parish of Govan?—They were formerly in the habit of granting tacks; it was in 1802 or 1803.

Were the different tacks of these teinds previously granted by the consent of the Crown, or by the Principal and Masters of the College?—By the College. What I understand by tacks is relocation of the old rental-bolls, or modus of the teinds. I could not say that in that parish there are any tacks, properly so called, for I do not recollect having seen them.

Were those granted generally without the consent of the Crown?—I cannot say with regard

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

to that. I am sure the College never, in my time, granted these tacks with consent of the Crown.

Were these tacks granted of teinds of other parishes?—Yes.

Was the consent of the Crown obtained to any of these tacks?—I do not recollect.

It appears that certain customs in the town of Glasgow were granted by the archbishop, and confirmed by the Crown, to the College; do you know if the College is now in the receipt of these customs?—Yes, I believe they are. They are part of the original feus and teinds stated to be "of sundry places" in the accounts.

Are these customs entered in the accounts as teinds or feu-duties?—I presume they are feu-duties, and part of the item in the accounts, "Feu and Teind of sundry places, £10. 5*s.* 11*d.*"

Certain grants have been presented to this Commission of exemption from taxes; in point of fact do the Members of the University, the Principal, the Master, and the students enjoy any such exemption?—They have refused to pay, and considered themselves exempted from police-duty, and from statute-labour.

Is the Janitor, who keeps a tavern or public-house at the gate, exempted from taxes?—I presume he is, and that the whole of the inhabitants of the College are exempt from town taxation, at least all the officers of the College.

It appears from the inventory of papers lately made out, that there is a submission and decree-arbitral as to the exemption from assessment in 1746; do you know the purport of that decision?—Yes. The late Mr. Miller, advocate, fixed that certain properties were to fall under the exemption; but I do not know if the decree contained the whole of them.

It appears certain grants were made to the University of the teinds of the parishes of Renfrew and Kilbride; is the College now in possession of those teinds?—Yes.

There is a special limitation in the Act of Parliament as to the amount of the teinds to be paid to the ministers of these parishes; is that exemption acted upon?—It is not acted upon.

What has been the result?—I think there was a decision in the Court of Session that it was not available, either in the case of the College, or, on the other hand, that the ministers were entitled to an augmentation notwithstanding.

In 1654 there was a charter by the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, of certain superiorities in Galloway, and feu-duties, and teind-duties, and also the sum of £200 sterling for the education of students in Theology; is the College in the receipt of any profit from these sources?—I think the grant was rescinded upon the Restoration.

It appears there was a mortification by Sir Michael Wilson in 1617, for the foundation of two Bursars, to be named by the Earl of Stirling and Sir James Carmichael, and for other good uses of the College; is the College now in the receipt of any money under that mortification?—I am not aware of their being in the receipt of any funds at this moment specially destined for Wilson's mortification, or for or on behoof of these bursaries.

Upon what principle is it that the payment of these bursaries is charged to the Subdeanery revenue, seeing that a special sum is mortified for that purpose?—If the College received the money, they must of course pay the Bursars.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the money has been spent by the College, and that the annual payment is made a charge on another source of revenue, namely, the profits of the Subdeanery?—I cannot say with regard to that, unless the money had been applied generally, with other funds in the hands of the College, in purchasing the different properties.

Has no separate account been kept of that mortification since 1617, or the funds specially applicable to that bursary?—No.

It is stated that the right of presentation to that bursary is vested in the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow; but it appears that the deed of mortification vests the right in the Earl of Stirling and Sir James Carmichael and their heirs; can you state to the Commissioners in what way the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow claim, or have acquired the right of presentation?—I am quite ignorant of it; but I will endeavour to obtain information.

It appears that the University of Glasgow had a right to an annuity payable by the Magistrates of Rutherglen; is the University now in the receipt of that annuity?—They are in the receipt of a sum paid by the town of Rutherglen on account of St. Martin's chapelry.

What is the amount of it?—£1. 3*s.* 4*d.*

It appears the University acquired a right to the subdeanery and teinds of the parishes of Calder and Monkland; is the College now in possession thereof?—They are in possession of the teinds of the two parishes of Old and New Monkland.

Are they in possession of any part of the Subdeanery?—Part of it, or all the unexhausted portion of the Subdeanery teinds.

Is the College in possession of the patronage of the parishes of Calder and Monkland?—No, they are not; the teinds of Calder are exhausted by the ministers' stipends, and the patronage of all the churches were acquired by the heritors, who insisted on their right (and they got a right by the Act of Parliament allowing heritors to purchase their patronages) to the patronages of the whole three parishes. Monkland consists of two parishes; the third is the parish of Calder.

It appears a charter was granted in 1657, by Oliver Cromwell, of other superiorities in the bishoprick of Galloway, of the teinds of part of that bishoprick, of the patronages of the parishes of Hamilton and other parishes; is the College now in possession of any property, or feu-duties, or teinds, under that charter?—I mentioned that all the bishoprick of Galloway was taken away. Upon the Restoration the charter was rescinded.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

Was the charter rescinded?—I presume it has been so, for there seems to be nothing contained in it now belonging to the College. Certainly, it was rescinded.

In what way was this charter rescinded?—It was by Act of Parliament.

What Act of Parliament?—An Act that was passed soon after the Restoration. I remember looking into the Act.

It appears the University got the right to certain lands of Ballaghan and Garscube, or to certain rental-bolls payable out of the same; is the College in possession of those?—Yes, it is.

Do they appear in the accounts under those titles?—Yes, they do.

Are those the lands of Ballaghan, in Dumbartonshire?—Yes.

Are they the same, of which it appears Sir James Colquhoun obtained the superiority?—There are two Ballaghans in the Lennox, one in Stirlingshire, and another in Dumbartonshire. The College clearly has the superiority of that in Dumbartonshire; at the same time, it is claimed by Sir James Colquhoun and the Duke of Montrose.

Is it clearly ascertained that the two Ballaghans are in the district of Old Lennox?—Yes.

It appears, that in 1626 the Archbishop of Glasgow made a donation of all his books to the College; do you understand that these books have been received?—I do not know.

Is it the superiority of Ballaghan in Dumbartonshire, or in Stirlingshire, that is claimed by the Duke of Montrose and Sir James Colquhoun?—It is the Ballaghan in Dumbartonshire, and the *dominium utile* of which belongs to Mr. Alston of Westerton, held by him under Sir James Colquhoun, who is the College's immediate vassal, but who claims a right to enter with the Crown, alleging they are church-lands.

It appears, that in 1633 there was a mortification by Mr. William Struthers, in favour of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; is there any sum drawn at present by the College, under that mortification; and can you state the purposes to which it is applied?—I am not aware of any sum being drawn expressly under that mortification.

Do you understand that the two bursaries, called Struthers's Bursaries, were formed under this mortification?—I presume they were.

These bursaries are stated to be a charge on the Subdeanery of Glasgow; can you state what has become of the annual rent mortified to the College for that purpose?—No, unless it has been merged into the general funds of the College.

Does it appear, the sum having been applied for other purposes, those bursaries are charged against the other revenues of the College?—Of course, there being no account kept of these mortifications by the College.

It appears there was a mortification in 1641, by Margaret Graham, of a sum of money; do you know if that was received?—I cannot say.

It appears there was a mortification by Hutchison of Lambhill, in 1641, for the maintenance of a Keeper of the Library; is there any sum now applied for that purpose?—Yes; but there is no separate account of that mortification.

Is there any sum, out of any of the revenues of the College, applied to the purposes mentioned in that mortification?—The payment is annually made to the Bursar, the keeper of the Old Library, and charged to the Ordinary Revenue of the College.

It appears there was a mortification in 1652, by Patrick Maxwell, of a great part of his books; do you know if those books were ever received under that mortification?—I do not; I presume so.

It appears that there was a gift by King Charles the First, of the feu-duties, teinds, and other rents of the bishoprick of Galloway, in 1642, under the burden of an annuity, to any person he might thereafter name; is the College now in possession of any feu-duties, teinds, or other rents under that gift?—No, none.

Do you understand that to be a prior grant of portions of the bishoprick, which are contained in Oliver Cromwell's charter?—I presume it will be a supplementary grant, but they all fell under the Rescissory Act.

It appears, that in 1697 there was a mortification of £100 by David Brown, for the support of any of his relations, to be educated at the College of Glasgow; do you know if the College has received that?—I presume they have.

Has any separate account been kept of that mortification?—No.

It is stated in the Returns, that the right of presentation is vested in the College; do you understand that that bursary has been given to the relations of the individuals, or whether any inquiry has been made about those relations?—I have no occasion to know.

It appears there was a mortification in 1653, by Mr. Zachary Boyd; did the College receive the sums bequeathed to them in that mortification?—I cannot say; I presume they did.

Has any separate account been kept of that bursary?—No; the College pays the bursary, but there is no separate account kept of it.

It appears that in 1672, there was a mortification by the Earl of Dundonald, of certain lands, for the maintenance of four students of Philosophy, and three students of Theology; is the College in possession of these lands?—Yes.

Is the College now in possession of the whole of the property described in that charter?—Yes.

Has a separate account been kept of it?—Yes.

It is stated in that deed, that as the rent of the lands there disponed shall be augmented or diminished, the above provision in favour of students shall have a proportional increase or decrease; has that been observed in the management of the bursaries?—They have been proportionally increased.

It is stated, in the Returns by the University, that there is an accumulated capital upon those bursaries, £1,083; in what manner did that capital arise, if the provision in favour of

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor

8 January, 1827.

the students has been increased with the increase of the rents of the lands?—I think it has not been wholly divided among the students.

It is stated that the annual value of the estate is £529 at present, whereas the annual payments to the Bursars are far below that sum; what is done with the surplus?—There was a considerable sum laid out of late in building farm-steadings, and the rest of the money has accumulated.

Is this the whole accumulation that has arisen upon the estate?—That is the whole accumulation which has arisen, after paying the Bursars, the repairs, and the new buildings.

How was the accumulated sum vested,—where is it?—It is in bonds, in the banks, and otherwise.

What was done with the interest of it?—It has accumulated; but there was proposed to be an Act of Parliament, and there was some correspondence with the Patron, the Duke of Hamilton, who acquired the patronage from the Dundonald family, to get an Act of Parliament to authorise the College to increase the number of bursaries.

Has any proportion of the annual rental from that estate, or of the accumulated capital, been at any time applied to any other purpose than the expense of the management of that estate?—No.

Is that quite clear?—Perfectly clear.

It appears there was a mortification in 1685, by Archbishop Leighton, in favour of the College, of a sum of £150 sterling, for the maintenance of a student of Divinity; does it appear that money was paid by the Town to the College, in whose hands it seems to have been?—I am not aware that any sum was received on that account.

There is a Return to the Commissioners of two bursaries, called Leighton Bursaries; is there any other deed in the possession of the College, applicable to that foundation, other than the one now alluded to?—I am not aware of it.

It appears there was a mortification by the Duchess of Hamilton in 1694, of 18,000 merks Scots, for the use of three students in Theology; was that sum received?—I believe it was.

Was a separate account kept of that mortification?—Yes.

Has there been a separate account kept of it since the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

It appears, that by a contract with the magistrates, the College acquired the right to seats in the Blackfriars' Kirk; is the College now in possession of that portion of the seat-room of the church?—Yes, it is.

Do you understand that the Chapel can accommodate the whole of the students of the University, or a great proportion of them, besides the gown students?—I cannot say, for I never was in the College Chapel during service.

Has any portion of that seat-room in the church been reserved for the students, or is it all let out?—It is all let out.

Do you know how many it will accommodate?—No, I do not; but I can easily get information with regard to it.

It appears there was a mortification by King William, in 1695, of £300 sterling, which was ratified in the Scotch Parliament; is the College now drawing that sum?—It is not drawn by me; it may be drawn directly by one of the Professors themselves; there are some of them who get their salaries direct from the Exchequer.

Is there any sum received by you, direct from the Exchequer, under that grant?—There is no sum received by me direct from the Exchequer under that grant; if I am allowed time to look over it I could shew the express application of it.

How are the Exchequer bursaries paid?—£70 yearly are paid to the Bursars, and charged to the archbishoprick as a burden on that account.

Are there any Bursars upon that foundation of King William, since the lease of the archbishoprick expired?—Yes.

How are they paid?—Out of the Archbishoprick Revenue. I receive the rents of the archbishoprick, under separate authority from the Exchequer; they give me directions to pay all the burdens that were formerly upon it; among others, £70 to the Bursars, and the salaries that were formerly paid.

Is that over and above £800 a year?—Certainly. The £800 was only in lieu of the profits.

Is the grant of £800 out of the archbishoprick over and above the salaries paid to the Professors, the Exchequer Bursars, and other burdens previously charged to it?—Yes.

Are these 16 bolls of chalder meal for the Bishop's Bursar to be paid by you, as Factor of the College or Agent for the Exchequer?—I have not yet paid it; it was given up, in calculating the profit of the archbishop's lease, as a burden on that lease, and it was understood that it should be paid in future by the revenues of the archbishoprick belonging to the Exchequer.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the College, to whom 16 bolls of victual were granted, are to draw the 16 bolls for that bursary which are to be paid for by the Exchequer?—No, quite otherwise; the College will not draw 16 bolls; but they will be drawn by the Bursar from the Factor of the Exchequer, which comes to the same thing.

How is the Professor of Church History paid; is he paid out of the Archbishoprick Revenue?—The annual grant to him of £100 will be paid by me, as Factor for the Exchequer.

Is that a burden over and above £800 a year?—Yes, £800 are not from the archbishoprick at all. That sum is a new source of revenue, in lieu of the profit which the archbishoprick yielded, after paying all the salaries payable therefrom.

In what way were the salaries, payable out of the archbishoprick to the Principal and Professors, fixed?—They were fixed by different grants, which are mentioned and referred to in the lease of the archbishoprick.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

Were the proportions of salary payable to them mentioned in that tack of the Archbishop?—Yes.

It appears there was a grant by Queen Anne in 1708 of different annuities, amounting in all to £210 sterling, for different Professors; are any salaries now drawn under that grant?—My present impression is, it is part of the sum drawn as burdens on the archbishoprick.

Are those sums now drawn by the Professors?—I know that the Professors receive other salaries from the Exchequer, of which I have no account.

Did you prepare the list of gifts, donations, and grants of the Crown, which has been returned to the Royal Commission?—I looked out all that I was aware of, and which appeared to fall under those heads.

Did you make them from that inventory?—Partly from the inventory, and partly from such general knowledge as I have upon the subject.

Are the proportions of salaries payable under this grant stated in your accounts?—They are not stated in those proportions.

Do you draw directly from the Exchequer any sum to pay the Professors' salaries?—Nothing from the Exchequer, with the exception of the £800 which I mentioned, and the revenues of the archbishoprick, out of which I continue to pay the salaries formerly charged against that revenue, amounting to £333, for which there are grants.

There is a deed of augmentation by the Duke of Hamilton in favour of the Bursars of the Hamilton foundation in 1791; do you know what was the purport of that deed of augmentation?—I do not; the accounts of that bursary are kept by Mr. William Meikleham.

In 1665 there was an assignation by Mr. John Young, upon the death of a daughter of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, of several sums of money, for the benefit of three Bursars of Theology; did the University receive the sum of money contained in that assignation?—I cannot speak from memory as to anything regarding it.

Is there any separate account of any such mortification?—There is no separate account.

Are you aware whether there are any bursaries at all under the name of Young's Bursaries?—No.

Can it be ascertained, from the College accounts, if any sum of money is received for the purpose of that foundation, the accounts being reserved for those years?—I have not seen the accounts.

One of the purposes of Mr. Boyd's mortification was to apply a sum for new buildings in the College; do you know whether any of the buildings in the College were erected with any part of Mr. Boyd's money?—It is not unlikely that they may have been.

Accounts.

Are the accounts of that period still in existence?—I have never seen them; at least I have never looked for them.

It appears that there was a grant of some of the vacant stipends in the bishoprick of the Isles, made to the University in 1663, and appointing six expectants and six scholars to be maintained out of the said vacant stipends; do you know if the College is in the receipt of any sum, at any period, under that grant?—No, not that I am aware of.

Neither occasionally nor permanently?—Not that I am aware of. They are not in the receipt of any stipend at all from any part of the bishoprick of the Isles.

It appears there was an Act of Parliament passed in 1672, empowering the College to execute sales for certain special and limited purposes; have you ever had occasion to refer to that Act?—I remember noticing it; but I never had occasion to refer to it professionally. I remember it occurred to me lately.

When feus are granted by the College is that Act of Parliament the rule by which the College are guided?—I suppose not. I have seen several of the late feus, and there was no reference to that Act of Parliament in them.

But do you take that Act of Parliament as a rule in framing the feus?—I cannot say, as I do not frame the feus; but the property in the immediate heart of the town will hardly be available, unless it were feued; and, upon that principle, the College have proceeded to feu, by which their revenue was materially increased.

Can you state the name of the street which has been feued upon part of the College Garden?—I presume it is Regent Place.

What is the amount of the feu-duty derived by the College from those feus on part of the College Garden?—The streets are not specified; but I will get this done.

Will it appear in the Supplementary Revenue?—They are stated in the Supplementary Revenue. In my collection-book they are not specified as to what particular street they are in, as I merely insert the feuars, with such description as enables me most readily to make the collection in the order the feus are reported to me. I cannot, therefore, at present speak positively; but I understood that this was the subject of one of the Returns last ordered, and wherein I will shew the rental of every street.

What is this feu, called Swallerbar's House?—It is the feu of part of that property purchased by the College on the opposite side of the street.

There is a contract, which is called a feu-contract, with the Secretary-at-War, for the Barrack Ground; was that any portion of the College Garden?—I believe they could not say if it was in the garden or not; it was part of the property-lands of the College.

Was it connected with the garden at the time it was feued?—I think not.

Did it adjoin the garden?—I think not. It adjoins the Observatory Park; but College Garden is such an indefinite expression, that there may be a mistake.

For what use was the ground employed before it was feued?—Some of it was let for grazing sheep, and to butchers about town.

Was it open to the students?—I should think not; otherwise it would not do to be let.

There is a rent received from John Hannah of £40, which is mentioned in crop 1824, which,

137

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

on turning to crop 1820, is stated to be for the College Garden; is any portion of the College Garden let?—Yes, there appears to be so.

For what purpose is any part of the College Garden let?—It was let by a missive, for three years, after Candlemas, 1823; it would be for sheep-pasture.

Are the students excluded from that portion of garden so let?—I have no occasion to know. I think persons would not be fond of taking it if students had access to it.

What portion of the College Garden is so let?—I do not know.

There is an allowance made to him in 1820 for fences; is any portion of it fenced off?—There must have been part of it fenced off.

Was this part of the College Garden, previous to its being let, a part into which students had a right to go?—I cannot say with regard to that.

Is the Observatory Park let to Mr. Kyle?—No; it is let to Mr. Hannah.

Had not students the use of the Observatory Park previously?—I am not aware that they had.

Is it connected with the garden?—It adjoins it.

Is it under grass?—Yes.

In what way is the estate of Dr. Williams managed, who appears to have mortified some estate for the use of certain persons within the University?—The rents are paid in London, and remitted to me. I keep a separate account of this mortification.

It is mentioned that, in the year 1785, there was a lease for a year, by Drs. Leechman, Cullen, Adams, and Robert Graham, of this estate, can you give any information upon that?—That is connected with the making-up the title.

It appears that £500 were given, in 1721, to the University of Glasgow, by the Duke of Chandos; was that sum received?—I presume so; but I cannot say.

Do you know to what purpose that sum was applied?—I do not remember.

It appears that, in 1700, there was a mortification of 4000 merks by John Craig to the University; was that sum received, do you know?—Yes, I presume it would be; though I am not aware if it was received or not.

The returns stated, that a bursary was founded by John Craig, payable by the Subdeanery; do you know if the money was received, and so applied?—I presume, like all other mortifications made to the College, if it were recoverable at all, it was so.

Has any separate account been kept of that mortification?—No.

Does the sum of 4000 merks, or the proceeds thereof, appear in the accounts as a separate sum received by the College?—No.

Has that, like some others, been applied to the general use of the College, and the bursary charged to the Subdeanery revenue?—I presume so.

In the inventory, the official bonds and obligations to the College are mentioned; is there a bond of caution required from the Factor?—I have given none.

Has the College ever required one?—I see, in the minutes, there was some Committee for inquiry with regard to security; but they never asked for one.

What portion of ground was sold to the Secretary-at-War for the use of the Barrack Department?—The exact quantity I could not say. It is about an acre, though I have no occasion to know it: it will appear on the plan. There is an old plan of Glasgow, made out in 1784, which may be of use in ascertaining old boundaries.

Have you that plan?—It is not a plan of the property of the College; there is a copy of it in my possession, which I had occasion to look at once for a similar purpose.

In 1774, the College feued out nine acres of land *within the territory of the burgh*, in that part called the Broomielaw; is that property now covered with buildings?—Almost all in that direction is covered with buildings.

Does it appear on the accounts, that for those nine acres of ground there is only about £60 annually drawn by the College for feu-duty?—I think it is upwards of £60 for the nine acres.

When were the feus of Stobcross and Balgray purchased?—They were purchased before the year 1777.

Are the Commissioners to understand that lands had been purchased which had been subsequently feued out, or that the superiorities were purchased?—It was the superiorities only, and the feu-duties, which were purchased.

In the charge in the Ordinary Revenue, in 1824, there is a sum given "to William Denniston, stated to be accounted for," several times over; can you explain that?—It was for work in the garden, to pay labourers' wages.

Can you state to the Commissioners the principle that is observed in the payment of accounts by you?—The accounts are given in to the Faculty, who afterwards consider them, write down in their minutes what accounts they order to be paid, and the Principal subjoins a precept to each account, directing me to pay the same.

Is there any mark of the Faculty upon these accounts?—No; they only enter the amount upon their minutes.

When this precept of the Principal is presented to you, is there anything to denote that it has been approved of by the Faculty, which you, as Factor, see, and by which you could check any account that had not been before the Faculty?—I would not refuse to honour the Principal's precept alone.

Is it stated on the face of the precept, that the Principal issues it by the direction of the Faculty, or in consequence of its having been approved by the Faculty; or does it merely appear with the Principal's approbation?—The whole terms of it are just—"Mr. Hill, College Factor, will pay the above account. Signed, D. Macfarlane, Principal."

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January, 1827.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that it does not appear on the face of the account that it has been approved of by the Faculty?—No.

A question has been asked, with regard to a charge of £100 to Principal Taylor; what was that for?—I suppose it was when he was in Edinburgh, on business of the College.

Is the expense of the representative going to the General Assembly defrayed by the College funds?—I do not recollect having paid any expense of that kind.

What principle is observed with regard to repairs, either, 1st, on the College generally, or, 2dly, on the Professors' houses?—I am unable to state, except that what is requisite is done.

There is a large sum mentioned as being for repairs; had a long period elapsed since any previous repairs were done?—A considerable sum is paid every year. I think the Faculty are very jealous and watchful to see that the buildings are kept in good repair, while nothing is thrown away upon them.

Is there any person regularly appointed as surveyor of the buildings, at whose suggestion, or under whose judgment, the annual repairs are reported to be necessary and proper?—There is a sum paid to the Master of the Works.

Who is that individual?—Mr. William Denniston; he has ten guineas for it; he is Master of the Works.

What is he; is he an architect?—No; he is one of the College servants.

Was he bred a mason, or a carpenter, or a builder, or what?—No; I am not sure.

What is his duty?—I cannot say that.

Have any of the Professors ever acted in the capacity of Master of the Works?—No. I have no doubt the Professors have examined the proposed improvements or repairs before they are executed; no doubt of it.

Is there any person of competent skill appointed to inspect the buildings and repairs said to be necessary, and to judge of the estimates, and of the nature and description of the repairs?—There certainly is no regular architect who receives a salary.

Is there no person of skill appointed for that purpose?—No.

Are estimates always taken before some of those extensive repairs are executed?—I do not know.

Is it the practice to appoint any person of skill to inspect the works before the accounts are paid?—Before the precept is granted, I should suppose the Professors examined the work, and saw what was done; but I have no means of knowing with regard to that.

In the ordinary expenditure of crop 1822, a large sum of £413 is charged for a wall round the Observatory grounds and garden; was that sum, or any proportion of it expended in building the wall rendered necessary by the feuing of part of the College Garden?—I could not say with regard to that; but it will appear by the plan which is making up, and in which the wall will be delineated, with its exact length of boundary. I merely paid that sum, on the precept being presented.

Have you the vouchers of those accounts?—They are in the Faculty room.

Was the former wall such a one as excluded the view of the grounds from the public, or was it a low wall with a railing, as at present?—I do not know.

Was not the present parapet-wall and railing rendered necessary as a new boundary, in consequence of feuing out the ground?—I think so.

In the accounts for 1820, a sum for Walton's foundation is charged against the Supplementary Revenue; can you explain that?—It was so much money belonging to the Waltonian fund.

Is there a separate account kept of the Waltonian foundation?—Yes.

There are several mortifications—one is called Muirhead's mortification, and another Coulter's, and others which are charged against the Supplementary Revenue; can you explain that?—They are just the funds mortified by Coulter and Muirhead, of which the College received the amount, and of course pay the interest.

Ought not the same sum of interest upon Walton's foundation to appear on the charge side of that account?—No; it is put to the credit of the Waltonian fund for the Walton Bursars.

Had there been any accumulations upon that fund, or is there any possibility of ascertaining whether there would be accumulations from the way the account is kept?—Yes, that will be seen when I give in the returns.

In the Ordinary Expenditure, there is a charge of £25 for John Brash, for palns and specifications for new buildings; what buildings are they?—They are in the neighbourhood, and part of the College buildings.

Do you mean that the buildings are the Common Hall or Chapel?—It is where the class-rooms are—they are the last buildings that were made here.

What are the last buildings?—I do not know by what particular Professors or classes they are occupied.

Are they the buildings on the east side of the inner quadrangle?—No, they were built very lately on the south, and upwards of £1600 was expended on them.

Are they not all stated to be repairs?—I think not.

Is there not £763 stated in that year as being for repairs?—For repairs and improvements. There was £920 for ordinary and general repairs and improvements in crop 1823, and £1611 in the following year, under the head of new buildings.

Has this £1600 been devoted to the new buildings entirely?—Yes.

Is this large sum for repairs solely on the old buildings?—There may be some items that might with propriety have been charged under the head of the new buildings in that £920. The

usual way was to lump all tradesmen's accounts under one head, that of Miscellaneous Articles of Expenditure. When I lately commenced keeping the ledger, my wish was rather to keep down such accounts in it as new buildings, which were chargeable against the stock or capital, and to make what I conceived to be the expenditure for general repairs and improvements, and articles for which there did not seem to be any right to appropriate capital, appear large; for, in stating the annual expenditure against the College, with a view to estimate the savings of the year, it was of importance to err on the safe side if there were possibility of error at all. I was rather inclined to put nothing under the article of new buildings but what I was certain did apply to it, and which was an obvious and permanent improvement or addition to the capital or property of the College.

Are the Commissioners to understand, therefore, that you distinguished the repairs of the Professors' houses from the repairs of the College buildings and the expense of the new buildings?—Yes; lately a division took place in the accounts between the repairs on the Professors' houses and those on the rest of the fabric.

There is a sum for teind-leases from New Monkland, brought under the Supplementary Revenue in 1824: how does it happen that it is not placed, as in the former years, under the other sources of revenue?—They were grassums, and would perhaps with more propriety have come under the Subdeanery. It seemed to me to be of no consequence under which revenue it was charged.

In the account of Ordinary Expenditure for 1822 there is £39, 14*s.* stated to be paid to William Reid and Company, for advertising in the Courier newspaper; can you explain that?—It will be for advertising classes.

Is it for advertisements, or for the newspapers themselves?—It may include a charge for the newspaper itself; the annual charge of about £5 for the newspaper itself, and advertisements besides.

Is there only one copy of each newspaper taken?—I think there is only one copy of the Courier taken.

Immediately afterwards, a few lines below, there follows a charge for the Edinburgh Advertiser, one year till July, 1824, £3. 4*s.*; what is that for?—That is for the Edinburgh Advertiser newspaper, which is taken in; it is not for advertising: it cannot include any articles for printing.

Who are William Reid and Company?—William Reid and Company are the publishers and printers of the Courier in Glasgow.

Do you understand that charge to refer to the Glasgow Courier, or to the London Courier?—To the Glasgow Courier.

Are any London newspapers taken in at the expense of the College?—I certainly pay for none under that name.

There appears to be an allowance of £20, and sometimes of £40, a year to persons of the name of Duncan, for the rent of printing-offices; what does that mean?—I lately made some inquiry as to that, but it escapes me at this moment what was the nature or object of the payment. I suppose it is some allowance made to the University printers.

Do you mean to say that those persons are still the University printers?—They were at that time. I do not know of any other appointment.

Is it a sum given to the printers?—Some of the Professors could answer that question at once.

Has the College at present in contemplation any further feus of any part of their property?—I conceive it is their duty, in the best administration of their property, to feu it out, as others do.

But have they, at present, any further feus in contemplation?—I heard of an offer lately made.

For what part of their property?—It was somewhere near Regent Place; for a steading, I think: but I have no official information with regard to that.

Do you know if they have it in contemplation to make further feus of other portions of their property?—Not that I have heard of.

Do they contemplate making any further feus, of any other part of the College Garden, for instance?—It appears not. The street which is made there is an advantage to the town; and if it could be carried on it would be beneficial to do so.

If that street were lengthened would it not render the feuing of other portions of the College property necessary than those which have now been marked off for feus?—I think it would be of advantage to the College to carry the street further.

If the street were prolonged, would it, or not, render necessary the feuing of further portions of the College property?—I am not aware of the absolute necessity of feuing for continuing the street. I think it would not. But I think the street might be carried farther.

Can the street be prolonged, as you propose, without further ground belonging to the College being feued?—I conceive it would be of great advantage to the town and College if there were a direct communication opened eastward throughout, from opposite to Stirling Street, along by Blackfriars' Street.

Would not that make it necessary that there should be another feu of the College property?—Of course, the continuation of the street would occupy additional ground.

Would such feu be a further diminution of the College Garden?—Of course, the feuing would occupy a great deal of the College property.

Would it be a further diminution of the College Garden?—I cannot state exactly what people understand by the College Garden.

Would it be a further diminution of that part of the College property which is now used by the students?—I believe not.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

8 January 1827.

Would it encroach more upon that open space behind the College than is done by the present wall?—No, I think not.

Would it encroach upon that ground where the Observatory stands?—I think not.

What use is now made of that property which, in your opinion, might probably be feued out if that street were extended?—Part of it is let. The brick-field should also be afterwards feued.

Is any part of it pasture and open ground?—No doubt of it, partly; the field just behind the barracks is so.

Is the part that is in pasture let?—It is.

Is it the property of Mr. Hannah?—It is that property.

Then are the Commissioners to understand that Hannah's lease, which is entered in the accounts, is a lease of a part of the College Garden?—I wish the Commissioners would refer to the plan and the property itself, for I cannot, without knowledge of what the garden is, speak as to that.

(*The Witness produced Kyle's plan, which was shewn to the Commissioners.*)

Do you suppose the Act of Charles the Second, to which you have referred, is the Act for the restoration and re-establishment of the Church by archbishops and bishops, under which the patrimony of the bishops was restored?—I cannot say exactly; but my opinion is, that any grants of bishopricks were rescinded by Parliament.

Did your clerk make out any part of the returns concerning the Acts of Visitation?—Yes, under the assistance of some of the Professors.

You were formerly asked if you understood how it happened that there were certain omissions in the return concerning the Royal Visitation of 1727; do you know from what copy of the Act the transcript was taken?—No, I do not. I am sure it was got up in a hurry. I did not take any immediate superintendence of any thing of that kind.

Do you know who was entrusted with the duty of comparing it with the original?—I think it was Mr. Dillon. I think the whole were sent down to him, with every paper of that kind.

Will you look at the paper entitled Rules and Regulations referred to in Return No. 3, and say by whom it was compared?—(*A paper shewn to the Witness.*)—By a clerk in my office. I have no doubt it was compared by one of my clerks.

Will you look at the initials marked upon it, and say by whom it was compared?—I have no doubt that paper was compared by one of my clerks.

Under whose authority was the comparison made?—The papers were just sent down. One clerk was desired to copy them, which he did, and another compared them in the usual routine way of such matters.

Did one of your clerks copy the decrees of Declarator of 1731, 1771, and 1772?—Yes.

Do you recollect the name of the clerk?—Thomas Deans is the writer of that paper.

From what document did he take the copy?—I cannot say, I am sure.

Had you any charge yourself with the preparation of these copies of the Acts of Visitation?—They were got ready in a great hurry. The Acts of Visitation were sent to my office; the whole of the clerks who copied these papers are with me still.

By whom were the papers given?—By the Clerk of Faculty.

Who do you understand had the charge of preparing and examining the returns as they were to be transmitted to the Commission?—It was the duty of the whole Professors together; each Professor made his own return separately: a number of them at least did so. It was my duty certainly to see that a return or copy of any paper sent down to my office was correctly compared, and the whole made up. My clerk went to the Principal, who dictated the general paper, or the reference to a number of the items of the return, which I see are mentioned in the Appendix.

Had the Clerk of the Faculty any particular charge?—Yes, he had, but not connected with the copying of the papers at all.

Do you know whether these copies made by your clerks were compared with the principal deeds, or with other copies?—They were compared with the papers sent me; whether these were originals or transcripts, I cannot say; they were put into my hands to make a copy. I know they were copied from the Record in some cases, and from copies in others.

With respect to such of the Returns as related, not to particular classes, but to the University at large; do you know who had the charge of making out these Returns?—When the Queries were sent, there was a mention made on the margin, opposite each Query, of the names of the different Professors, who were expected to reply to such Query. A copy of the Queries was sent to every Professor, both members of the Faculty and Regius Professors, containing the markings of all the names, and of what each Professor was expected to reply to.

There were many of the Queries that did not relate to particular classes, but to subjects relating generally to the University; what do you know of them?—I dare say I could shew the Commissioners the original paper or copy of Queries, in which the marking was, of what the different Professors were to do.

Did you not prepare many?—Yes, there was mention made, opposite the Queries, "the Factor to do this," or, "the Factor and the Clerk to do this."

Who made those marks?—I was not present at the meeting of the Faculty which may have ordered these; but I recollect the markings were in pencil, in the Principal's handwriting.

Can you enumerate the Returns which were prepared by you?—I think I can.

Did you prepare the Returns to No. 1, "Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the College of Glasgow, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private individuals?"—I had a material hand in that.

Did you prepare the Returns to No. 7, regarding "the Salaries of the Principal and Pro-

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Hill, College Factor.

January 1827.

fessors, specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived; by what authority the amount is fixed; and, if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any and what control?" —Yes, I did.

Did you prepare the Returns to No. 9 and 10, of "the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estates of the College, during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period, and a Return of the whole Expenditure of the College," and so forth?—Yes, I did.

Did you prepare the answers to any other Returns?—Yes.

Did you return the statements by whom the funds of the said College are managed?—I do not recollect I had any hand in that.

Did you prepare the Return to the number of bursaries?—Yes.

Did you prepare the Return to No. 77, relative to the inventory directed to be made by the Act of Visitation!—I recollect, when that Return was required, I did not know what answer to make; and, at a meeting of Faculty, I drew up what I conceived should be the Answer to the Return, which was in these terms, and I read it at the table.

Having prepared the Return to No. 77, were you not aware that an inventory was directed by the Act of Visitation of 1727, to be made from time to time of the funds and revenue of the University, and that an inventory was directed to be made of the mortifications belonging thereto?—I never possessed myself completely of the whole terms of the visitations; I was aware of the facts, from a statement having been made here, and I was also aware, that the accounts, by some former visitation, were directed to be kept by journal and ledger; and I conceive that the mercantile way, by double entry, with a proper journal and ledger, is the simplest, clearest, and best way of keeping the accounts; and I wrote down and read to the Faculty what is here stated.

Have you the papers from which the copy of the Royal Visitation in 1727 was made?—I am sure they are not in my writing-chambers just now. The whole of the original papers and copies were sent down to Mr. Dillon, that they might be compared; and by him, I understand, they were returned to the College.

Can you identify the books from which the copies of the Acts of Visitation were made.—I do not think I can; I have no doubt my clerk can.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

William Meikleham, Esq., L.L.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Meikleham.

Have you been some years Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow? —Since 1803.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Returns which have been made to the Queries sent by the Commission to this University, and do you concur with the Answers which have been given?—The Returns were not laid before me.

Have you not seen any of them?—No; they were sent away during the vacation. I have no doubt they were perfectly right.

Have you never seen them?—No.

You were in the country at the time they were prepared?—Yes.

Have you not seen them since you returned?—No.

Will you have the goodness to state the system pursued in your class for teaching the objects of the course?—They are just the general objects of Natural Philosophy. I give an account of general mechanics, statics, dynamics, and practical mechanics. I should mention I first give an account of general mechanics, the doctrine of pure statics, pure dynamics, and I apply these to the subject of practical mechanics, and illustrate them by a view of the physical department of Astronomy; then I consider the affections of heat, the doctrines of electricity and magnetism, which of late years have become particularly interesting. I then treat of the general doctrines of hydrodynamics or hydrostatics, and hydraulics; then proceed to pneumatics, and lastly to the affections of light, the science of vision or optics. That is the general division of my course.

Do you teach Practical Astronomy in your class?—No; there is a Professor of Practical Astronomy. I was Professor of Practical Astronomy before I filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy.

Did you give lectures upon Practical Astronomy?—I was only four years Professor. I did not lecture the first year; it required a good deal of preparation. I lectured three years, and then I passed to the Natural Philosophy Chair.

Was there a class regularly attending you?—Yes; there was a list sent in, in answer to a requisition requiring the number of students in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802, attending me; the numbers were not very great; I cannot specify the numbers; I put them down precisely in the list.

Is it the practice in your class to examine?—Yes, regularly.

Does that examination take place at the hour of lecture, or at a separate hour?—At a separate hour.

Are the Commissioners to understand that your class meets two hours a day?—That requires a little explanation. My class meets two hours every day, two days in the week, when it meets for lectures; upon the other three days, it meets for lectures likewise, and again for examination; also on the Saturday morning for examination; so that I have seven lectures in the week, and four hours for examination. There are five lecturing-days; and upon two of those days there are two lecture-hours, that makes seven lectures in the week.

Have you any prizes in your class?—Yes, for general ability, and eminence in writing out

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

exercises, which I prescribe regularly at every examination-hour. I prescribe one subject, and sometimes more, for exercises, to be written by every student. Every student must write one of these exercises, or account to me for not having done so. The essays or exercises are taken from the subject, perhaps, on which I have been lecturing, or upon any other subject connected with the lectures. I make it altogether voluntary to the students to write on more than one subject; if they have an ambition to excel, it leads them to write upon several, which are returned to me. If I prescribe an exercise to-day, it would be given to me on Wednesday; I examine it between Wednesday and Friday, and return it, and then prescribe another. I do this almost every day without exception.

So that every student is obliged to perform one of those exercises in your class?—He is obliged to return three exercises in the week, or to assign some reason for not doing it.

Are the prizes awarded by the students in the class?—They are determined by the students themselves.

Are none awarded by you?—None are awarded by me.

Have you had reason to think that the system of students awarding prizes is attended with beneficial effects?—It may seem odd, to those who are not acquainted with it, but I do think it is attended with very beneficial effects. One might suppose that at first the students might be partial, or not qualified to judge; but those who do not excel themselves form very accurately an estimate of the talents of their fellows; and it has often occurred to me, as a matter of curiosity, to shape (before going to the determination of prizes) a little scale of the manner in which I would allot them myself; and I always find, that with regard to the first prize, the votes of the class have given it as I would have done, until we go the length of 8, or 10, or 12. There may be a little difference in the order of them. I am not very sure but they have the opportunity of knowing what assistance the students may have had, how much may be their own precisely, and not derived from others. I am not sure, but perhaps they judge better than I would have done. I am perfectly satisfied with their determination.

You have not known any partiality for a popular character affect them?—No.

How do you collect their opinions?—When I come to the determination, I probably address a few words to the students on the honourable and proper feelings under which the prizes ought to be determined. I have never had occasion to be dissatisfied with the class. A ballot-box is handed round, and every student writes the name of the gentleman who he thinks should have the first prize upon a piece of paper. He puts it into the box, and to prevent unfairness, and to enable us to have a scrutiny, if it be necessary, for the last twenty years, I have found it necessary to say to the parties writing the name of the person who is to have the first prize, "Write the initials of your own name on the other side of the paper—I shall never look to it, unless it is necessary;" for formerly there were little grumblings, and some said two votes were put in; now they put in written ballots, every person writing his own initials; so that it can be found out, if there is any trick. I have not found any; but it has been said so, and this prevents it. Every one gives a written vote, and writes his initials; and in this manner we give the prizes to the first, second, third, and so on.

Have they no other means of judging of the merits of the essays than what is derived from hearing them read publicly in the class?—After I have got to the season of the year when I know who are the students of rather superior distinction, perhaps, I sometimes divide the exercises into five or six parcels, and say to as many students, "Will you examine them, and form your own estimate, and write an account of them." I have sometimes given them out at random, and I have said, there is an exercise to you, and to another, there is one to you, give an account of it; so that they have opportunities of looking at them in that way. I do not do it very frequently, for it multiplies my labour very much. They have that opportunity now and then, besides hearing them read in the class.

Are you of opinion, from your observations, that each student gives his own individual opinion, or that certain students out of the number, who are probably best qualified to judge, influence the opinions of the rest?—I cannot doubt but those who are not very well qualified to judge for themselves may be advised a little by the opinions of others. I have no access to know it. They see a gentleman distinguish himself (besides the reading of exercises, part of the hour not always, but generally, being devoted to verbal examination), and if he has given an exercise which raises him pretty high, he is sometimes examined upon that very exercise; if he fails there, then they form their own estimate upon it.

Are the prizes given for general proficiency, or for individual exercises in composition?—In my class, they are almost altogether given for general eminence, that is, for excelling in all these exercises, and in examinations, and for good conduct, and everything that comes under the title of eminence.

Have you had reason to suppose or to suspect that the students receive extraneous assistance in giving in their exercises, either from one another, or from persons out of the College?—Some of them may have private tutors, whose business it is to give them assistance.

Have you any reason to suppose, whether the students give in their exercises, assisted by private tutors or not, that they are so prompted or assisted, that the exercises could not fairly be said to be their own?—Sometimes it has happened that they have taken assistance from printed books; that has led me to a particular style in giving my exercises. Some years back I found, that when I had prescribed an exercise—for example, an account of the thermometer—and I gave a longer time, perhaps a week or ten days, I found, when I begun to run over the different treatises, there were a great many passages in some of them, perhaps the greatest part, just copied. The method I think I have taken effectually to prevent anything of that kind now, is to give particular exercises upon the subject of lecture. I say, "You have heard that the thermometer has different scales given to it, that the degrees of heat are

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

estimated by different scales; say what the degree 55 by Fahrenheit is by Reaumur," and so on.

Are these exercises to be performed in your presence in the class?—No; but they are so particular that they cannot copy; they must go to principles, and think of the subject.

The question referred not so much to what they might take from books as to the assistance they might derive from persons not connected with the class?—I can scarcely speak to that; whenever I meet with anything of that kind I check it.

Have you met with it commonly?—I have met with it sometimes; but by giving them just particular subjects connected with the lecture, and in which they can scarcely get assistance of that kind, I have avoided it as much as possible.

Are any exercises performed in your own presence, when the students can have no opportunity of receiving assistance?—No, there are not.

Do you find students averse to submit to examination?—Not in the least.

What is the greatest age of the regular students attending your class?—I suppose the ages of the students in my present class generally, perhaps, will run from 16 or 17 up to 25.

Have you found, on the part of senior students, any objection to examination?—Not the slightest; on the contrary, they court it.

Are the examinations imperative on all the students except occasional ones?—It is imperative on all public students; we have a distinction between public and private students. A public student is a person who does submit to this examination, who comes at the examination-hours, those four hours I have described; but any gentleman may come to my class and hear my lectures, but I cannot examine him, unless he be a public student.

Are any of the young men, going through a regular course of education at this University, permitted to be private students?—If a student is going on in the curriculum of this University, either with a view to the Church, or with a view to academical honours, to get a degree of M.A., he must have attended the Greek, Logic, Moral, and Natural Philosophy classes, and must be a public student in all those classes. But in the Philosophy class, any gentleman from the town, or any gentleman in the College attending other classes, may come and attend if he pleases; and then he is a private student. By being a private student is meant one who hears all the lectures, but whose name not being in the catalogue is not called, nor is any attention given to whether he is regular or not.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you do not give certificates of attendance to those whom you denominate private students, so as to qualify them for situations, or for admission where such certificates might be required?—Certainly not.

It appears that last year the number attending your class was 87; and in the years 1823-24, 122; what proportion would be regular students out of those 87?—Of those 87, there were 73 public and 14 private students. In the year 1823-24 there were 97 public students and 25 private; in all 122.

Do you think there would be the proportion of 20 out of 90?—Yes, just thereabouts; it is different in different years.

Do you call a daily catalogue?—Every time we meet.

How long does it take you?—I suppose about a couple of minutes, or perhaps three minutes. I am in my class-room generally about ten minutes before the hour strikes; for various reasons I find it advantageous to attend, for my class comes in more quietly. In taking their places, sometimes there has been a little excitation of spirit which did not subside for a short time; now I find none of that. The instant the hour strikes, my censor begins to call his catalogue; he finishes it in a couple of minutes; he calls the non-respondents those who do not answer, and he thus makes it equal to every person.

Are the same fees paid by the public as are paid by the private students?—No, the fees are a little different; the fee of a public student is a guinea more than that of a private student.

Is it an account of fees payable by public students which has been returned to the Commissioners, among the fees payable to Professors?—The fees that were returned were, I fancy, the fees payable by public students. As I stated a little ago, there are seven lectures; four of them are given upon a popular experimental course, a general view of Natural Philosophy, without the mathematical illustrations; three hours are devoted to those mathematical illustrations; if this experimental course is taken by itself, there is a fee of two guineas paid; if all the lectures are taken, there is a fee of three guineas; but the fee paid by a public student, taking examinations likewise, is four guineas.

Is that the case in all the classes in which there are public students?—There is a difference in the fee in all the classes; I cannot exactly tell what it is. There is a guinea more paid in my class, in consequence of attending the additional lectures.

What is the amount of the fee paid to you by public students?—Four guineas.

What is paid by a private student?—Three guineas; and by a student taking only what we call the experimental part of the course, which consists of lectures upon Natural Philosophy, without mathematical illustrations, two guineas; they may be taken separately.

Are public students able to take such a restricted course?—No; a course of that kind would be of no use to them. The mathematical lectures form a supplementary course to that which is called the experimental course.

Have you different forms of certificate, according to merit and regularity of attendance, or is it a general form of certificate that is given to all of the students?—A particular form, as much as it can be adapted in a few words to the talents and character of students. For the person who gets the first prize, I state he excelled his class-fellows in eminence and ability; if he got any prize, I state that he distinguished himself very much. If it is a person who has not got any prize, I state the degree of distinction he has attained.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

Are the Commissioners to understand you would not grant a certificate to any one whose attendance had not been regular?—I would not give a certificate of regular attendance to a student who had not attended regularly. To a person who came to me saying, "I wish to have it certified what I did in your class, and how long I attended; I attended until the 1st of February;" then I certify, if the fact is so, that he did attend until the 1st of February: that is of no avail to him if he is going into the Church; I just certify the fact always.

Do public students submit to examination before entering the class?—The public students in my class are examined by the Professor of Moral Philosophy generally; the students cannot go into my class without having been in the Logic class; afterwards they may go to the Moral Philosophy class, or Natural Philosophy class, as they choose; they generally go to the Moral Philosophy class first, and come to me afterwards, and they are examined upon what we call the Black-Stone, by the Professor of Moral Philosophy generally, for they have been his students; but any few who have come from the Logic class, the Professor of Logic examines in Logic, not as to their fitness for my class, but as to the proficiency they have made in his class.

Are there any students who attend the mathematical class for the first time when they think of attending your class?—I am sorry to say the students attending my class are some of them very poorly prepared in Mathematics; many, I fear, by way of complying with the regulations which we have been making (by which a student cannot become a candidate for a degree in Arts without having been in the mathematical class of this or some other University), come to the mathematical class the very year they are attending the Natural Philosophy, and to very little purpose.

Is no order prescribed, such as requiring attendance on the mathematical class before attending yours?—No order of that kind is prescribed: there is an order by which a Committee, including the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (we are the acting people always), every year examine those students who have not been in a mathematical class in this or some other University, as to their proficiency in Mathematics.

Is that when they apply for degrees?—No, when they come to the Natural Philosophy class; and any person who has not made some preparation, and cannot fit himself for that examination, cannot come to that class.

Who conducts that examination?—The Professor of Mathematics and myself.

Are private students exempted from these examinations?—They are exempted from all examination; they just hear the lectures.

Do you, in any case, give a certificate to private students; and if you do, what is the nature of it?—I give a certificate to every student of all that I can certify. If a private student comes to me and says, "Will you certify that I was a private student in your class?" I do certify that the student was in my private class; and upon the face of it, the ticket of attendance, bears if it was a private class of Natural Philosophy, or a public class of Natural Philosophy, or an experimental class of Natural Philosophy.

Do you conceive the instruction that is delivered in your private class is equivalent to what is delivered in any other University where there are no examinations?—I do not say that my lectures are equal to the lectures in other Universities. I state distinctly that the students in my private class hear all my lectures; I take no note of their proficiency, at least generally. Sometimes it has occurred a private student has said, "Will you permit me to give exercises, and will you examine me?" I have generally said, "I can scarcely examine you, for that is taking up time which is not mine, but I will take exercises from you." Two or three years ago, one student gave me exercises, and I could not help saying, "This gentleman has distinguished himself by such and such exercises, but I will not take up the time of the class by reading the exercise; I will read a few sentences." I did so; they seemed much pleased with his appearance, and they gave him a prize upon that occasion: but generally speaking, I receive no exercises from private students. I have no objection to do so, and give an account of them privately; but I give no account publicly in my class of exercises from private students.

Do you conceive that a student in your private class would be admitted to be a student of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh?—I think not; he would not at Glasgow and at Edinburgh; it must be *per incuriam* if he were.

According to your understanding does it not depend upon the discretion of the individual Professor of Divinity to whom the student is presented, whether he is admitted or not?—No; the Professor commits an illegal act if he admits a student upon a private-class certificate.

Inasmuch as the Act of the Church requires students to attend the Natural Philosophy class, and does not distinguish private from public classes; do you not think the Professor of Divinity, who may not be acquainted with the peculiar terms used in this University, may receive that certificate, conceiving it to be as simple as a certificate from other Universities, where the attendance is certified?—It never would have occurred to me unless that question had been put. I think the Professor of Divinity does wrong if he admits a student upon a private-class ticket.

Would it not be desirable that there should be some communication with other Universities of the peculiar system followed in this University, where there are public and private students, so that they might be aware that students could not be admitted *ad eundem*, if they were not public students?—We have done all that could be done on the subject, at the meetings of the different Universities during the sitting of the General Assembly. There is generally a meeting of the delegates, or members of the different Universities, at that time. The object of these meetings has been to establish, as much as possible, uniformity in the different Universities, and to make our plans known to one another.

Do you endeavour to communicate, as far as can be done in the way of lecturing, all the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

necessary instruction in the different branches of physical science, to which your private as well as public students are attending; or is there any part of your course which is taught in the way of examination, and not in the way of lecturing?—I would say, that my teaching is all by lecturing, except that my examination is for the purpose of enabling me to learn whether my students apprehend me or not. My exercises are upon subjects connected with the lectures; they may be a little varied, so as now and then to embrace other topics connected with, but which have not been fully explained in, the lectures.

You have stated that, in general, the public students rather court these examinations than otherwise; have you found any difficulty, from the nature of the subjects, in conducting these examinations and rendering them useful?—I think not; there are a number of students in my class, certainly, who, from the want of due preparation, are behind. I fear that will be the case in every class; but a great proportion, perhaps two-thirds of the present class, are every day writing voluntary exercises of the kind I have described; and all these are quite ready to come under examination, and they answer very promptly any question that is put to them.

Do you find no difficulty arising in public examinations from the nature of the subjects taught in your class?—No, certainly not.

Will you have the goodness to mention whether your examinations are upon the subject of your lectures, or upon the exercises you prescribe, or the manner in which you conduct these examinations?—The examinations are only on subjects either directly treated of in the lectures, or intimately connected with them, or arising out of them; they may occasionally go a little into other points than are discussed in the lecture. The exercises are of the same kind; many of them arise out of the lecture; so that I consider the exercises and examination as just part of the same system. I conceive the exercises are more effectual.

In conducting the examinations, do the students go through demonstrations upon those subjects, for instance, upon which you have given any algebraical demonstrations?—Very frequently.

Do you make them perform experiments?—I never do.

Those you perform yourself?—Yes; but I make them describe the experiments.

In that branch of your course, dynamics, what is the general system you follow in regard to examination; is it merely by general question, or by scientific demonstration?—By scientific demonstration. Dynamics is a branch of Natural Philosophy approaching to pure science.

With regard to the effect of these examinations, do you consider them to be essentially necessary for the due improvement of the students?—I consider they are of essential importance; many of the students would do very little if it were not for these examinations; they call forth a great deal of work, and make the students both write exercises, and think upon the subjects they have been hearing discussed, a great deal more than they otherwise would do.

Supposing your class were more numerous than at present, by 50 or 60, though you might not be able to do the same justice to all the students, would you have any difficulty in carrying on the same system of examination you do now, with the class of near 100?—I suppose not; Mr. Jardine has carried on that system very much in his class, which doubles mine frequently.

Do you consider that the subjects of your course can be effectually taught, as a branch of academical education, to lads of the average age of those attending your class, without a system of exercises and examinations being combined with the lectures?—I cannot say; the students would not do what they do without this examination. I consider that a great deal more is done in consequence of our system of examinations and exercises.

You think it gives the ordinary class of students, who have no particular turn for the subject, more ardour and zeal for study?—Yes, certainly.

Do you ever find, in your examinations, that the students have not sufficiently apprehended what you have delivered in your lectures?—Sometimes; and that is one of the great excellencies of the system, that I find out when I have, from some accidental circumstance, been a little obscure; for in my class there must be a great deal of speaking, both in demonstrating and performing experiments. I cannot always read written lectures, but frequently speak from short notes; and sometimes I may have expressed myself in a way not so clear as I should have wished, or as I should if I had been reading from written lectures. When this has happened, I find it out by means of the examination, and have thus the opportunity of explaining what had not before been sufficiently understood or explained.

Do you think, if you had never been in the habit of examining your students, you could have been as capable as you now find yourself of accommodating your lectures to the capacities of your students?—I certainly think I gain considerable improvement myself. Views do occur to me, with regard to the modes of communicating my ideas, which are advantageous to me. I discover it from the difficulties I perceive students labour under.

Might there not have been a risk of your being too abstract in your mode of lecturing if you had not found, from your examinations, that the students require sometimes to be taught by a more familiar mode than by mere prelection?—Yes, I think so; I think I have almost said so. I am sensible that there have been many occasions in which I have found that I have not communicated myself so clearly as I have found I could make the subject, in consequence of a conversation with the students.

You think the practice of examination leads to a facility in conveying your ideas to the students?—Yes.

Is it not more peculiarly necessary, in so exact a science as that of Natural Philosophy, than in others which are more levelled to common capacities?—I am better able to judge of my own science than of others. I find it advantageous.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

Are you satisfied with the present practice of attending the Logic class first, and coming to your class afterwards, or would you prefer a contrary system?—I entertain a different idea from what may be entertained by others upon that subject. I rather think every public class ought to be open to every student; and when he comes to say I wish for academical honours, or I wish to go into the Church, then I conceive it to be the duty of those who have the charge of that matter, to see that the student has attended the different classes. I am not quite aware whether any advantage arises from insisting upon a student being first in one class, and then in another class, and then in a third; I rather think, in short, that, in this part of the world at least, I am sorry to say, the previous course of the student is not sufficiently adapted to his preparation for the study of Natural Philosophy. I think it would be better, if my class were a little earlier. I think the subjects of it, though abstract, as connected with mathematical science, yet, as presenting sensible objects to students, would be more easily apprehended than many abstract doctrines of the science of mind.

You think it would be an improvement, generally speaking, if students came to the Natural Philosophy class before attending the abstract doctrines of Metaphysics?—One has a turn for one thing, another for another, and therefore I do not exactly say that; but it would be one advantage, I think, that every class in the College should be open not only for students to go and hear lectures, but every person should have it in his power to become a public student in any class in the College he pleases. As to my own department, I feel that perhaps as this is a town distinguished by its mechanical arts, and very much connected with practical mechanics, there might be some of those who attend my private class, and there might be other young persons whose relations and friends would wish them to be public students if they could; but they cannot if they have not been in the Logic class, and they cannot be in that unless they have been in the Greek, and they cannot be in that until they have studied for the Latin class. I think it would be an advantage that those students who are not perhaps pointing to the learned professions, should have it in their power to avail themselves of the system of public teaching, and of all the examinations and exercises, and so on, which a student cannot have who comes to my private class: but perhaps this might be disturbing too much a sort of order in which it seems to have been usual to proceed in Universities.

Do you think it would be for the credit of the University, or for the interests of science, that young men should be admitted to your class without a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics?—Certainly not; but I think it would be no disadvantage to the University, and a great advantage to the public, if students were admitted to my class, having a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics, if they had no other knowledge at all.

According to the opinion you have now given, do you presuppose an acquaintance with Mathematics on the part of the students, or would you admit them indiscriminately, without inquiring into their previous knowledge?—I should certainly wish that they were prepared with Mathematics, and we do examine as to that point.

Supposing the class were open, in the way you have suggested, would you then examine such persons as to their knowledge of Mathematics?—Most assuredly; for it is of no consequence their going into the Natural Philosophy class without some preparation. The more Mathematics they have the better; but as one cannot, in any class, give more than the elements of the science, and as we should wish to make them accessible to all persons who have not perhaps made all the preparation desirable, we would make the course somewhat upon a lower scale than if they were better prepared with Mathematics. I would not wish to have any one in my class who had not previously been taught all that is taught in a first mathematical class; and I should be exceedingly well pleased if they had all that is taught in the second mathematical class, for then I could start a little higher.

What plan is adopted as to those students who come from other Universities, and enter your class; are they allowed to be public students?—They are admitted *ad eundem*. If a student has been at St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, or Edinburgh, and brings certificates of having attended the Logic class, that is all I inquire about. I say, "If you are sufficiently prepared with Mathematics, you may come into my class."

Does he go through no Black-Stone examination?—Yes, he does, by the Professor of Logic or Moral Philosophy, usually by the latter. Students generally come from the Moral Philosophy class; therefore, they are examined by the Professor of Moral Philosophy: but, in the case which has been put, the examining Professor must adapt himself to the particular situation, by saying, "As you have come from another University, will you state what are the principal points upon such a subject you have learned;" and then he would get them into a little discussion.

Do you generally find that your students are sufficiently prepared with Mathematics?—I certainly do not. They are beginning to be better prepared.

Is there great deficiency in that respect?—There is very considerable deficiency.

Is it such as materially to interfere with the improvement they would otherwise get?—It is, certainly.

Will you have the goodness to state whether the same system of admitting private students prevails in the Logic and Moral Philosophy classes, as you have described in your own?—Yes, quite the same; only there is this difference, that in my class there is a division of the course into an experimental class. There is no distinction of that kind in the others.

Are you aware that, in some other Universities, the term private class has a different meaning from what it bears in this University, signifying there a more advanced class?—No, I am not. I am not aware what is the meaning of a private student in the Greek class now; I know what it was 30 years ago; but it is perhaps a little altered.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners upon the subjects of the discipline of this University, its constitution generally, or the course of study adopted therein, by which you think any of these might be improved, or the interests of literature and science ad-

147

University of Glasgow.

Professor Meikleham.

8 January 1827.

vanced?—I have stated already that it might be advantageous—though I mention it with great diffidence—I think it would be an improvement, if every class were accessible to every person. As to any general improvements, I have not turned my attention to the subject.

Has anything occurred to you, by way of improvement as to the constitution of the University, the election of its officers, or any other point connected with this public institution?—The present mode of electing the Rector is, in my opinion, injurious to this University, and now fails, at least in my estimation, to accomplish this object, so as to make it substantially adequate to the original purposes of its institution.

Were you present at the meeting of Faculty, when new regulations for graduations in degrees in Arts were adopted?—Yes.

Do they meet with your concurrence, and are you satisfied with them?—Yes.

From what you know of the general character and inclination of students attending this University, have you good hope that those regulations may be the means of inducing more to take degrees than have hitherto done so?—I could not venture to say that. I think it will excite the ambition of many students to distinguish themselves at the time of taking degrees. I have had no experience of it.

Have you heard of any spirit yet being excited?—No; it has just begun to operate.

As you have stated that you were formerly Professor of Practical Astronomy, do you know whether there is a good supply of astronomical instruments belonging to the University?—There are some very good instruments.

From the present situation of the Observatory, is it at present used at all, or are those instruments of any great use?—I do not know the use that has been made of them; I cannot speak as to that point; in short, I can give no information about it.

Is there any plan for having a new Observatory, as far as is consistent with your knowledge?—Not at present.

Has the erection of St. John's Church interfered at all with the use of the Observatory?—I can scarcely answer that question; it just depends upon a point to which my attention has not been turned; I have not been in the Observatory for a long period.

Does it stand to the south of the College?—That is just the point; but without going and looking, I could not venture to answer that question.

Do you not think many observations must be very imperfectly taken, and that many cannot be taken at all, the view being obstructed by the tower of St. John's Church?—If the view is obscured by the tower of that church observations cannot be taken; but the principal observations are taken in the meridian. Whether the tower of that church be in the meridian of the Observatory or not, I cannot say, without going there. Gentlemen not intimately acquainted with natural science are apt to labour under mistakes as to astronomical observation. The observations that are useful are chiefly made in the meridian, and at a considerable elevation, being commonly above the horizon. I cannot tell if the view is obstructed, without going into the Observatory, and using the transit instruments.

Is the state of the atmosphere considered an objection to the use of the present Observatory?—The town has become more extensive and more smoky.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Paper supplementary to Dr. Meikleham's Evidence.

At the College of Glasgow, 9th January, 1827.

In compliance with the request of the Commissioners to Dr Meikleham yesterday, he has to state, that he has perused the printed copy of the Returns by this University. He concurs in these Returns, observing, that, in Return No. 8, the Natural Philosophy class fee, stated there to be £3. 3*s*., is £4. 4*s*.

The course of lectures in Natural Philosophy was, during the incumbency of the late Professor Anderson, and more than 60 years ago, much enlarged. In place of five lectures in the week, as in the other Philosophy classes, seven are given in the Natural Philosophy class. Four of these lectures, two every Tuesday and two every Thursday, form the experimental course; the remaining three, given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, are devoted to the mathematical principles of Natural Philosophy. The experimental course is given independently of the other lectures, and may be taken alone by private students; and the fee for attending it is two guineas. The fee for private students attending all the seven lectures is three guineas; the fee for public students who attend the examination-hours is four guineas. The difference of one guinea, by which the fee of the public Natural Philosophy class exceeds that of the other Philosophy classes, originated in the extension of the course by Professor Anderson; and, since that extension, the fee of the Natural Philosophy class has always been one guinea more than that of the other Philosophy classes.

About 25 or 26 years ago, Dr. Meikleham, when Professor of Astronomy, and when he was teaching the class for his immediate predecessor Dr. Brown, tried more than one other arrangement of the hours and business of the class; but soon after his appointment to the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy, and upon a very full discussion of the subject with his colleagues, he returned to this arrangement.

(Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

To the University Commissioners.

University of Glasgow.

The Reverend *Gavin Gibb*, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow.

Professor Gibb.

8 January 1827.

Have you been some years Professor of Hebrew in this University?—I have taught the Hebrew class for 12 years; I have only been six years a Professor.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the returns which have been made to the Queries sent to the University by the Commissioners, and do you concur generally in the Answers which have been given?—Certainly, I saw the Answers.

Do they meet with your approbation and concurrence?—They do.

Have you any suggestions to offer, with relation either to the constitution of this University, or the election of office-bearers, or the discipline, or the course of study therein?—I cannot say that I have any particular observations to make upon the constitution, or the manner in which the affairs of the College are carried on; they certainly seem to me to be upon a very proper footing. There is just one observation I would make, as to the mode of choosing the Lord Rector; there is an evil there, if it could be rectified.

What is the evil to which you allude, in the first place; and next, how would you propose to rectify it?—The evil is, that there are such a multitude of young students, who really are not judges how they should proceed to an election, as to any choice of persons; I do not reckon them any judges at all. Formerly it used to be the case, that they generally chose some person who was approved of by the Professors; but lately they have taken it into their minds to receive no instruction whatever, and to be perfectly independent.

Have you observed that they have acted under the control of a particular class of students, or have they generally followed their own fancy?—I rather suspect there is a particular class, who harangue them for a day or two before-hand, and who get placards put up in different parts of the town.

Have there been any meetings of students out of the College, about the town, in various places?—There have been, in the Lyceum. Last year, and the year before, there were meetings; this year I heard of no meetings, except in the College Garden.

Are these proceedings productive of inattention, negligence, and want of discipline?—There is a little noise during the time of election; it is difficult to proceed without it.

Then you think it has not had the effect of interrupting the business of the classes?—No, I think not.

In what mode would you propose to rectify any of the evils that have arisen?—There are just two modes, which have suggested themselves to my mind, without any consultation with others. The first is, that three of the public officers, the Lord President, the Lord Chief-Baron, and the Lord Advocate, might nominate a person, and that would prevent all confusion whatever; that is one mode of correcting it: the other is, to give it to the Senatus Academicus altogether; but that might be thought too selfish.

Considering that the Lord Rector is a controlling officer over the Senatus Academicus, that the Principal is Minister of Glasgow, and that the Faculty elect the Dean, do you not think, that if the Rector were elected by the Senatus, it would make the office of the Visitors perfectly nugatory?—Certainly, I allow that.

Do you think it would be an amendment of the present plan, if the number of those entitled to vote were restricted; and that the senior students alone should be allowed to vote, the younger ones being excluded?—It may be confined to those students who are in the Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and theological classes; and the election may be allowed to go on as it does; but that would not give the right of voting to boys who had not judgment.

Are there any other remarks that suggest themselves to you, with regard to any of the public office-bearers of the University?—No.

Are there any remarks that suggest themselves to you, with regard to the constitution or discipline of the University?—No.

In the returns, with regard to the Hebrew class, it is stated, that no Professorship of Oriental Languages was instituted until the 12th of October, 1709; does that mean that there was no Professorship of Hebrew until that time, or that there was no Professorship of the other Oriental Languages?—Hebrew was taught, and nothing but Hebrew. French has been taught in the College, but that is not followed now. There was no Professor of Hebrew till that time. They had a lecturer, and it was taught from the earliest institution of the College.

Are you not aware, that there was a presentation, in 1686, to Mr. Thomas Gordon, as Regius Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages?—No. The Professorship was instituted by a grant of Queen Anne, with a salary; and ever after that, there appears to be a Professor of Hebrew mentioned at the meetings of Faculty; but before that he never appeared to be sitting with the Faculty.

Are you aware, that in the year 1642, when an additional Professorship of Divinity was established in the University, Robert Bailey, afterwards Principal, was required to teach Controversial Divinity, the Oriental Tongues, and Chronology?—No. I have not searched the records, except upon the occasion of giving an answer to the Queries.

Do you know, that in the *Nova Erectio*, in the year 1577, a Professorship of Hebrew and Syriac was understood to be established?—The Hebrew was taught then by Mr. Melville; he was the first who taught it, and it was taught all along from that time downwards; but there was no regular Professorship, as I understand, with a salary attached to it; and he never appears to have been at the meetings of Faculty before 1709.

Is there any public examination in your class?—I examine the students every day.

Is it at the same hour as that in which you lecture, or have you a separate hour for

University of Glasgow.

Professor Gibb.

8 January 1827.

examination?—According to my mode of conducting the class, it is done by teaching the elementary part to students of the first session, and in that I teach them grammar minutely: at the same time they are going on with the grammar, I accustom them to read the Hebrew itself, that they may get masters of the characters, and be able to pronounce the words, so that, at the time they come to translate, they are able to read the Hebrew with ease, for there is no interruption; and, during the time, I examine them every day. I prescribe a certain portion of the grammar to them; there is nothing very difficult in it for young men who have attended to grammar previously. I examine them every day to see that they are accurate in that; then I read a portion of it; then we begin and translate; and I examine upon the very words until they are perfect masters of the component parts of every word, distinguishing the root and purpose for which the letters are appended. I make them go over the inflection of every verb, until they do it with great ease.

What particular Grammar do you employ?—An abstract of Wilson's Grammar.

Do you teach the use of the points?—No, not further than that I make them use them a little for pronunciation.

Do you give an historical account of the opinions regarding them?—Yes.

How many years do students of Theology generally attend your class?—Never above two. In the second year, I read the more difficult parts of the Scriptures, and give a criticism upon the signification of particular phrases, and the meaning of words, or the signification of passages; they prepare themselves for the reading, and I point out to them the criticisms.

Do you think it should be imperative upon all students of Theology to attend the Hebrew class?—I think so; but it depends upon the Church.

In page 6 of the printed Returns, it is said that each course is of one year; are the Commissioners to understand that that is an inaccuracy; and ought it not to have been two years?—The course should be two years, but there is only one year's attendance imperative; the average number is from 35 to 40 or 50, and there are never above 12 or 15 who attend the second year.

Should you think it advisable that the Church should enjoin, as a matter of absolute necessity, attendance upon your course for both years?—Certainly I think so. The truth is, that, from the manner in which the Church receives students of late, very little attention is paid to their study at all. I instituted the second class myself; it never was taught until I did it; I found it impossible to carry on that plan of criticism upon the language, with any profit, in the same class with the younger students. I give a second hour two days in the week for that purpose.

Is your class taught an hour every day?—I teach the first class five hours every week, that is, one hour every day from 10 till 11 o'clock; and in the second class, the second year, upon Mondays and Wednesdays, at a different hour from the younger class, namely, from 11 to 12.

Is the fee of each class the same?—Yes.

Is there no other fee than one guinea, which is returned in the list of fees payable to Professors?—No.

Is any small fee or perquisite attached to the class, payable to the door-keeper, or any other person?—Nothing of the kind.

Do none but Divinity students attend your class?—There have been other persons, curious in learning the Hebrew language: there have been instances of this, but they are very rare in number. Students begin the study of Hebrew much earlier. I have them from the Moral and Natural Philosophy classes; the hour answers for those from the Natural Philosophy class; they get the hour from 10 to 11; the Natural Philosophy class is from 11 till 12. I have a good many students from that class; they are aware of the advantage of beginning early.

Are these students belonging to the Established Church, or are many of them Dissenters?—They are all of the Established Church that are with me; I have had them from the Dissenters here; I have had some from Dr. Dick's of the Associate Synod, but they do not come now.

Do you think Hebrew literature is more studied than it was some years ago?—Certainly it is more generally taught now.

Have you any objection to state how many hours in the week your predecessor taught the class?—Two hours a week.

Was that the whole?—Yes; but he taught French.

Has it been the practice, in this University, to teach any of the oriental languages but the Hebrew?—I myself introduced the Persian Grammar and the Arabic; I have taught that gratis to the students. It is impossible to give a taste for oriental literature; I never could get a class to come and take a separate hour, unless I chose to take off the hour in March. In March, I took a part of the hour off the Hebrew, and taught Persic and Arabic Grammar; and before the end of the session, they have written the verbs in these languages with great elegance; but I never could make a class for Persic or Arabic alone.

As you are a clergyman as well as a Professor, will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners your sentiments as to the irregular course of theological study?—My opinion is rather in favour of a regular course.

Would you desire to see irregular attendance completely abolished?—It takes place in other Universities; and the arguments on the opposite side are some of them of that nature, that it would be almost a pity to abolish it. Certainly a regular curriculum of Divinity would be as essential as in other sciences, in order to make them complete masters of it.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Gibb.

8 January 1827.

Do you think it might be abolished, without hazard to the necessary supply of students for the Church?—The great objection to abolishing the practice of irregular study of Divinity is, that the students go out to teach in families through the country: now they could not accomplish that, and give regular study: perhaps that is an object that is worth attending to.

Have you any doubt, as far as the interests of the Church and the due education of students of Divinity are concerned, that the advantages of putting an end to the irregular system would greatly counterbalance any of the evils you have adverted to?—In regard to their knowledge of Theology, the regular course is preferable.

Have you had any opportunities of seeing the disadvantage of irregular attendance?—Not in my own observation.

If these younger students, to whom you have alluded, could not be employed, in consequence of the abolition of the practice of irregular attendance, as tutors in private families, would not that lead to the employment of those of a more advanced age, and have a good effect upon both the tutors themselves and the pupils?—No doubt: that is just the feeling I hold upon that point; they will be more accomplished for tutors by that time.

Is the study of Biblical Criticism much promoted and followed in this University?—No further than that the Professor of Divinity gives critical lectures; the study is not systematically followed; but he gives critical lectures upon particular passages, both in the Greek Testament and also in the Psalms. I believe, as far as the criticism of language goes, I am very particular with that myself; but there is no regular system of Biblical Criticism taught.

Would it be of advantage if a Chair of Biblical Criticism were founded here?—It would promote the knowledge of biblical literature greatly.

Do you not consider Biblical Criticism to be a subject sufficiently extensive to occupy the whole time of a Professor?—Yes, I think so.

Do you think the study of that subject has been very much neglected in Scotland?—I think so; it has not been followed as a system, that I know of.

Is it your opinion, that with a view to promote learning and science, and to raise the standard of both in the Church of Scotland, it would be found beneficial to institute such an examination of all candidates, previous to their entrance upon the course of Divinity, as would shew they had made due proficiency in the sciences?—Most undoubtedly, it would contribute to make them more attentive to study. I believe Dr. M'Gill is very fastidious in not receiving those who have not made sufficient proficiency, and who do not bring sufficient certificates; but there is no examination for the purpose.

Should you see any objection, provided the system of graduation could be found to answer in the University, and if the Church were disposed to consent to it, to insist upon every candidate for the Divinity Hall taking his degree before he entered there?—Certainly it would be a great advantage, not only to the students, but to literature in general.

Do you think there would be any hardship attending it, which would make it rather severe upon the poorer classes of students of Divinity, in consequence of the expense attending it?—There is a small expense, but not very great. I think the hardship would be well compensated by the advantage that would arise from the practice.

Do you consider that classical attainments are of great importance to a clergyman, who has so much to compose?—Most undoubtedly.

Do you think classical study has ever been sufficiently attended to before students attend your class?—In general the students who attend my class are very good classical scholars, a great proportion of them; there are some, however, who are not.

Do you prescribe any essays in your class?—Yes, I do, for prizes. I have occasional exercises, as we go along, upon the grammar, and upon the characters; and there is always an exercise upon the verb, for which there is a prize; and in the senior class, I have an exercise of criticism upon some particular passage of Scripture. I point out, and I give an analysis of the passage, with the various meanings of the words which may bear upon the doctrinal parts. *The best of* these essays are given in, and are judged of by the other Professors and myself; and to the most excellent the prize is given. There are two of these given generally for a criticism on a passage, or upon the particular use of some Hebrew word—for instance, the name of the Almighty Being; and you would be surprised at the ingenuity and industry that has been displayed in exercises of this kind. The word ברך, *e. g.* pronounced Barak, and many words in the same way, that have particular meanings.

Would you wish that an exercise and addition were prescribed, in the Divinity Hall, upon a passage of the Old Testament as well as the New?—It would be of very great use.

Is it the practice here, in the Divinity Hall, or in the Presbytery?—Never in the Presbytery. I do not know whether it is often used here or not. I believe, generally, the exercise and addition is just upon a passage of the New Testament.

Do you think a sufficient number of discourses are required by the law of the Church to be delivered in the Divinity Hall and in the Presbytery?—Yes, a sufficient number.

You would not wish to see the number abridged?—No; what we have is sufficient: it should not be increased or diminished.

What is the average age of students when they enter your class?—About 17 and 18; and from that to a more advanced age, from 17 to 24 or 25. Those who come now from the Natural Philosophy class are young.

How many students do you have in your class, upon an average?—Upon an average

University of Glasgow.

Professor Gibb.

8 January 1827.

they may be about from 35 to 45, or thereabouts; 35 is the average. I have had none below 35; but I have had from that to 50 in one year, or two. I had above 50 when I first commenced; from particular circumstances I have had a greater number last year; I had 60 students at the elementary class, but I never had so many before; this year I have just 42.

Does your class continue six months, or what is the length of your course?—I have been in the practice of beginning the day after the Rector is chosen, which is on the 15th of November, and of continuing from that time until the 1st of May.

Do you find any difficulty in detaining your students until the 1st of May?—A good many go away about the beginning of April.

Does it appear to you that the session of the College is sufficiently long?—I think so. I used to begin the class on the 16th November, the day after choosing the Rector; this year I began four days sooner.

Do you require all students to be furnished with copies of the Old Testament?—Yes. That was the great difficulty when I commenced; there were no books to be had; the Old Testament is to be had now for 18*s*., a guinea, and so on; and they are required to be furnished with Parkhurst's Dictionary.

Do you require them to read any part of the Old Testament, written in the Chaldee tongue?—I have not attempted that hitherto; the reason is that there is no dictionary for it, and it is necessary that they should be furnished with a dictionary of that sort.

Do you take notice, in conveying grammatical instructions, so as to mark the peculiarities of that tongue?—Yes.

Do you think it would be any advantage if the Principal were to lecture upon any branch of Theology?—Indeed I do not know that it would; Dr. M'Gill takes that department.

Are you aware that Dr. M'Gill undertakes and performs more labour than is ever done by other Professors of Divinity?—He does his labour very faithfully and actively; and from the number of his students it is difficult to hear so many discourses, which is a labour itself; hearing discourses and examining exercises must occupy a great portion of the Professor's time.

Are you aware the Principal formerly lectured on Theology?—I believe at one time he did.

Would there be any objection to the Principal lecturing on Theology, the fourth year of the course, for instance, and hearing the exercises which belonged to that year, and thereby materially lighten the labour of the Professor of Divinity, and enable him to bestow more time upon other branches of the subject?—I certainly could see no objection to it myself.

What is your opinion as to the payment of fees by students to the Professor of Theology?—I think it would be highly proper.

Will you have the goodness to state your reasons?—Because he has a great deal of labour. He is allowed to take fees by the institution of this College; but he himself has refused to take them all along, and I dare say he would not be induced to take them unless all the other Universities were to agree.

When you mention the institution of this University, do you not refer to the recent regulations of the Faculty on the subject?—No, that is not of many years standing; it was previously.

Would it not be an innovation to require fees to be paid in th the theological department of study?—They never have been paid in the theological class.

Do you see nothing in the circumstances of students of Theology, or in the circumstances of the particular class, to make it an exception from the same rule as exists in the others?—I think it would be of great use to the Church, if students were to pay.

Is it your opinion that gratuitous instruction is generally less valued than that which is paid for?—It appears to me to be so; and I have experienced that, with some young men who have attended gratis; I did not find their attendance equal to that of those who had paid.

Will you have the goodness to explain in what respect you think it would be advantageous to the Church?—I think that we should thereby secure, in general, those young men who have abilities. There may be some who have ability and talent who may not have money, but if they have talents, they will find money also; it will be a useful thing.

Do you not think it would be complained of as a hardship by the students?—I dare say students would complain of it as a hardship.

It is not the practice in any of the Universities, is it?—No; and I know Dr. M'Gill's mind. He would not accept of it, unless it became general through all the Universities.

Do you know how long fees have been paid in the class of Hebrew and Oriental Languages?—During all the time of my predecessor, Dr. Comyn.

Is the payment of fees in the Church History class of recent introduction?—I do not know that it is: I believe it has been during Dr. M'Turk's time.

Do you think there would be any objection if candidates for degrees in Arts in this University were to undergo such an examination upon religion as would shew they were acquainted with the general principles of Christian evidence and Christian doctrine?—I think it might be of great use, but it has never been the practice.

Is any religious instruction whatever given to students here under the public authority of the University, except what may be derived from sermons at Chapel, or such as may be afforded by the Professors of Divinity to their students?—None else; except, I believe, the prayer with which every class is opened.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Gibb.

8 January 1827.

Is that the universal practice here, in the Language and Philosophy classes?—Yes; I believe so. I recollect it was when I was a student.

May not a student go through the whole course of study in this University without any one Professor in it knowing that he has a knowledge of the religion he professes, unless private means are taken?—There are no other means.

Do you think there would be any objection to the institution of any such examination or instruction, if the means could be found, arising from the nature of the Scotch Universities?—I would have no objection myself to religious instruction being given.

Should you not think that instruction might be given upon such points as are common to all Christian Churches, without attempting to inculcate the peculiar doctrines of any particular one?—I do not know how that could be managed by the Professors, but I think it might be done.

Are you aware that the last Commissioners of Visitation recommend the Masters of the University to observe the regulations of former Visitations for inculcating upon the students the principles of the Christian religion?—No.

Are you aware that some former Acts of Visitation required that the students should be examined weekly upon their knowledge of the principles of religion?—No.

As a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow you have access to know what degree of strictness prevails in the examination of students of Divinity before being licensed as preachers?—Yes, it is very strict; first, upon classical literature; then upon Philosophy; and then, very particularly, upon Theology.

Is that examination becoming more strict than it used to be formerly?—I think it has increased rather than otherwise. Since I have been a member of Presbytery, the examination has been very strict.

Considering the importance of the object, do you conceive the examinations to be too rigorous?—No, I do not.

Have you reason to understand that they are equally strict in other Presbyteries in the neighbourhood, and in other parts of the Church?—I have had no opportunity of knowing, excepting the Presbytery of Dumbarton, where the examination is very strict, more so than it was formerly.

Does it consist with your knowledge of the examinations, that irregular students are not so well qualified as regular students?—I do not know with regard to that; I could not answer that question; I could not make a distinction between them.

What is your opinion with regard to the utility of bursaries, particularly those belonging to the theological faculty?—My opinion is, that they are of great advantage to the student.

Are the students examined before they are admitted to these bursaries?—No, there is no particular examination.

Do you think it would be of public advantage, if any plan could be formed by which they might become the rewards of distinguished merit?—No doubt it would; but as to those which are given by the College themselves, the report of the Professors under whom they have studied is taken, and they are generally given to the most eminent students who have displayed ability.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

John Burns, Esq., Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Burns.

You are Regius Professor of Surgery in this University?—Yes, I am.

When was your class instituted?—In the year 1815.

Since that time, have you given lectures on Surgery here?—Regularly since that time.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Answers which have been returned to the Queries sent to the University by this Commission, and do you concur in them?—I have seen the printed Answers; I heard the manuscript read in the Senate. I concur generally, with the exception of one question, relating to the powers and privileges of Regius Professors.

Is the question to which you refer, the 54th, namely, "Are the Professors of such new classes admitted members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department with which such classes are connected?"—Yes, that is the Question.

The Answer returned is this, "The Professors, whose offices have been instituted by the Crown since 1806, are admitted members of the University, and have seats in the meetings of the Senate. They vote in elections of Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Librarian, Trustees of Widows' Fund, and members of the General Assembly; in all matters respecting the management of the Public Library, and in the conferring of degrees. The Professors of Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany, are understood to belong to the faculty of Medicine." That being the Answer, will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners wherein you dissent?—In this respect, that I conceived the Regius Professors are entitled to sit in the Faculty, or in what is called a meeting of the faculties, in the University. There are two bodies—one is the Senate, the other the Faculty; we are not members of the Faculty, though we are of the Senate. When that question was read at the Senate, I thought it candid to the Principal and others to state, that a memorial would be presented to the Commissioners, from the Regius Professors, leaving it to them to recommend, and do what they chose. That memorial will still be presented to the Commissioners, if agreeable.

Do you, in short, conceive that the Regius Professors ought to be entitled to all the privileges to which the College Professors are entitled in the University?—I am restricted

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

8 January 1827.

from certain privileges—from that of voting for Professors, from participating in or interfering with the funds, and from taking any part in the examinations for, or receiving any emoluments from, medical degrees; these are three restrictions in my patent, but it is our intention to present a memorial, which will bring the whole matter under the consideration of the Commissioners.

With the exception of that one Answer, do you concur with the Answers that have been given in?—Most undoubtedly.

Are there any suggestions you have to make with respect to the medical faculty, of which you are a member?—Yes, there are several suggestions I would take the liberty to make, in regard to my own particular class of Surgery. I have been very anxious, and I have in this respect received every countenance and support from the University, to make it as efficient as possible. At present, I teach by exhibitions on the dead subject, as far as I can, the principles of Surgery to my class. I have been anxious to connect that with practical instruction, to illustrate the doctrines I deliver in the College, by reference to patients and cases; in other words, I wish to accompany it with clinical instruction. There is an hospital in this city, or Royal Infirmary, which was established about 30 years ago, but there is no benefit derived in the way of University instruction from that Hospital. Students are allowed to attend upon paying fees, but there is no clinical instruction given by any Professor in the University, nor is there any connection between the Royal Infirmary and the Medical School within the University. Application has been made repeatedly by the University, as well as by myself individually, to have permission to give lectures upon a certain number of surgical patients, and to connect that instruction with the lectures to my own class, so as to render my Professorship more efficient. That request has been declined, owing to the influence of the surgeons in the town who attend the hospital.

Is this hospital under the control of the magistrates of Glasgow, or under the control of a committee of subscribers?—It is under the control of managers, who are some of them managers *ex-officio*—the Lord Provost as the head of the City, the Dean of Guild as the head of the Merchants' House, and the Convener as head of the Trades' House, are *ex-officio* managers; the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine in this University are also managers *ex-officio*; there are other managers elected by other bodies, some by the Town-Council, one by the University; there are four sent from the Corporation of Surgeons, one is sent by the Minister of Glasgow, and ten are sent by the General Court of Contributors. There is one circumstance which bears upon this point, namely, the situation of clinical instruction in Edinburgh. There is a Clinical Professor appointed by the Crown to give instruction; but as the matter remains at present, he may or may not be able to render it efficient, as the managers of the Infirmary think proper. I think Mr. Russel, who is the present Professor of Clinical Surgery, cannot give a single lecture and fulfil his duty, unless the managers give him permission.

Have you no hope of being able to prevail with the managers of the Infirmary to accede to your wishes?—No; every effort has been made; the heads of the public bodies have given every countenance, and the Lord Provost, Convener, and Dean of Guild, have certainly given their support to the measure, but still the surgeons have had influence to procure a majority of managers on their side. As Professor of Surgery, in answer to the questions that have been put to me, I would suggest, that if a legislative measure followed upon the Report of the Royal Commission, it might be enacted, that wherever an hospital exists in the seat of a University, it should be rendered subservient to the Medical School in that University; and I would state, in order to shew the interest the Crown has in the hospital here, that the very ground on which it is built is a benefaction from His Majesty. It was the site of the archbishop's house.

Do you apprehend, supposing the Legislature should be disposed to agree to such a proposition, that no bad consequences might follow with regard to the prejudices of the lower orders?—Most certainly not. It is not like dissection. I can only give a personal opinion on the subject, but I think, so far from being disagreeable to the better-informed classes, it would be very acceptable.

Are there any other suggestions you would wish to make in pursuance of the same line of inquiry?—I do not know whether I may venture to take notice of the state of licences in Surgery in this district as connected with my profession. This University has long exercised the privilege of granting degrees in Medicine, as in other faculties. Immediately after my appointment as Professor of Surgery, this University took up an old right, which was that of granting licences in Surgery, distinct from Medicine. It was the practice, and still is the practice in foreign Universities, to grant licences in Surgery. In the continental Universities, licences or degrees have been granted so far back as the 13th century. It was enacted by Frederick the Second, that no man should practise Pharmacy or Surgery, who had not been examined by the University of Salernum, and licensed by the Professors of the medical faculty in that University. The title granted by foreign Universities was that of Doctor of Surgery. The Legislature has acknowledged and recognized our degrees in Surgery; for it is enacted, that no vessel carrying above 50 passengers shall be allowed to clear out, without shewing that it has a surgeon, who has been licensed by the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or the University of Glasgow: these are the four bodies who are expressly recognised. Now, within the city of Glasgow, and for four counties around, the Corporation of Surgeons of Glasgow claim an exclusive right of licensing surgeons, and they have been prosecuting a number of those licensed by the University; they do not prosecute those who are licensed by the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. It appears

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

8 January 1827.

to me to be a very personal attack against the University itself by the Corporation of Surgeons—an old corporation, originally a corporation of barbers and surgeons. Then barbers retired, and the surgeons took the name of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. The ground on which they make their claim is, that they have a Charter from King James, for the purpose of preventing ignorant pretenders from practising; and which empowers them to call practitioners in Surgery before them, examine them, and grant them testimonials. This was ratified by the Scotch Parliament, 1672; at the same time there was passed, as there was in every other year, an Act securing all the rights of third parties. The Act which in 1672 ratified the Charter, could not cut down, or take away the right previously possessed by the University. We certainly had the right, though we had not exercised it, of granting licences in Surgery. It was not an innovation; it was done before this University was founded, by the University of Salernum and others. There was nothing to prevent this University assuming that power; for, by our Charter, we are entitled to grant licences. Some Universities were prohibited from granting licences in certain faculties. That of Montpelier, for instance, was prevented from giving degrees in Divinity; but here we are entitled to grant them in *quavis licita facultate*; and these licences were to be valid, "*per totam sedem apostolicam*," and that "*sine ulla alia examinatione*." Such licentiates cannot come under the denomination of ignorant pretenders.

Was it the practice of Bologna to grant such degrees?—We have no history of the Bologna University; but it was done in the Italian Universities. I suppose it was done there, as well as elsewhere. At present, the foreign Universities all grant degrees in Surgery, as well as in Medicine.

How do those gentlemen who attack your degrees try the question?—First of all, before the Court of Session. As to medical degrees, by their Charter they are obliged to receive the testimonials from the University, with regard to Medicine. They can only inquire, whether the physician has a degree or not; and he is entitled to practise as a physician, but not as a surgeon. The medical degree does not give a power to practise Surgery, for it was found by the Court, that the medical degree did not give the power of practising Surgery. The present question is, whether the holder of a surgical degree from the University may be allowed to practise without becoming a member, or licentiate, of this corporation. That question is still at issue; it has not been decided. In the event of any legislative measure taking place, I would take the liberty of mentioning, that it would be for the advantage of the profession, if legal validity and force were given here to the degree of Master of Surgery, granted by the University of Glasgow.

When was the degree of Master in Surgery first given?—Immediately upon the appointment of the Professor of Surgery. The very year after I was appointed that degree was conferred.

Are you aware of any other instance in which that degree has been conferred by any other College in Great Britain or Ireland?—They do not give any degree in Surgery under any title.

Did the Professor of Anatomy teach Surgery, previous to the institution of your present class?—Yes.

Was there any objection made by him, or others on his behalf, to the separation of Surgery from the Anatomy class?—Quite the contrary; it was at the suggestion and wish of the Professor of Anatomy that the separation took place.

Has the consequence of that division been that Anatomy is taught more extensively and profoundly than before, from the greater time the Professor has to bestow upon it?—Undoubtedly; for six months now can be devoted to Anatomy.

Has it been the practice at this University, before a student is allowed to enter the medical classes, to examine him as to what the nature of his previous education has been, and to ascertain the extent of it?—No, it is not; he is allowed to enter at any time, and under any circumstances, he thinks proper.

Is there any examination as to preliminary education, before the student takes his degrees, either in Surgery or Medicine?—He is not examined as to his preliminary education, either for Medicine or for Surgery.

Is he examined on his preliminary education as to other points, such as the classics and the sciences?—It is not specially inquired what classes he has attended; he is not examined specially on his knowledge of the Greek and Latin.

Is he examined specially on his knowledge of Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Natural History?—Merely on his knowledge of Medicine.

What, in your opinion, would be the result of a change in that respect, by instituting an examination as to other branches of science besides Medicine, particularly in Greek and Latin?—It would have a very salutary effect in one respect, and might be very easily carried into effect with regard to Doctors in Medicine, for no other body but a University can grant degrees in Medicine; therefore the Universities may make their regulations strict whenever they please, provided the regulations are the same in all the Universities in Scotland. The student must comply with the regulations laid down; but it is quite different with regard to Surgery. He may or may not take his degrees in Surgery from the University, or he may or may not study in the University at all. He may have a licence from the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, without attending a single class in the University. If the regulations were made strict as to preliminary study, in respect to those who intend to practise Surgery, the effect would be to drive away most of those who come here at present. If any measure could be

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

8 January 1827.

adopted which would secure a preliminary education for those who enter upon their study in the Medical School, in this and other Universities, it might be advisable, and have a salutary effect upon the profession, and be for the advantage of the public; but, unless some special advantage could be connected with attendance on the medical classes at this University, I think the rendering of preliminary study strictly imperative on surgical students would merely have the effect of sending them away to private schools.

Confining your observations to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, are the Commissioners to understand that you do not think there would be the same risk in making the regulations, as to preliminary education, more strict?—Certainly, for degrees in Medicine can only be obtained from the University.

Would not the practice of physicians, from the qualifications for the degree of Doctor of Medicine being made more strict, be thrown into the hands of surgeons and apothecaries?—The honorary degree would not be taken so frequently as at present, for at this moment there are a great many surgeons who have degrees in Medicine, though, to all intents and purposes, they are surgeons. They act merely as surgeons, and practise as apothecaries do in England.

Do you think that any such disadvantage, if disadvantage it be, of diminishing the number of persons who take the degree of Doctor of Medicine, would be more than compensated to the University, and the public at large, by a greater degree of eminence and respectability attending those who did take it?—I think it would, with regard to Medicine.

Are there any other suggestions which occur to you, as to the Medical School in this University?—There is one suggestion, with regard to licensing, in which the Commissioners will perhaps do something; and that relates to the Apothecaries' Act in England. Before the passing of that Act, any licentiate, from this University or elsewhere, could practise as an apothecary in England. After the passing of the Act, all were obliged to be specially examined by the Company of Apothecaries. An application has been made to have the Act revised, and to have a clause inserted, saving the rights of the University. Whether that will be attended to or not, I cannot say; but by the present Act, our privileges are cut down in a very essential degree. There was a Bill introduced this last session, relative to the qualification of medical attendants on prisons in Ireland, in which our graduates were excluded. A petition was presented to the House of Peers on our behalf, but the prayer of it was not granted.

Are there any further suggestions you have to make?—I am not aware of anything relating to my profession, except what has been inquired into. The only other thing I would mention is what regards the Regius Professors, with regard to whom a Memorial will be sent; and relating to immunities which the Professors of the Glasgow University suppose they possess from city taxation; the Regius Professors are obliged to pay all city taxes, which other Professors are exempted from; they must either pay, or support a long process at law, at their own private expense.

With respect to the University at large, are there any further suggestions which occur to you, either as to its constitution or discipline, the election of its officers, or any other matter?—I am not aware of any suggestion which I have to make upon these subjects, beyond what will be noticed in our Memorial.

With reference to the visitatorial power exercised by the Ordinary Visitors of the University, do you think that is an efficient power of control?—I am not aware of that having been exercised since I was appointed Professor.

Have you any examinations in your class?—When I was appointed first, I devoted a part of the hour to examinations. I found the matter grew so much upon me, that the time for examining was shortened, and the time for lecturing lengthened. It was not then customary, in any of the other medical classes, to examine. I have, however, devoted Saturday morning, this session, to the express purpose of examination upon the business of the week. With regard to the introduction of examination in my class, I either must do it in the former way, during part of the hour for teaching, or upon Saturday; for the classes run so much into one another, and are so numerous, that I could not have a second hour,—at least every one of us could not have a second hour.

Do you conceive that it is attended with any beneficial effect?—I think it is; I am partial to examinations.

Do the students manifest any indisposition to be examined?—At first they did: it was from bashfulness rather than from any other circumstance. This year, when I told them I should make it imperative, and that they should find the examination such as not to expose them when they were forgetful, they seemed to like it; they consider it an advantage; and on the Saturday, which is the time devoted for examination, the class is nearly as full as on any other day.

Are you aware that there has been an opinion entertained by many of the Professors of the University that the election of Lord Rector, as it is now conducted, is productive of inconvenience?—Yes, I am aware of it.

Have you any objection to state your opinion on the subject?—I do think it does disorganize the discipline a good deal; it sets the gown student quite agog, if I may use the expression; it is rather hurtful than beneficial; and upon that subject I would take the liberty of stating that I think long holidays, even a single week at Christmas, have a bad effect on the students. They unhinge the mind, and break in upon the train of study. I am quite sure of this effect.

Such being the invonvenience, as stated by you, relating to the mode of electing the Lord Rector, how would you propose that that officer should be elected, bearing in mind

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

8 January 1827.

that it is desirable he should be an efficient member of the Court of Visitors?—I think that perhaps the best mode, and that which is least liable to objection, is the very mode in which this Commission has been appointed, a presentation by the Crown, or even any body unconnected with the University. If he were elected by the Senate, I am aware that it would be allowing a body to elect its own Visitor to superintend it. I think any other public body would be better trusted; the magistracy of the city, for instance, or any other body.

Would there be as much objection in your mind as there is now if the right of voting were confined to the senior students?—I thing the election by the senior students would be very little different from that of the boys; for the younger boys being led very much by their seniors, it would come to the same thing.

Would some part of the objection be removed if the Rector were to continue in office longer?—I think it would be a material improvement that; but a still greater one, which did not strike me at first, would be that he should be a gentleman resident near the city; for the late Rectors have been of no manner of use: they have come here to be installed, and then we have never heard more of them: therefore, so far as the duty of Rector is considered useful, ever since I have been connected with the University it has not been performed.

What holidays are given in the medical classes in this University?—There are some regular holidays; there are the holidays at Christmas, which, this session, continued for 10 days; Candlemas-day, and the last Friday of every month, after a certain time, are given as holidays; but, for my own part, I do not observe these. They are observed by some of the Professors, and not by others; there is nothing, I believe, imperative on the subject.

How many months does your course last?—Six months.

Is the fee of each student for attending your lectures three guineas?—Yes; and to encourage the disposition for studying Surgery, I receive only one guinea for the second year, and the third and fourth years are gratuitous; and I have found considerable benefit arising from that system.

Are there any small fees or perquisites paid to door-keepers, besides the fee of three guineas?—There is a fee paid to the door-keeper of half-a-crown.

To what purpose is that applied?—As a salary to the door-keeper.

How many does your class consist of?—This year it consists of 222.

Does that include junior students and students who are attending the second and third year?—It includes the whole.

Have you any farther suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—I was going to make a representation which was suggested by the question about the duration of the course. The course ought to commence on the 1st of November, and terminate on the last day of April. The sacrament in this city is on the first Sunday of November, and consequently the College does not meet till the Tuesday after the sacrament; there are holidays for religious purposes at that time, and the session does not begin till the Tuesday after the first Sunday of November. Then in April, there is the spring sacrament, which is sometimes on the second Sunday in April, and sometimes later; very few students remain after the spring sacrament, for this reason, that they would be detained from Wednesday until Tuesday, which are not teaching-days, without receiving any instruction; and as their finances are getting low, they go off. If anything could be done in the way of having the sacraments removed a little later, we could have a longer and more efficient session.

Would you propose to advance the autumnal sacrament?—No; if that remained exactly as it is, there would be only two or three days lost; and these are of less importance, as students do not come exactly the very first day. To those who have plenty of money, it is no object to remain a week without receiving instruction; but to a great proportion of the students a very small sum of money is of importance.

Are you satisfied with the number of classes required to prepare young men for receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Yes. I think that all we have in this University are essentially necessary; but what we are deficient in, and what is met with in Edinburgh, is a class of Medical Jurisprudence: but we are much more in want of clinical instruction. In Medicine and Surgery we can only give the principles, without any illustrations. Clinical Medicine and Surgery I conceive to be the most important branches of medical education that can be taught.

Do you consider Medical Jurisprudence of great importance?—It is certainly of very considerable importance too, with a view to the public appearance of medical men, when they are examined; it is of importance to the life, death, and character of the panel, which may sometimes depend on their judgment. The guilty may be acquitted, or the innocent convicted by an erroneous opinion.

Has a considerable addition been made lately to the number of classes required of those who are candidates for graduation in Medicine?—There has been no addition made lately, except that of Surgery, because Surgery was not taught separately before; and as soon as it was taught separately it was rendered necessary both for candidates for the medical and surgical degree.

You mean that there has been no addition within 10 or 20 years?—There has been no addition made in my recollection. I cannot speak positively in regard to Midwifery; whether, 20 or 30 years ago, it were requisite for a degree in Medicine. It is requisite now, and has, for 10 years at least, been required in this University.

Do you lecture on Military Surgery?—I do not lecture professedly upon that; but a very considerable part of my course is taken up with an account of wounds, and the mode

of treating them. I am directed, in my commission, to pay attention to the accidents and diseases incident to soldiers and seamen; and I do so. I do not enter regularly, every session, into the subject of Military Surgery; though, in particular sessions, I do give a general course of Military Surgery, incorporated into my general course.

Do you think it would be beneficial if there were a class of Military Surgery?—I am not aware of any particular advantage that would be derived from it if the Professor of Surgery did his duty; for Military Surgery is, or ought to be, taught by the Professor of Surgery, with the single exception of the construction of military hospitals, and the usual form of making up military returns, which is readily acquired after a young man enters the army.

Is the Theory of Medicine lectured upon here?—It has always been lectured upon. There is no separate Professor of the theory of Physic. When Dr. Hope was Professor of the Practice of Physic, he gave the Theory of Physic, which occupied perhaps two months; and the remaining four months were occupied with the Practice. He began with the one, and ended with the other.

To what extent do the lectures on the Theory of Physic now proceed?—Sometime after Dr. Freer's appointment he divided the course; he gave a six-months' course for the Practice of Physic and two days in the week, at a separate hour, he lectured on the Theory of Physic; and that continues to be the mode in which the class is taught.

Do you think that a sufficient number of lectures on the Theory of Medicine can be delivered in that brief space of time?—I think it would be of advantage to have a more extended course; it would be of advantage if there were a separate Professor to teach the Theory of Medicine. I believe one of the former questions put to me was, whether I had any suggestions to make as to any deficiencies in the number of classes. I said I had not. This may perhaps appear to be a contradiction, but I went upon the principle that the Theory of Medicine was actually taught. Yet I think it would be an improvement, if it were taught by a separate Professor.

Has an addition recently been made to the fees for graduation in Medicine?—I do not think any addition has been made lately.

Has there been no addition made in your time?—I do not think it.

Is no medical degree granted without fees being paid by the perosn who obtains it?—No medical degree is granted without payment of fees, and without personal examination, except a reception *ad eundem*.

Are your medical examinations in Latin or in English?—They were in Latin till within these four or five years; they are now all in English, with the exception of the formal examination before the Senate, which is still in Latin.

Is that a mere matter of form?—Yes.

Is it of such a description as to enable you to judge if the student understands Latin?—I should rather say it was not.

Is there any thesis written?—There is no thesis, unless the candidate please to give one.

In the great majority of instances does he write a thesis?—In very few instances.

When he does, is it in English or Latin?—Always in Latin. He writes a commentary on a case in Latin, which is read at a meeting of the Senate, and he writes a commentary upon an Aphorism of Hippocrates in Latin, which is also read; but there is no thesis sustained by him, unless he particularly desire it, in which case he is allowed to defend it.

Do you understand that the expense of taking a degree of Doctor of Medicine is much less in Glasgow than in Edinburgh?—I am totally unacquainted with the expense at Edinburgh; it must be more there, for the theses are invariably published; and, so far as the expense of publication goes, it must be additional.

Has any considerable number of students of late taken, first, the degree of Master of Surgery, and then the higher degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Some have taken the degree of Master of Surgery first, and afterwards that of Doctor of Medicine; but the generality take the degree of Doctor of Medicine first, and then that of Master of Surgery.

Then do the generality of students take both degrees, either in the one order or the other?—No; a great many take degrees in Surgery, who do not take them in Medicine, and many take them in Medicine, and not in Surgery; but the great proportion of those who take both take the medical degree first.

Has the proportion of those, who press for the medical degree, diminished since the institution of the degree of Master in Surgery?—On the contrary, I think it has increased: but that may be attributed to the increase of students generally. A greater proportion might be expected to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine, for many of the military practitioners, of late years, have been taking degrees; but I do not think that the institution of the surgical degree has lessened the number of medical degrees which are taken.

To what cause do you attribute the increase in the number of medical degrees?—In the first place, to fashion. It is more customary now to take medical degrees than formerly. Formerly a student did not take a medical degree, unless he meant to practise as a consulting physician; now he takes it as an honorary distinction. Another circumstance is the peace, which has thrown a number of older military practitioners into civil life; and these gentlemen wish to have degrees. The third circumstance is the encouragement which is given by the Director-General, and those at the head of the Medical Army and Navy Boards, to practitioners who have taken degrees.

You speak of the increase being generally over the country; are the Commissioners to

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

8 January 1827.

understand, that you think it is not peculiar to the College of Glasgow?—I think it is general over the country; there is no reason for assigning an increase in Glasgow, and not in Edinburgh. Upon the subject of the Army and Navy Departments, I do not know, if I may presume to solicit this Commission to take into consideration the claims which Glasgow has to be put on the same footing as Edinburgh and other places, in regard to the efficacy of its diplomas. I speak under correction, but I believe that a diploma from the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or in London, is considered as a necessary testimonial, to be possessed by a candidate for a situation in the army, and for promotion to the rank of surgeon. This gives an eminence to the Medical School in Edinburgh over that of Glasgow, and it gives the student a preference for continuing there rather than in Glasgow.

Do you mean to suggest, that the degree of Master in Surgery taken here should be made equivalent to a diploma taken from those bodies you have mentioned?—Yes.

Are any lectures upon Medicine given in this city by gentlemen who are not members of the University?—Yes, several.

Is there any considerable number?—Not so many just now as formerly; I cannot answer the question as to the exact number of these private teachers; there is one private teacher of Anatomy, one of Medicine, a private teacher in what is called the Andersonian Institution, and there is a private teacher of Materia Medica.

Are these lecturers countenanced, in any degree, by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons?—Yes, they are very much countenanced by them.

Are the lecturers members of that body?—They are all members of that body.

Are the students who have attended the lectures of these gentlemen entitled to the same privilege as that which is given to those who have attended the lectures of fellows of the College of Physicians, or the College of Surgeons, in Edinburgh?—Yes.

Are they received, by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as equivalent to the lectures of the members of either of the bodies mentioned?—The College of Surgeons receive testimonials from these gentlemen.

Does it appear to the members of the Medical Faculty in the University of Glasgow that the lectures given by these individuals, to whom allusion has now been made, interfere at all with the prosperity of the University?—Why, they cannot interfere with the prosperity of the University, if no undue advantages are given. So long as the power of licensing surgeons is possessed by the University, and so long as their licentiates have privileges equal to those possessed by the licentiates of the College of Surgeons and Faculty of Physicians here, they cannot do any injury. I am rather of opinion that private teaching is useful. I should be very sorry if private teaching were discontinued, or put down.

Do you mean that the emulation excited by the competition has a beneficial effect upon the cultivation of medical science?—Yes; and there is a greater facility of getting instruction. They can have instruction, from these different places, on the same subject, instead of receiving it from one.

Does it often happen, that persons attending the University also attend the lectures of the private teachers?—Yes.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Glasgow, Tuesday, January 9, 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Richard Millar, Esq., M.D., Lecturer upon Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Dr. R. Millar.

9 January 1827.

The Commissioners understand that your class embraces all the objects which are commonly included under the term Materia Medica?—Yes. Dietetics and Pharmacy; both Chemical Pharmacy and Galenical Pharmacy.

Is there any interference between the subjects of your class and those of Chemistry?—No. We try to keep clear of one another as much as we can; the preparations and uses of medicine must be explained, which I do shortly.

In the descriptions of the substances used in the Materia Medica, do you consider that there is any interference with the province of the Professor of Natural History?—No.

In your opinion, is it desirable that any preliminary course of study should be followed by those who have it in view to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—They should go though the routine of education.

Do you think it desirable that any preliminary course of literary and philosophical education, before commencing the study of Medicine, should be followed by those who intend to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Surely; all sciences are so much connected together, that it is very desirable every species of general information should be possessed by the student who begins to study Medicine; he should particularly have a knowledge of languages, as there are many works in different languages upon Medicine.

Have you attended to the regulations now in force, concerning the mode of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Yes; I have seen the curriculum for all candidates for degrees.

Do you observe any desideratum in these regulations?—There is perhaps a little too much importance attached to Anatomy, and too little to the other branches of Medicine.

Do you examine in your class at all?—I examine them, for about a month, upon what is called the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and I make them translate it; it contains a list of

University of Glagsow.

Dr. R. Millar.

9 January 1827.

all medicines and all preparations that we have an opportunity of inquiring into, in that branch of study; at the same time it impresses upon them the necessity of being acquainted with the Latin language.

Do you find that students are willing to undergo public examinations?—They are perfectly willing; it is a sort of recapitulation of the whole of the lectures. I put questions concerning what they have heard in the class in that way, and state to them, a second time, various circumstances regarding the power of different medicines.

In that way, have you an opportunity of correcting any misapprehension which might have occurred in regard to the subject of your lectures?—Yes.

Have you anything further to suggest, with regard to the education of students, required by the faculty of Medicine?—No, I have not.

Have you anything to suggest in regard to the constitution of the University generally, or in regard to the mode of electing its office-bearers?—A question has arisen concerning the mode of electing the Lord Rector. There are many opinions, and there has been considerable discussion upon that subject. I confess my own opinion is, that it should remain as it is. I do not know of any abuse that has been committed hitherto; on that ground, I think it would be advisable for matters to be allowed to remain as they are.

Has it, or has it not, been found, that for some time previous to the election, and afterwards, there is a good deal of insubordination and inattention on the part of the students, and that their minds are in consequence disturbed and turned from their studies?—I consider the advantages to overbalance that inconvenience.

What advantages, do you conceive, exist on the other side?—I think we have very few popular institutions in Scotland, and I think boys or young persons having a right to exercise their opinions, and vote in public, is a matter of some importance.

Supposing the right of election to continue as it now is, would you recommend that there should be any limitation as to the person to be chosen, by requiring, for instance, that he should reside within a reasonable accessible distance from Glasgow?—I should say, that there is hardly much necessity for that. I believe, that having a Rector of the College is very much a matter of form, more than anything else. I have heard Rectors say so; I have heard Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, say so.

Do you think the duty of Visitor can be satisfactorily performed without his personal presence?—I think the Visitors ought to be resident.

The Ordinary Visitors of the College being persons on whom, by the Charters and by the Acts of Visitation, very important duties are thrown, which duties also are found, by Declarator of the Court of Session, to have actually devolved upon them, and they consisting of the Lord Rector, who is rarely within call—the Minister of Glasgow, who is the Principal, and the Dean of Faculty, who is chosen by the Faculty—does it not appear to you that that system of visitation is reduced to a mere farce, unless on very rare occasions, when the Rector is brought down, and his attention is forcibly called to the affairs of the College?—I am so little acquainted with the College affairs, I do not consider myself qualified to speak upon that point.

Taking into view the functions which the Rector has to perform, does it occur to you that boys of 10, 11, and 12 years of age, are capable of exercising a sound judgment upon such a subject?—I apprehend, certainly, that they are hardly qualified to give a sound judgment upon any subject; but still they are likely to be led by older students; and I recur to the old argument, that hitherto no abuse has taken place from the exercise of the privilege.

Are you one of the Examinators of the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Physic?—I have nothing of that sort to do; I have no privileges of any description.

Admitting that the popular mode of election is in itself advantageous, do you not think there could be the means found of ensuring an election, sufficiently popular and independent, in this University, by conferring certain rights on graduates and senior students, without calling in the counsel of boys, so young as almost to be children?—I should doubt if you would not destroy the independence of the meeting; if their elective franchise were taken away, they would be under the thumb of the Professors, and it would be virtually throwing the election into the hands of the Professors.

Do you consider that the security of the independence of the election of Lord Rector consists in the right of voting, exercised by junior students, whose ages, the Commissioners are informed, vary from 10 to 14 years of age?—I should rather apprehend, that if any change were made in the elective franchise, it should be limited to a change in the time; at the same time, I would vest it in the young men. Most of these senior students are persons who are looking up for patronage, and are looking to private tuition, and of course the patronage many times comes through the hands of the Professors.

Do you conceive that at present, in practice, the senior students have more influence than the junior students, and that, in fact, the opinions of the younger students are influenced by those who are of a more advanced age?—Certainly.

Does it consist with your knowledge, as the Commissioners have lately been informed, that upon the occasion of the election of Lord Rector, hand-bills are placed all over the town—that meetings of the students have taken place in different parts of the town, and sometimes in the College Gardens, where they have been harangued by the senior students; and that occasionally those meetings are tumultuous and noisy?—I have heard of such harangues and such meetings; how far they have been tumultuous I do not know.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

University of Glasgow.

The Very Reverend Dr. *Duncan Macfarlane*, Principal of the University of Glasgow, called in and further examined.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 January 1827.

Do you not understand, that under the Act of Visitation, in 1727, a distinct account was expected to be kept of mortifications for bursaries?—Yes.

Is there any separate record kept of them?—There are separate records, in which those foundations are entered. A distinct account is kept of all the receipts and payments for bursaries; they are not mixed with the ordinary College accounts, except those which, by their foundation, are chargeable on the College funds, such as those of King William and King James.

Can you explain how it occurred, that this Act of Visitation of 1727 came to be arranged under different heads?—I do not precisely know; I believe that most of the Acts of the former Visitations were so arranged, that merely matters referring to this University, and which were afterwards to be observed, were taken down, and not the formality of all the *res gestæ* of the Visitation.

In the transcript of the Declarators, 1771 and 1772, the clerk has inserted the words "*Ministers* of the town of Glasgow," instead of what is understood to be in the original, or in the principal extract, "*Minister*," in the singular number; do you know how that was occasioned?—It must have been by accident or mistake.

Is it your understanding, that it should be the "*Minister* of Glasgow," and not "*Ministers*," in the plural?—That is the language of the Declarator, as far as ever I have heard and understood it to be acted on; it must be mere accident which occasioned the error. I do not see, that for a long time previously to 1771, the Minister of Glasgow acted as Visitor; but from that time he did so regularly.

Are there any suggestions you have to make, upon the subject of any of the classes of this University, as to their efficiency, as to the state of discipline, subordination, and order of the students of the said classes; or as to any other matter in which you think the interference of this Commission might be salutary?—It would be a very great improvement to the University, if some provision were made to compel the retirement of gentlemen who have become unable to discharge their duty, from extreme old age, or from being in a state approaching to imbecility.

Is it the facility of affording a pecuniary provision, for persons whom it might be desirable to withdraw from the discharge of public duties, to which you advert?—In part it is; but I should also wish that the Faculty or Senate had a more distinct and direct power of insisting on the retirement of an individual, in those circumstances than I conceive them to have at present.

Is there any particular class in this University, to which that remark would apply, more than any other?—I think there are two classes to which it applies at present.

Which are they?—The classes of Practical Medicine and of Mathematics.

Do you conceive that in those classes, from the age of the Professors, and from their infirmities, they are not competent to teach as well as they have been formerly; and that the consequences of this are, insubordination on the one hand, and the want of proper instruction on the other?—In the class of Practical Medicine the Professor is, from his age, incapable of teaching; this is the second session in which he has been allowed to employ another person to lecture for him. But the temporary intervention of an individual reading his lectures is not found to be effectual for the instruction of pupils: the consequence is, the class is attended only by those who are compelled to attend it, as part of their medical curriculum.

With respect to the Professor of Mathematics, what observations have you to offer with a few to the same point?—There seems to be about the Professor of Mathematics a total want of the power of exerting authority in his class, or of enforcing discipline among his students; the Faculty have been repeatedly obliged to interfere since I have been Principal.

Does he teach his class himself?—He does.

Is there anything upon record in the Faculty on this subject?—I think there is; but as I was absent last spring, I think last February, when there was a question as to a breach of discipline in the mathematical class before the Faculty, I cannot speak to it from my personal observation. I do not know if it was recorded, as matters that are not deeply relative to discipline seldom are put on record.

Do you conceive the Faculty have no power to compel the retirement of any such Professor; and if they had the power, are there the means of affording him proper and adequate provision upon his retirement?—I doubt of their having the power, except in the case of gross malversation. They have very inadequate means of providing for a Professor, in the event of his retiring. Probably the Commissioners have observed the situation in which we stand, in regard to the former Professor of Natural Philosophy, Dr. Brown, who held the Chair for four or five years without doing any duty; at last the Faculty insisted on his retiring, and he did retire on an annnity, which is still a burden upon our funds. It is an annuity very inadequate to the emoluments of the class, and in other circumstances an individual would not have accepted it, if he had been capable of doing any portion of the duty.

Is that annuity payable out of the emoluments of the existing Professor of Natural Philosophy, or is it a burden on the Faculty?—It is paid out of the surplus revenue.

Are there the means, in the surplus revenue, to provide for the retirement of these two gentlemen whom you have mentioned?—I think not. I think the average saving, for two or three years past, has not exceeded £500, which would be very inadequate as a compensation for the emoluments of teaching their classes.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 January 1827.

Supposing £500 a year to be inadequate for two gentlemen, in case of their retirement, might not some addition, to be given by their assistant or successor, be made to that sum?—I think an arrangement of that kind would be injurious to the University; it would not give us such an ample choice of well-qualified individuals as candidates for the several Chairs.

It often happens, that when a Professor feels himself desirous of withdrawing, an assistant or successor is appointed; and, without any provision from the funds of the Faculty, an arrangement is made, by which the Chair is filled during that gentleman's lifetime, and his Chair is filled after his death, as a matter of course, by the person appointed to be his assistant and successor; is there not an instance of this, at this moment, in this University, where an eminent Professor, the Professor of Logic, has done so, and where a gentleman who promises to be extremely eminent supplies his place?—Certainly such a thing has been done, and with good effect; at the same time, we do this only in extreme cases, where the Professor is so old that the reversion cannot be at a great distance. But we consider the general rule to be, that such appointments are very dangerous.

Was it not in that way Mr. Jardine came into the Logic Chair himself in this University?—It was; he was the first instance of a Professor coming-in in that way.

Do you not consider the cases, to which you have referred, to be something like extreme cases?—One of these Chairs is not in the gift of the College, but in that of the Crown; I allude to Dr. Freer's. We cannot interfere with that Chair.

Is Dr. Freer a very old man?—He is 81 or 82 years of age.

Is Professor Millar a very old man?—He is advanced in life, but not very old; he is from 60 to 70 years of age, I think.

Is he in a good state of health?—Yes.

Have you anything to suggest with regard to a method for providing the means for the retirement of these Professors?—No; I have not.

In consequence of the age of Dr. Freer is there not a deficiency, at present, in the teaching of the two branches of Medicine, both the Theory and Practice?—Certainly, there is.

Is not that felt peculiarly in the examination of candidates for degrees?—Yes, I believe it is. Dr. Freer seemed to excel in examination, so long as he was able to do it with any degree of energy; latterly, he has become less able.

Would you mention how many of the Professors at this moment do examine for degrees in Medicine?—I believe only Dr. Jeffray and Dr. Freer, with the aid of his assistant.

Does Mr. Burns assist in these examinations?—For degrees in Surgery, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Towers, and Dr. Hooker, are allowed to examine, and Mr. Burns also, though I believe he has always declined examining.

Is it understood that the Professor of Botany must be a medical man?—Dr. Hooker is not a medical man. Among the different improvements thought of, there was one which we had some intention of trying, but for the prospect of this visitation taking place. It appears to the greater number of us, that, though not by express statute, yet from the very nature of the office, the situation of Lord Rector can be held only by an individual having his ordinary residence in Scotland; we have had it in contemplation to try that question, but we conceived it more respectful to the Commission to delay mooting it, until after they had an opportunity of inquiring into the state of the University.

Do you consider that all the material regulations included in the volume No. 65, entitled *Statuta et Prescripta*, were transmitted to the Commission?—I understood so.

The laws read before the examination on the Black-Stone, included in this volume, are in various articles partially deleted; are those laws not understood to be in force?—They are not read, for we consider them not material to our discipline.

There are one or two laws in this volume relating to vacations and holidays; will you have the goodness to mention what is the number of holidays that are regularly given here?—Christmas-day, the last day of the old-year, the first day of the new-year, by the sanction and regulation of the Faculty; there are also four Fridays, one in each of the spring months, given as holidays, at the request of the Stent-masters, in the Natural Philosophy class; the 2d of February, also, has always been given as a holiday, at the request of the scholars of the Grammar-School. For the last two years few classes have met during the interval between Christmas and the new-year; we have found any regulation on that subject very difficult indeed to enforce.

There is another law mentioned in this volume relating to the *honoraria* dues or fe s to Professors, in which it is stated, that when a student shall apply for free admission into a class, he must undergo an examination as to his capacity and his progress in literature; do you not think it would be a good regulation that all students, before entering the first class in the College, should be examined with regard to their state of preparation?—No, I rather think not; there are many students, as I believe I said before, who are apparently unqualified at the commencement, but by application turn out very well before the end of the session.

Are those laws which are not read, laws which, from their extreme antiquity and utter inapplicability to the present state of society would be quite useless?—Some are, and some of them are scarcely serious enough to be read publicly; for instance, that they are not to play at cards, dice, or billiards; that they are not to carry sticks; that they are not to keep hunting-dogs, nor to go a-sporting on any occasion whatever; and that they are not to keep unbecoming company. We think they should find these things out for themselves.

Does it appear to be one of the regulations that they are not to attend public dances or theatres?—No inquiry is made whether they do so or not.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 January 1827.

What is the meaning of the term the Stent-master?—These are four students in the Natural Philosophy class, who are elected by their fellow-students, and determine the fees to be paid by each on his graduation in Arts.

Is that the only function they have to perform?—It is all they have to do; they were formerly called *taxatores*.

Is the description of these Stent-masters, given in the return to the 8th question under the title of degree of A.M., all that can be stated on the subject?—Yes; each nation elects its own; and if there is a gratuitous student in the class, he must act as clerk to the Stent-master.

Is it only from the Natural Philosophy class that these persons are chosen?—Yes, only in that class.

Does the Return of the fees payable by students attending the classes, to the Professors, comprise all the fees that are received by the Professors?—Yes; all the fees paid by the students attending, and all the fees paid by graduates, are described in the Return.

There is no distinction, upon the face of this document, between the fees received from private students and the fees received from public students, with the exception of those in the Greek class: is there no other private class but that?—There are some private classes; there is the Greek and Humanity private class; the Philosophy Professors, strictly speaking, have no private class; there are fees paid when any gentleman gives separate lectures, which are attended by individuals not regular students in the University—they of course pay for their attendance; but that has now become of less frequent occurrence.

Supposing there should be any description of students who are called private students, who pay more than is therein set down, was it ever intended that they should be included in that list?—I did not know of any such.

Are the three guineas, paid in the Philosophy class, the fees for public students?—Yes.

Is there any other fee in the Natural Philosophy class, which is paid by the public student, except what is marked there?—None that I know of; I was not aware that there were any students who paid in addition to the three guineas, except those who, not being public students, attended merely the experiments.

As far as you are aware, is this a complete account of all the class-fees received by the Professors?—I certainly conceive it to be so.

Are the Exchequer precepts, mentioned in the returns of salaries, those which are paid under Queen Anne's donation?—No, I can explain that. Queen Anne's donation is chiefly an appropriation of King William's; there were £230 appropriated by Queen Anne in 1713. I guessed that I might be asked this question, and I have the evidence here. When Professorships, from the year 1700 down 1760, were renewed or erected, many of them had grants from the Scottish Exchequer of so much salary, and that is paid in the form of Exchequer precepts; the last is £50 to the Professor of Astronomy; there was £30 to the Professor of Anatomy, which formed his sole salary down to 1784. Queen Anne's bounty is £230; King William gave £300, of which £70 were to be appropriated in a particular way, and £230 for temporary purposes, which Queen Anne afterwards appropriated permanently.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

James Jeffray, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Jeffray.

Have you been for some years Professor of Anatomy in this University?—Yes; I was appointed in the spring of 1790.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the answers which have been given by the University to the queries that were sent by this Commission; and do you concur in these answers?—I heard them read, and concur in them.

Have you any suggestions to make, either upon the general course of study adopted in this University in any of the faculties, or upon the constitution of the University, with reference to its different office-holders, and the election of any of those office-holders, or upon the discipline and general state of the University?—I have not a very great deal to say on these points. With regard to my own department, to which I have paid most attention, there have been very great changes since I became a member of the University. The medical Professors then were few, and they had a great deal too much to do. My predecessor was Professor of Botany, and also of Anatomy. In summer he taught Botany, and in winter he taught Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, and all at the same hour, besides having a separate class for Medicine; the consequence of which was, that there was so little time for each of the sets of lectures that the course in any could not be long. The senate of the University, sensible of this, instituted a lectureship on Midwifery immediately before my appointment. For a long time previous to that there had been a lecturer on Chemistry, who gave lectures upon Materia Medica also, at a separate hour, or when students offered. It struck me, therefore, that it would be of great advantage to the Medical School, were my Chair to be still farther divided; and the matter having been laid before and approved of by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the Chancellor, of the University, an application was made to Government, and the lectureships on Midwifery and Chemistry were erected into Professorships, and a Professor of Surgery and another of Botany were instituted; and the whole four were endowed by the Crown in the year 1818.

Do you consider these separations to be a very great improvement?—Taking the number of students as the criterion, I would say no; for in the year 1815, the number of my

students was 352, whereas this year, 1827, the number is only 240; and when the state of the country, and that it is a time of peace, are considered, that is a large class still. Yet, considering that each Professor can give the whole of his attention to the business of his particular class, I look on our medical school now as fairly established, and that the benefits of the new arrangement to the student are great.

You employ your time in teaching the single and important science of Anatomy?—Yes; for some years I found it necessary to separate Surgery from Anatomy, and to give it at another hour. I lectured on Anatomy from two to three: the students sat, and I began to lecture another hour on Surgery.

You did not, at that time, sacrifice any of your Anatomy course to the Surgery department?—No, the Anatomy expanded every year, and now it fills up all the session. The plan of the course is—1st, the Demonstration of the Bones; 2d, of the Muscles; 3d, of the Heart and Blood-Vessels; 4th, of the Absorbents; 5th, of the Brain and Nerves; 6th, of the Viscera; 7th, of the Skin, &c.; 8th, the Physiology; 9th, the Pathology; which two last are frequently intermixed with the others, as circumstances direct, and at times render necessary.

Do you lecture for five days in the week, and for six months?—Yes; but of late I have found that it would be of great advantage to the students were I to see, from time to time, what proficiency they were making; I therefore meet with them on Saturdays, and we have an examination. I frequently attempted to introduce examinations into my class, and I found that they were always averse to answer.

Is that examination in your class voluntary?—Yes.

Did you find difficulty in doing it in the ordinary mode owing to unwillingness?—They did not like to be laughed at when they made foolish answers.

Were these students generally of an advanced age?—They are of all ages; many of them young.

What is the general age of students attending your class?—Perhaps from 16 to 30; a few are older, a very few younger.

Do you not consider yours to be the oldest class in the College?—Some of my students have been many years in the army and navy.

Was it chiefly among those older students you found this unwillingness to be examined?—So long as I attempted to examine publicly in the class I found that a few only were willing to answer. This year I have set apart the Saturdays for examining such as choose to attend; and regularly call a catalogue of their names, having promised that I will give a separate testimonial to such as attend. Nearly half the class attend, and the readiness and accuracy with which some, even of the young ones, answer has surprised me. But I could not think it decorous to examine, among young students, men who have grown almost grey in service; therefore, though they attend, I do not examine them. In general the students are becoming anxious to be examined. The examination gives me an opportunity of mentioning things overlooked in the lecture, and explaining other things which I find have been misunderstood.

Do you not think, if the practice of examination were to become general, the repugnance would be soon overcome?—I think it will soon be overcome.

Whenever a new theory is published, which makes any impression on the public mind, do you consider it to be your duty to examine it, and state your assent or dissent from it?—Yes; I do not always state my assent or dissent.

Has that mode added a good deal to the labours of your course?—Yes; it comes to be a task of no small labour to read up to the discoveries of the day. I am cautious in giving opinions with regard to many of them; I state them as fully as I can, and leave it to the students to form an opinion for themselves.

Do you find it necessary to lecture at greater length on Physiology, as there is no separate Chair for the Theory of Medicine in this University?—Yes; at the same time, I would consider it my duty to go fully into that department at all times.

Do you think it desirable that the teaching of the theory should be separated from the Practice of Medicine?—That is a comprehensive question, and cannot be fully answered till it be distinctly understood what the Theory of Medicine actually is. It usually is made to consist of two parts, viz. Physiology and Pathology. The first treats of the functions or actions of the different parts of the body in health; the second, of the changes in appearance and action produced by disease. Anatomy treats of the first, and even of the second. The Practice of Medicine is intimately concerned in the second. Without Physiology, Anatomy would be a dry and uninteresting, and rather disgusting study. Physiology calls back the attention of the student to things that may perhaps have been carelessly seen, and soon convinces him, that without Anatomy he can neither judge nor understand. As for Pathology, the appearances and functions of the parts in health are so frequently illustrated by the changes produced by disease, and *vice versâ*, that Morbid Anatomy comes forward in every part of the course: on the other hand, the Professors of Medicine and Surgery must often refer to Anatomy and Physiology as their groundwork. But without Pathology, what are they to do with the symptoms of disease? It is to the changes in the appearances and action of the diseased parts, whether external or internal, that they must, in the first place, turn their attention; and it is by these they must be directed in their endeavours to effect a cure. To say that they shall not be at liberty to treat either of the physiology or pathology of any part affected with disease, but that the one should confine himself to the shewing how this or that operation should be performed, and the other to the directing what medicines should be given, would be to cut them off from all that is intellectual in their course of practical instruction. It may

University of Glasgow.

Professor Jeffray.

9 January 1827.

be said, that notwithstanding that, a separate course of Physiology and Pathology may be very useful; to which it may be added, that such a course is given in Edinburgh, where also there is a Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, and another of Military Surgery; and that on the continent they have three or four Professors for one we have here. It should, however, be remembered, that much of the time of the student is wasted, and his patience is exhausted, by moving from one place to another, and in listening to repetitions and spun-out dissertations; and it should not be forgotten, that, in this country at least, the number of classes in the curriculum should not be wantonly increased, for the students can ill bear the expense. Were I to judge from my own experience, I would say, that I have never found the impression made, either on the student or myself, to be so strong, or the whole to be so fully understood, as when the Physiology was made immediately to follow, while the Anatomy was, as it were, yet before them; and then the Pathology came naturally in to illustrate and be illustrated by both.

With regard to Medical Jurisprudence, however useful a separate class for it may be in Edinburgh, where so many young men are engaged in the study of the Law, and attend no other medical class, such a class is altogether uncalled for here. Every medical man knows that the subject cannot furnish matter for a six-months' course, unless the Professor, after he has stated all that is necessary to be said, turn to the Sepulchreta and Thesauri, and read to his students cases which they could as well read at home. The business naturally divides itself into three distinct branches, viz. Injuries, which should be taken up by the Professor of Surgery; Poisons, which should be treated of by the Professor of Surgery; and Child Murder naturally falls to the Professor of Midwifery. As for a separate Professorship of Surgery, under the name of Military Surgery, perhaps it will be time enough to think of that here, when it is found that the Professor of Surgery neglects to treat of the accidents and diseases more especially incident to military men, or that a soldier is not a man. Nevertheless, a full and minute set of lectures on Physiology and Pathology, with whatever else is usually comprehended under the Theory or Institutes of Physic, would be very useful.

Is there any particular order in which you would wish the medical classes to be attended by students?—Yes; I see that they frequently get completely confounded by beginning their business at the wrong end. I advise them to begin with Anatomy and Chemistry; for Anatomy leads on to Surgery, and to the Theory of Medicine; and Chemistry again leads to *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and to the Practice of Medicine.

In point of fact, is the selection of the classes, and the particular order in which they are attended, left very much to the discretion of the student himself?—Yes; but they generally apply to the Professors, and ask their advice. It would be advisable, however, to have the order of the curriculum fixed.

Is that course, which you have recommended, one which is not usually adopted by them at present?—They sometimes take another; some of them, without consulting us, think it quite necessary to go immediately to Surgery, or the Infirmary, and sometimes even to Medicine. Now, these are branches that suppose a knowledge of Anatomy beforehand, and a knowledge of Chemistry.

Do you think there are at present a sufficient number of Examinators for the candidates for degrees?—Yes, for we have all the medical Professors.

Do the Professors of Chemistry and Botany examine the candidates for medical degrees?—There never have been any examinations on Botany; the Professor may attend. The Professor of Chemistry attends, and examines on Chemistry and other subjects.

Does the Professor of Midwifery examine?—Most regularly. The Professor of Surgery generally attends when surgeons are to be examined.

Are they entitled to attend by the regulations, or is it only by particular invitation they do so?—They are not entitled by their patents; but a regulation was made, whereby they are invited and entitled to examine.

Does the lecturer upon Materia Medica examine?—No. I may state that the examination lies with the Principal, or any person he may appoint; he may bring up people from the town. If the Commissioners look into the Bull of Erection by the Pope, they will see that there is a very particular direction regarding examinations. All the medical Professors never examine. Dr. Millar is the lecturer on Materia Medica, not a Professor; he is appointed by the College. All the medical Professors are appointed by the Crown. I see no reason why Dr. Millar should not be invited to examine. It is now a business of great extent: we sat last winter upwards of 30 nights, generally from 7 till 9, examining each night three, seldom four candidates. We do not separate into committees, but all that can attend, each examining in his turn.

Have you any satisfactory arrangement made in this University for teaching Clinical Medicine?—No; that is one branch we desiderate very much. There can be no clinical lectures delivered, except the lecturer be at the same time a physician in the infirmary. The managers of the infirmary are very willing and anxious to have the assistance of the medical Professors of the University; but there is a great opposition by the incorporation of physicians and surgeons in town, with respect to clinical lectures by a Professor of the University. They say the clinical lecturer will select the best cases, and nothing but trifling cases will be left to the ordinary physician. But the real reason, and they do not conceal it, is, that they wish that the tickets they give to those who attend their clinical lectures, as well as the tickets of those of their body, who give lectures on the different branches of medicine in the town, should be received by the University, and made part of the curriculum of candidates for University medical degrees, and that preparatory to another medical school they propose setting up; for which end they, now only a corporate body, are applying to be made a Royal college.

Are the students of Medicine in the habit of attending the daily visits of the physicians and surgeons in the hospital of the city?—Yes.

Is there only one infirmary?—Only one. From £400 to £500 is got annually for tickets from the students who attend the infirmary; and that goes to the expenses of the house, and makes a considerable item in the annual income. There is one little circumstance I would beg leave to mention, which is the very bad effect of what is called the Apothecaries' Act. I believe, at first, the wish of the apothecaries was only that they might have a power to examine the drugs that were used by different practitioners throughout the country; but, under colour of that, they have now begun to exercise a power over the whole medical people in England. In great towns, the character and practice of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, are kept distinct; but in country places that is impossible; every man is a general medical practitioner; he practises Surgery and likewise Physic, as is done in this town; and many make up their own medicines. When this is the case, it gives the apothecaries in London a hold of them, and they say, "You must come before us, and get a licence." The consequence of which is, that they have now the power of calling before them all the surgeons and apothecaries throughout England and Wales, and likewise all the physicians who give medicines. The consequence of that is, they grow enormously rich, and they challenge every Scotch medical man that goes up: they say, "You must come and be examined by us, and pay us down the fee." We think that exceedingly hard, especially from the course of education pursued at our medical schools, and the course of education these medical men go through. I believe that the apprentices are bound five years in England; after that, they go to London, and in eight months they may go through all the courses that are necessary to entitle them to be candidates for a diploma. That is very different from what is done in this country.

Do you know the amount of fees they make Scotchmen pay when they apply for a licence?—No, I do not.

Are there any suggestions you would wish to make to the Commissioners upon the more general matters referred to them for inquiry, as to the constitution of the University, for instance?—No; from all I have seen, really everything goes on well, and works efficiently; I do not see that there can be any material change. We have a good deal of trouble, no doubt, and we are subjected to some obloquy and derision respecting the election of our Lord Rector; but the tumult subsides in a short while.

Do you think there is any advantage in the present system of electing the Lord Rector?—I see none; it puts it into the power of a few people, and these sometimes not in the College, to shew their popular principles; but the confusion is soon over.

Does it produce inattention and insubordination, and distract the minds of the students while it lasts?—Yes; and I have known the turbulent spirit there engendered have a serious effect on conduct through life.

Do you think it is any security for the efficiency and independence of the Lord Rector, that boys, from 10 to 13 and 14 years of age, should, in point of fact, form, as it is understood they do, the half of his constituents?—I think not. There are a number of older students who generally set the business a-going; and among these, I am sorry to say, are usually some of our Bursars from the north of England, generally Unitarians. Few of my students ever trouble their heads about it. I now never give myself the trouble of mentioning the matter to them; I let them make up their own minds.

Has it generally happened that gentlemen of celebrity, but living at a great distance, and coming here, perhaps, merely for the form of inauguration, have been appointed by the students to the office of Lord Rector?—Yes, it has frequently so happened; and generally, after inauguration, we have seen no more of them. Mr. Burke came from London, but we saw him no more. The last two Lord Rectors we have had have been Mr. Brougham and Mr. Campbell, who both reside in England. Mr. Brougham came one year, and was installed; but he did not come the next, so that, by his not coming to be installed that year we had no Lord Rector. Whether we shall see Mr. Campbell, who, though chosen, has not yet been inaugurated, is doubtful. The object now seems to be to make a display of themselves; as for remaining near us and performing regularly the duties of the office, that seems not to be judged any way necessary. Yet the Lord Rector is one of our Visitors—he is the President of our Court of Discipline, &c., and should be able to come to us often, and without much inconvenience. At present we must take, as the whim strikes, or is made to strike the boys, the idol of the day, though he may be in Japan, though the principles of our constitution, it is thought, would be, and are violated.

Do you think, with such a system, which enables persons to be elected who may or may not come here, that the Lord Rector exercises a sufficient control as a Visitor of the University?—I think he cannot.

Do you think it desirable that any such control should be exercised by the Lord Rector as is required by the statutes of the University?—I think so.

Have you any remark to make with regard to the discipline of the College?—No, none. There is very little need for discipline, but it would be right to have the powers defined, and perhaps enlarged. The students, in general, behave extremely well; we have very little quarrelling, and seldom any fighting; there used to be a good deal of misunderstanding when the Irish students were numerous.

Has the number of Irish students diminished very much?—I think I had 99 one year; I have about 34 this year.

To what do you attribute that diminution of students from Ireland?—I should think that the medical students have diminished in some respect, because more go now to Dublin and

University of Glasgow.

Professor Jeffray.

9 January 1827.

Paris, &c., where they get the subjects much easier than we are able to procure them here. But as there is a diminution of those who come to the other classes, probably it is from the pressure of the times that fewer people in Ireland can afford to send their children to a College. The academy at Belfast has also lessened our numbers.

Have you access to know what is the average expense of maintaining a student of Medicine while attending this University?—No, I cannot tell.

Have you any observation to offer respecting the course of study in the faculty of Arts? No; there was a proposal lately made that there should be some attention paid to religious instruction in the course; for instance, that they should be examined on the evidences of Christianity; but, after consideration, it was thought we had better not make any regulation regarding it, at least for the present.

What were the governing motives of that decision?—It was thought by some that as the evidences of Christianity form no part of the curriculum of arts, it would be rather too hard to make them a part of the examination. It was said by others that, as there was diversity of opinion respecting some of the evidences, an examination might lead to unprofitable and unpleasant discussion. To obviate that, it was proposed to examine on knowledge, not belief. It was noticed that still another year should first be added to the curriculum. At last it was agreed to leave the point, as one deserving future and deliberate consideration.

Do you think students of Medicine, particularly those who are candidates for medical degrees, should be required to give any more satisfactory proof than they produce at present, of their acquaintance with literary and philosophical subjects?—I think the education of a physician cannot be too ample; but I see no reason why a surgeon should spend six or eight of the best years of his life in learning Greek and Latin, which may be of very little use to him afterwards.

If the question were limited to candidates for medical degrees, what answer would you make?—I would say that the student should at least have gone through a complete course of previous education, and have obtained the degree of Master of Arts.

Would you make attendance upon any of the literary and philosophical classes imperative before entering upon the study of Medicine?—Yes, if that were to be the case all over the country, and in every University; but if such is to be the rule here only, we may as well at once shut up our class doors. Our present practice, imperfect as it is, though better than in some other places, is, that students, while attending the Philosophy or even the Language classes, attend some one or other of the preparatory medical classes. But to say that the student shall have attended one or all of the Philosophy classes before he can be admitted into any of the medical classes would do little good—often much harm.

Would regulations of that sort much diminish the number of applicants for medical degrees, and tend to throw the practice into the hands of practitioners of a low description?—I think it would both diminish the number of applicants for medical degrees, and throw the practice more into the hands of the surgeons, who now are in general well-educated men. As for the practice that would go thereby into the hands of practitioners of a low description, it is seldom worth looking after, and the prudent surgeon would rather like to see it go by.

Keeping in view those consequences, do you still give your opinion in favour of that previous education for the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—I think that if the curriculum were the same throughout all the Universities, I would have no objection to the risk that a great part of the practice might go into the hands of the surgeons.

Do you think that the advantages to be derived from a finished education being required of every Doctor of Medicine would be so great as more than to compensate the evil that might arise from a possible diminution of the number?—Yes, to the public I think they would; and I beg leave to give in the late regulations respecting degrees in Medicine and Surgery, adopted in this University, and a copy of the previous regulations on the same subject.—[*The Witness produced the Regulations, both of which are printed in the Appendix to the Returns*, pp. 58-59.]

Is it to be understood that these last regulations are fully satisfactory to you individually?—No, they are not; for I think they have, injuriously to the student and to the public, curtailed the attendance upon some classes, which the Navy and Army Boards, no incompetent judges, have increased. We have made two years' attendance upon Anatomy, for instance, all that is necessary; they require eighteen months, which is three of our sessions. They require twelve months, or two sessions, at Medicine; we have reduced ours to one. They require two courses, or twelve months of Dissections; we require none, &c. &c.

Did you express any difference of opinion when these regulations were made?—I did; but I yielded to the majority.

Did that difference advert to any other matter than that which you have stated, as to the length of the courses?—No.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Lockhart Muirhead, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Muirhead.

9 January 1827.

How long have you been Professor of Natural History in this University?—Since the year 1807.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Queries that were sent to the College by the Commissioners?—I have; and I gave answers to some of them, which I think are printed in the Appendix.

Did you see the whole of the Queries?—There were about 80 of them, and I saw all those.

Did you see all the Answers that were given?—Not all of them. I gave in the Answers, in my own department, for the Library and the Natural History class.

The Commissioners will be glad to hear anything you have to offer to them, by which you think the interests of the University may be promoted, either with reference to your own class, or to any others in the College?—With respect to my own class, it occurs to me, that if the specimens in the Hunterian Museum could be increased it would be much for the benefit of the class, both in the zoological and mineralogical departments.

Is there any fund, belonging to the College, for the increase of those specimens?—I believe there is. The Hunterian Fund, which is the money left by Dr. Hunter; the residue, after building the Museum; and the admission-money of one shilling from every visitor, form the only fund which is allotted to that specific purpose.

Do you think that fund is insufficient?—I think it is inadequate, for little is done with it, or can be done with it. I would submit to the consideration of the Commissioners, if it might not be made part of the medical curriculum, Natural History being more connected, even than Botany, with the medical classes. My course continues six months at present.

Have you any further observations to make, in relation to your class?—Mr. Jameson, at Edinburgh, told me he got an allowance of specimens from discoveries that were made under the auspices of Government, who spared some to send to Edinburgh. If we could be included in that bounty, and receive additional specimens, it would be an advantage. Nothing else occurs to me with respect to my own class.

How many students have you attending your class?—This year there are 50; but they vary very much. I had once 199, and once only 36; but they are mostly gratuitous.

Are most of them gratuitous?—They are all gratuitous this year. They said they were very poor, and I could not insist upon their paying fees; so that the salary is by no means adequate to the situation.

Was there not, at the time of your appointment, a law-suit between you and the Faculty?—There was.

What was the deliverance of the Court of Session in that law-suit?—They found, that I was not a member of Faculty, but of Senate only; but I was not precluded from any interest in the University funds.

What do you understand the words, "interest in the University funds," to imply?—If any of my colleagues received augmentation, I was entitled to receive my share. Many of them say, the University has no fund—that all the funds belong to the College, which is a corporation within the University; and a good deal of misconception has been created by the ambiguity of the terms College and University—College being a Scotticism for University, and the two words being bandied about in our old records.

Do you conceive that the Declarator of the Court of Session went to entitle you to an augmentation from the funds of what the faculty understand to be the College?—Not according to what the Judges understood; they seemed to think there were University funds as well as College funds; and I was precluded from the College funds, but not from those of the University; that is my interpretation of their finding.

In point of fact, are there no University funds?—The Archbishop's lease was left to the University; the College is never mentioned in it. It seems doubtful, if there can be such a thing as a legal corporation within a corporation—a College incorporated in the University, and yet independent of it in regard to the fund. The decision hinged upon that very much.

In what year did that decision take place?—In 1809.

Does your class belong to the faculty of Arts or Medicine, as you conceive?—Either the one or the other.

Has it ever been decided to which it belongs?—No; it never was thought a question of much importance, and I believe it has never been decided; it is very much connected with the medical department.

Are there any observations you would wish to make to the Commissioners upon the subject of the constitution of the University generally?—I would wish that its constitution were simplified and defined, if it could be done without much trouble, or any new Acts of Parliament; for there is a great deal of confusion and perplexity about the College and the University. It would be desirable to have the line of demarkation more distinctly defined. It strikes me there is no effective Court of Ordinary Visitors just now to appeal to, in case of any difference among Professors themselves.

How would you propose to remedy the defect of there being no effective Ordinary Visitors?—By application to the Court of Session to appoint a third Visitor, who might give a casting vote in the case of equality.

Are there not three Visitors?—There are only two, the Principal resigning his situation of Ordinary Visitor, on account of being Principal.

Has he resigned that situation?—Yes, he has.

Is there any other alteration you would wish to propose, as to that Court of Visitors, as to

University of Glasgow.

Professor Muirhead.

9 January 1827.

its constitution or the election of its members?—Nothing occurs to me particularly in regard to that.

Various suggestions have been made to the Commissioners, upon the subject of the election of the Lord Rector; are there any suggestions you have to offer upon that head?—It always appeared to me to be a great drawback in the constitution of the University, and it would be of great consequence to have it altered; the difficulty is in finding the least objectionable method.

Will you have the goodness to mention what has occurred to you upon that subject?—It has struck me, if it were limited to graduates, including Masters of Arts, it might be an improvement, or if the election were thrown to the end of the session; and perhaps, if the Rector were to be continued in office for more than two years, it would prevent that agitation of the students, which distracts them from their studies, and that anomaly of minors and boys of 9 and 10 years of age voting for the supreme Magistrate in a University. It would be better to restrict the age of boys attending College: they enter too young.

In the existing state of schools, would there not be some danger in doing that suddenly?—Perhaps it would be more prudent to effect it gradually, and to have previous examination before entering College.

With respect to the Lord Rector himself, do you think that if nothing else were done, it would be an improvement if it were required that he should be a person residing within a given distance of the University, or within the bounds of Scotland?—Certainly, we could rely more upon the use of his services.

Do you consider at present, practically speaking, that there is any Court of Visitation in this University?—Not at this moment; there is no officer installed.

Even if the Lord Rector were installed, do you consider that there is any Court of Visitors in the University?—The Rector and the Dean of Faculty would then form a Court of Visitors; but if they differed in opinion, there is no mode of stating a decision.

Do you conceive that the present system affords, for the purpose of practical control and superintendence, any Court of Visitation?—I think the result would be ineffectual, if an appeal were made to these two gentlemen, and they differed from one another; if they agreed, they would hold it to be a valid decision, so far as it went.

Is not the Principal resident?—Yes; but he does not wish to be auditor of his own accounts.

Is not the Dean of Faculty elected by the Senate?—Yes.

Has it not happened that the Rector has been elected by the *Comitia*, being a person residing 400 miles off, and only attending once in the two years?—That has been the practice during two successive Rectorships.

Independent of the consideration you have stated, that there are only two Visitors, can such a system be said to afford any efficient Court of Visitation for the superintendence of the University?—I think not.

Can one Visitor act in the absence of the other two?—I doubt if his decision would be sustained in a court of justice; but I am not competent to give an opinion upon that subject.

Are there any other suggestions you have to offer upon any matter relating to the University?—A subject has crossed my mind, as to the necessity of some provision for superannuated Professors. It is very desirable, that when they become aged and infirm, and of narrow circumstances, and incapable of performing their functions, the public should not suffer a loss by their continuing in office when they are ill qualified. The Commission perhaps may think of it; it would be desirable that there should be some superannuation fund; perhaps it is not easily practicable.

There are two classes of Professors—the Regius Professors, and (speaking in common parlance) the College Professors; do you conceive that the Faculty have at their disposal any funds, out of which such retirement might be provided for this class of Professors?—I think their funds are too limited to admit of it; but I am not particularly acquainted with it, not being a member of Faculty.

As to the Regius Professors, do you conceive they could only look to the bounty of the Crown?—To that source only.

Do you conceive the Senate or Faculty have either of them any power to force the retirement of a Professor, who is no longer adequate to the performance of his duties?—In point of fact, it has been done and acquiesced in; how far it is a legal transaction I could not take upon me to say.

Do you hold any other office in the University besides that of Professor of Natural History?—Yes; I have the charge of the Library.

Have you anything to offer upon the subject of the Library?—The principal object is, to make our privilege effectual from Stationers' Hall, which may be done, I think, by requiring that the delivery of every book should be a pre-requisite condition of its publication, in which case we should get everything; at present, many publications are kept from us.

Are there any other observations which occur to you?—Nothing else occurs to me upon the general topics.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Dr. Robert Freer, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Freer.

9 January 1827.

Have you been for many years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in this University?—Yes, I have, for 30 years.

Are there any suggestions which your long experience and acquaintance with the affairs of this University enable you to make, either with reference to the interests of literature and science generally, or to your own department in particular?—There is only this I have to mention:—The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons here have jurisdiction over medical matters in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, and Dumbarton. I think sometimes this College is required to give the same privileges as the Faculty of Physicians is authorized to do. This may interfere a little with the duties of the Professors in the College: they are authorized to have regard, not only to the practice of the physicians over those counties, Ayr and Lanark, and the town of Dumbarton, but, being members of Faculty in College, they consider that these necessarily are to be looked after by them. There is some danger, perhaps, of the two powers clashing with one another: that is to say, the members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow are not members of the University here; but in such a situation, when I have had an opportunity of giving advice, my opinion was, that they should comply with the regulations established by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; for it is only of late that the College has pretended to have any power in these matters over the counties. As I said, when I have the opportunity of giving these people advice, it is just that they should take a licence from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and not to meddle with the College at all. In other respects, the College consider themselves as authorized to look after, not only those counties, &c., but all other counties.

Do their degrees entitle those who take them to practise everywhere?—Yes.

Have you any doubt of the right of the College to grant the degree of Master and Surgeon, as well as the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—No, none; that is a power they have assumed for these few years, but I have no doubt of their right to it.

Has this clashing of powers ever been productive of any particular inconvenience, either to the University or to the public, in the parts to which you have referred?—There is this clashing with the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons: they think that they have a superior title to the College; that they have an older title; and that it is only lately the College has assumed the power; and they consider themselves as being perfectly at liberty to assume it when they choose.

Has this Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons any legal existence?—Yes, it has.

What is its foundation?—I believe it is founded by His Majesty, and by Act of Parliament.

Have you anything else to offer to the Commissioners, upon the subject of this University, beyond what it has occurred to you now to state?—There is nothing else that occurs to me.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Afterwards, the following addition was made by Dr. Freer, in reference to the second question of his Examination:—"In other Universities, as in Edinburgh, there is a Professor of the Theory of Medicine, as well as of the Practice of Medicine; why ought not the same to be the case in the University of Glasgow?—To supply, in some measure, this defect, I have for many years been in the habit of giving, during three days every week, a lecture on the Theory of Medicine, gratis."

James Millar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor James Millar.

Have you been some years Professor of Mathematics in this University?—A good many years.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Questions sent by the Commissioners to the University, and the Answers made to them by the Senate?—I was abroad at the time; but I have heard, in general, what they are.

Did you make the Returns in reference to your own class?—No; I was not here.

Is that the reason there is no account given of it?—I suppose it is.

With reference to your own class, have you anything to state as to the objects of study, or the length of the course?—I have two classes, a junior and a senior class; the junior class relates to the Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, the first six books of Euclid, with Mensuration, Plane Trigonometry, and Surveying. In the second class, I teach the Conic Sections, the eleventh and twelfth books of Euclid, Spherical Trigonometry, and Navigation; also the higher rules of Algebra, with the Elements of Fluxions. In the same class, upon the Tuesdays and Thursdays, I give a course of lectures upon Astronomy and Geography, as a part of the senior course.

Is your class taught entirely by examination?—Very much in that way, but likewise by written exercises.

Have you any prizes in your class?—Yes.

Of what nature are they?—They are books, which are given for general eminence during the session.

Are the prizes awarded by yourself, or by the students?—Chiefly by the students, under my direction.

Have you found that these have excited emulation among the students?—Yes, they have;

University of Glasgow.

Professor James Millar.

9 January 1827.

but I find it necessary occasionally to interpose in some measure, to prevent the prizes being given altogether by the students; but in the main, they are given by them.

How often do you lecture?—Five days in the week.

Is each class taught daily?—Every day but Saturday.

Does each lecture occupy one hour?—Each lecture occupies one hour.

Have you any suggestions to make with reference to the University in general, either as to its constitution, the mode of electing officers, the general course of study, or any other matter with which you think the interests of the University are concerned?—I have made some notes of that kind, which I have put down on paper. It appears to be a great and manifest defect in the system of education pursued in this University, that the Mathematics are not studied *more early* in the *curriculum*, and also more generally by the students, than they now are. By the present regulation it is enacted, by authority of Senate—1st, That all candidates for a degree in Arts shall be required to have studied Mathematics for one session, in this or some other University; 2dly, That all students who have not studied Mathematics for one session, in this or any other University, shall, before being enrolled in the Natural Philosophy or Physic class, be examined in the first six books of Euclid, Plane Trigonomotry, and the elements of Algebra.

Notwithstanding this regulation, however, it has been found, from the experience of a good number of years, that there are usually near *one-third part* of the whole students who enter into the Physic class who are in a great degree ignorant of the Elementary Mathematics; some of them, indeed, being unacquainted with the first propositions of Euclid. In this state of matters, the appointed examination in Mathematics must of course become, in a great degree, unavailing and nugatory; for the students have not now sufficient time to repair their neglect, and to supply their deficiency of knowledge; and it is found to be too harsh and difficult a proceeding to turn them back from the Physic class, after they are already so far advanced in their course of study, and would require that they attended the College for another session, which the circumstances of many of them could with difficulty support. To remedy this great defect in the system, by rendering the study of Mathematics a *more early*, as well as a *more general* part of the *curriculum*, some farther compulsatory regulation appears to be necessary; and for this purpose it might be enacted—1st, That the students of the Logic class, who are not at the same time in the *public Greek class*, and who have not already studied Mathematics for one session, in this or another University, shall be required to attend the Mathematic class in the same session, and along with the Logic class. 2dly, That the students of the Moral Philosophy, or Ethic class, who have not already studied Mathematics for one session, in this or any other University, shall be required to attend the Mathematic class in the same session with the Ethic class. By this regulation it will be secured, that the Mathematics are more early and more generally studied, and also that all students, at their entering into the Physic class, have already studied Mathematics for one session, in this or another University, and are thus in some degree prepared for entering upon the study of physical science. It will also have the important advantage of employing them, during the same session, in the study of two sciences, Logic and Mathematics, which are equally and intimately connected with the reasoning powers; for the latter may justly be considered as furnishing the most appropriate illustration and most apposite examples of the principles and precepts which have been delivered and explained in the other. In the above-proposed regulation, the students of Logic, who are at the same time public students of Greek, have been excepted; because it is most expedient, and most conducive to the improvement of the students, that they should not be required to attend more than two public classes during the same session of the College; and a considerable part of the students of Logic are usually in the same session also public students of Greek. But if the above-proposed regulation, by which students are required to attend the Mathematic, along with the Logic class, should appear to be too severe and compulsatory, in the present state and practice of this University, some degree of the same effect can be accomplished, by requiring that those students who have not already studied Mathematics for one session, in this or another University, and who are not enrolled in the Mathematic class, shall, before being enrolled in the Ethic class, be examined in the first six books of Euclid, with the Elements of Plane Trigonometry and Algebra, as is at present done with regard to the students of the Physic class: it being provided, that those students who have already been examined, on their entry into the Ethic class, shall not again be examined in Mathematics, on their entry into the Physic class. It might be a part also of the same regulation, that the Bachelors of Arts (who are indeed few in number) shall be examined in Mathematics for their degree, like the Masters of Arts, and that these examinations should be rendered more strict than heretofore.

Were you present at the enacting of the new regulations for graduation in Arts, in this University?—Yes, I think I was; I am not sure. They were communicated to me, and I have read them.

Have you any other suggestions to make, with respect to any matter relating to this University?—Nothing farther occurs, unless some questions are asked of me.

Is there anything, in the constitution of the University, upon which you would wish to make any observation?—In regard to the election of Lord Rector, the opinion I have expressed all along upon that subject, and which I have communicated to other members of the College, is, that it being a part of the constitution of the University, it is better that the mode of election should remain as it is. I am aware there are objections to it, particularly that of boys in the Latin and Greek classes choosing a person for that office in the College; yet it is difficult to get it altered so as not to make it worse. Suppose, in the Latin and Greek classes, the right of voting was to be taken away, and it were to be restricted to the

University of Glasgow.

Professor James Millar.

9 January 1827.

Philosophy, Theology, and medical classes, that would be an improvement; but the objection to this change is, that it is not so much the young people themselves, as their parents, who are interested in the matter. There are a number of the young people who *vote* according to the wishes of their parents in town; and I think it has a tendency to support the academic institution here, in point of numbers, in opposition to the private teachers, that the students have this privilege. The votes of the young people are, in fact, often the votes of their parents, though occasionally the right of voting is exercised in a manner that may not appear quite decorous.

Upon the whole, are you of opinion that it would be better to leave the practice as it is?—Yes, I would prefer that it should remain as it is. The election is early in the session, before the College is fully gathered; and I cannot think that there is much of insubordination arising from the exercise of this *franchise*.

Have you such a distinction in your class as that of private and public students?—I have no private students; they are all in the catalogue.

Do they all pay the same fee?—They ought all to pay the same fee. Now and then I find it expedient to relax a little. The second year I take only *two* guineas.

Do you, in any case, take more than three guineas?—Never demanded from any student, and almost never offered.

Have you any other suggestions to offer?—No; but if I am asked any question I will answer it. What I am chiefly interested in is some improvement in the method of carrying on the study of mathematical science.

Have you no further suggestions to make?—No.

What are the books you employ in your class?—In the Algebra I employ a small printed synopsis of my own, and in the Euclid I use Dr. Robert Simpson's. We continue to use that work; and, upon the whole, I do not think any succeeding Euclid is better. I know it was used at Woolwich, when I was there, in the Royal Academy, and they preferred it as the best Euclid.

What books do you use in Practical Mathematics?—Sometimes Gregory; but I usually give a written synopsis upon that subject.

Is the expense of these books moderate?—Very moderate.

Have you ever had a third mathematical class?—I tried that when I first came to teach here, and I endeavoured to make a third mathematical class; but after repeated trials, I found it would not do, so as to have a sufficient number of students. For several years I tried it, but did not succeed.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Robert Davidson, Esq., Advocate, Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Davidson.

Have you been some years Professor of Law in this University?—Twenty-five years; since 1801.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Queries sent to the University by this Commission, and the Answers returned by the Senate thereto?—I have read the Queries, but I could not say I have read the Answers; I heard most of them read in the Faculty, but I did not read them in print. So far as I know, the Answers are quite satisfactory to me; I heard them read before they were transmitted to the Commissioners.

Are there any suggestions you have to make with reference to your own class?—None with regard to my own class that occur to me; but I shall be happy to answer any questions the Commissioners please to put to me.

What is the description of your Professorship in your appointment?—It is merely of Civil or Roman Law.

Do you give lectures upon Scotch Law?—That is the most important branch; I consider that, from the terms of my commission it is discretionary, but as it is both useful to the College, and profitable to me, I give lectures upon the Scotch Law.

Do you call a roll in your class?—That has never been done in any of the classes except the gown classes.

When certificates of attendance at your lectures are required, how do you ascertain the fact?—It is a little loose certainly; but I have an examination every morning, and when I see a student who does not attend regularly, I am obliged to give a very general certificate; but when I know a student has answered well, and attended regularly, I say in the certificate he has attended regularly, and made some figure in the class.

Do the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow require certificates of attendance upon your lectures?—They do; but they require certificates of attendance upon Scotch Law only, not upon Roman Law; they take my certificate as readily as a certificate from Edinburgh, and they take certificates from Edinburgh as readily as they do mine. The Faculty of Procurators here do not require that any student should attend lectures upon Roman Law; I should be glad if they did.

Have you examinations in your class?—I do not pretend to examine minutely upon the substance of my lectures of the preceding day; but I point out, at the end of the lecture, the passages in the Abridgement of Erskine, the sections that relate to the lecture of that day, and upon these sections I examine minutely next morning; or, if the lecture of next morning be long, I delay the examination until the day after; but in the course of the session I go over the greatest part of Erskine's Abridgement with my students, and examine minutely upon it.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Davidson.

9 January 1827.

Do you follow the same course in regard to Heineccius, on the Civil Roman Law?—Yes.

Is no previous course of study necessary, by the rules of this University, for attendance upon your lectures?—None whatever; they are open to anybody.

Is there a course of lectures upon Civil Law here?—Not always. When I first came here, I lectured even to a single student; but, by the Statutes of the University, I think, though I am not certain, by the visitation of 1727, it is only required that I shall lecture to five students; and of late I have availed myself of that, and have said, I am ready to lecture if five students appear; and, as they have not appeared for the last four or five years, I have not taught.

Before that was it regularly taught?—Mr. Millar, my predecessor, was a man of great eminence; he was quite a speculative man; I consider myself rather a practical man. This was a very famous school of Roman Law in Mr. Millar's time.

Did Mr. Millar lecture upon Scotch law?—Yes, but he lectured only twice a week upon Scotch law, and alternately every second session, to the best of my recollection; I attended the lectures myself; they were very good for that sort of course.

Are the bulk of students attending your lectures persons connected with the law here in Glasgow?—A very large portion of them are writers' clerks and apprentices here. It is a part of the education of apprentices here, after attending me, to go to Edinburgh, though the general practice is to take one session with me, sometimes two, and, at the end of their apprenticeship, to get into a writer's office in Edinburgh; and frequently they take a course from the Professor of Scotch Law in Edinburgh, and then return and set up here.

You have not a great number, have you, of those who propose afterwards to go to the Bar?—Very few; occasionally one or two, seldom more; perhaps, also, there is a student or two attends the class, just as a branch of general education; but these are not numerous. A great proportion of the class consists of clerks and apprentices of writers here.

Do you think it would be useful to the public, if the writers insisted upon attendance by their apprentices, on Civil as well as Scotch Law?—The Roman Law I should be glad to lecture upon, for my own sake; but it is much less referred to in our courts now than 40 years ago, and I suppose it would be considered as a hardship. I understand, however, that something of that kind is going on with the Writers to the Signet at Edinburgh; they are going to insist upon their apprentices attending one year upon the Professor of Roman Law.

Does your course of lectures comprehend Criminal Law?—No, it does not.

Do you think one session of the College is sufficient to enable you to treat upon the whole subject of Scotch Law?—Hardly; for I am obliged every year to leave out part of the lectures I have written. I used to go on, when I was rather a younger man, sometimes until the 20th or 25th of May; our course ends the last day of April. I was told by some of my colleagues, that this was a work of supererogation, and I have given it up.

Did you find the attendance diminished towards the end?—It was diminished; but I always had a respectable attendance when I continued that practice.

Do you think it would be, in many cases, advantageous for this University, if the lectures in general were carried on through the month of May?—I have always been of opinion that it would be very advantageous that our old course should not be so much curtailed as it is. When I was in this College, the course continued till the 1st of June; and I have heard Mr. Richardson, who was an eminent Professor of Humanity here, say, that he thought his boys who remained till the 1st of June made more progress in the month of May than in any part of the session.

Although there might be an objection, as far as the interests of this University are concerned, to a continuance of its course of instruction to the 1st of June; yet, if that were made a general rule in all the Scotch Universities, would it be a great benefit to a vast proportion of students?—I think it would be highly beneficial; for my own part, I have not the least objection to it.

Would the additional expense be considered a great hardship?—With some students, it might; that was one reason why it was given up; but that applied chiefly to students from Ireland, and most of these attend only the higher classes. I never recollect any class being taught after the 1st of May, except the Greek and Latin classes.

Are there any funds belonging to the University, as distinct from the College of Glasgow?—I believe none; there are one or two bursaries, which are considered to be under the patronage of the University, from the word "*University*" being used in the deed of mortification; and a line of distinction has been taken between the Senate and the Faculty, or between the University and the College; but it is hard to say if the donor really drew the distinction.

Is there any suggestion you would wish to offer to the Commissioners, upon the constitution of the University, the mode of nominating or electing any of the public fuuctionaries in it, the general course of study, the discipline, or any other matter relating to the University of Glasgow?—None, that I wish to obtrude upon the Commissioners; but if they wish me to mention any thing, I shall be glad to answer any question.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear any observations you have to make upon any of these subjects?—It occurs to me that some alteration is necessary with regard to the election of Lord Rector; in the next place it occurs to me, some little change in the ordinary visitatorial power may be advantageous.

What is the nature of the changes you would propose in either of these?—I belong myself to the *Natio Glottiana*, which includes a great proportion of the boys of the Greek and Latin classes. When this nation meets for the election, there is such a total want of discipline and subordination as is really disgraceful to the University. It is, in fact, a complete scene of uproar—so much so, that I doubt if the votes are ever collected with complete

University of Glasgow.

Professor Davidson.

9 January 1827.

accuracy. It occurs to me that the students in these classes are too young to be voters; and if the right of voting were confined to the senior students, in some way or another, or perhaps to Masters of Arts (it is difficult to say which is the best), it would be an improvement.

Have you any observations to offer to the Commissioners, with reference to the visitatorial power exercised in this University?—I know there is a difference upon this point among my colleagues; but I do consider it to be a very great advantage, that the office of Principal should be united with that of Minister of the High Church. I think the emoluments arising from the office of Principal are inadequate to the rank of that office; and I think it is advantageous to the public, and to us, as a University, with a view to our rank, that those two offices should be united, as they have been in the last two Principals; but it is known to the Commissioners, that the Ordinary Visitatorial power is vested in the Lord Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow; and it is an awkwardness, that one of the Visitors should likewise be one of the visited. It occurs to me that this might be easily altered, by taking away the visitatorial power from the Minister of the High Church, and saying that it should belong to the Senior Minister of Glasgow, who has no connection with the College, and who holds no office in it.

Do you conceive that the present system of electing the Rector affords any adequate visitatorial power within the College?—No. There is another thing occurs to me: the election of Lord Rector, since 1811, has in fact been taken totally out of the Professors' hands altogether, and it has subsequently been quite vested in the hands of the students; they have certainly elected most respectable persons, but they are generally resident in England, and of course we can expect to see little more of these gentlemen, except at their admission. I therefore think it would be an improvement, if it were possible, to make it a qualification for the office of Lord Rector, that he should have a domicile in Scotland; and a person of high respectability, I hope, may always be found in our own country. Some of my colleagues further think the Rector should be a Presbyterian, but I think this would be an unnecessary limitation.

What do you conceive to be the powers and authority of the Chancellor of this University?—I never studied the constitution of the University so minutely as perhaps I ought to have done. I conceive the powers of the Chancellor are limited by his oath of office. I think he swears he is not to interfere for the purpose of making any change in the University, without the consent of the Masters. He is the fountain of honours: it is the Vice-Chancellor, a person appointed by him, and generally the Principal, who confers all honours.

Do you think that any alteration, which should give some efficient power to the Chancellor, with something like a Court of Assessors, would be a useful improvement?—It is a thing that never occurred to me to consider. I do not consider myself as competent to give any answer to that question; I never turned my mind to it.

Do you understand that the oath administered to the Chancellor, upon his admission to office, is the same as was originally prescribed in the Statutes?—It is a fact that is quite unknown to me, whether it is or not.

Do you augur well as to the practical effect of the new regulations for degrees in Arts in this University?—I have not paid so much attention to that matter as those gentlemen who preside over the gown classes; but I have heard it discussed at College meetings, and I think it will be advantageous.

Do you think it will be likely to excite a spirit in the students to take degrees?—Yes, I think so. It is a very general impression about College, that for these eight or ten years degrees have been too easily obtained; there has been too slight an examination, and hardly any students have been rejected.

Do you concur in those regulations, and do you think them adequate to the end in view?—I leave the regulations entirely to those Professors who are chiefly interested in them, and by whom they were framed. I did not study them, or pay such attention to them, as to be able to form an opinion, whether they could be better framed or not.

Are there any other suggestions which occur to you, as important to the interests of the University?—There is only one thing; the mischief is obvious enough, but the remedy appears to be exceedingly difficult. I really do not know how it can be remedied; but the matter relates more to the comfort of the Masters, and to the funds of the University, than to the interest of the public. By the constitution of the University, all the Professors of the College have houses; and when a Professor dies, his house of course becomes vacant, and it is put to the Senior Professor, downwards to the Junior, "Do you choose this vacant house?" In consequence of this system, there is a constant shifting of houses, and at each shift there is a considerable expense for repairs. But that I do not consider as the greatest evil. I think it hurts the comfort and neatness of our houses. Our houses are all bad, but every one is looking forward for a change, so as to get a house not so wretched as the one he is in; and he does little or nothing to the house he inhabits. The consequence of this is, we are never in a comfortable state with regard to our houses, and this produces a want of neatness, which is apt to affect the habits of a family more than may be supposed. It would be beneficial, if one house could be attached to one Professorship; it would save the funds of the University, and be a great improvement. How that could be done without rebuilding them, I do not see. Mr. Sandford is in a house that I inhabited for a long while. There can hardly be a worse house: it is a house which no person in any situation would think of living in, were it not the comfort of being near our business. Hardly any pecuniary compensation which could be made would induce Mr. Sandford, Dr. Gibb, and Mr. Walker, who are at present in the smallest houses, to remain in them for life: they are entitled to go into vacant houses, according to their seniority. It is, I think, a considerable fault in the consti-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Davidson.

9 January 1827.

tution of our College, not to have official houses. Yet, as already said, I do not see the remedy without rebuilding.

Might it not be beneficial to determine that no Professor to be appointed in future should be allowed to shift or change his house?—It would be a little hard on a young Professor to be confined to such a house as the junior Professor generally gets here. If the houses, by rebuilding, could be made official, it would not only add to our comfort, but have higher effects. I think the present system is a loss to our families, from its even counteracting those habits of neatness and taste which might be formed if our houses were official.

Are there any other observations which occur to you?—Nothing else occurs to me.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, called in and examined.

A. Campbell, Esq.

As you have been more than once Dean of Faculty of this University, and also Lord Rector, is there anything you would wish to suggest, in regard to the matters to which the inquiry of the Commissioners relates?—No; our official situation does not give us much knowledge of, or insight into, the affairs of the College.—[*Part of Mr. Campbell's evidence, which related to a separate and unconnected point, on which it was resolved that the evidence should not be printed, is omitted.*]

Do you recollect any appeal being made to you, in regard to the sale of a patronage, when you were Dean of Faculty, upon which occasion you declined to allow the sale?—Yes. The Professors appeared to be very much divided upon the question. It was agreed to be referred to what, I believe, is called the Ordinary Visitors. Mr. Finlay was then Rector, and I had been a preceding Rector. The matter was referred to the decision of Mr. Finlay and myself; we decidedly gave it as our opinion that the patronage ought not to be sold. I think it fair to state, that, although we did not allow of the sale, yet the object the Faculty had in view was extremely laudable, namely, to create a fund for supplying the library with foreign books.

Upon what ground did you disapprove of the intended sale?—We thought it was a proper thing to have in the gift of the University a living to reward deserving students.

Did you entertain any doubt as to the right of the College to sell it?—No; the question was not referred to us with that view; I do not think it was considered in the smallest degree.

During the time when you have been officially connected with the University of Glasgow, has it been frequently the practice for the Professors to bring matters, such as should be brought before the Ordinary Visitors, before you?—That is the only instance I recollect.

Had you not occasion, at the time you were installed into office, to look at their books, or to sign any dockets?—Regularly, both as Rector and Dean of Faculty. I have signed the accounts, after a cursory view of them, on being assured that everything was correct.

Was there such an inquiry as the shortness of the time would allow?—Yes. I recollect, upon one occasion, the Lord Justice-Clerk, who was then Rector, entered very minutely into the items, and asked the reasons for almost every particular charge he read.

Is it the general practice of Rectors to enter into the accounts as minutely as was done by the Lord Justice-Clerk?—No, I do not think it is, as far as I have seen; when I was Lord Rector, I took it on the assurance of the Dean of Faculty, who assured me he had gone over them.

Are you satisfied with the present mode of electing the Lord Rector?—By no means. I think nothing tends more to the destruction of discipline in the College than the present mode of electing the Rector, which has been the case ever since I recollect the University; and when I was at College myself, 50 years ago, riotous and indecent transactions took place, and the subordination of the classes was not restored for days.

Have these bad effects been more experienced now, in consequence of the students having increased in number?—I think so, without doubt; and I form that opinion very much from the report of the different Professors. I have heard the late Mr. Young say he would never attend another election of Lord Rector while the constitution of the University remained the same.

Has any preferable mode of electing the Lord Rector occurred to you?—It never occurred to myself; but I have heard various modes suggested, such as that age should be a qualification, or that it should be confined to students obtaining a certain degree, such as that of Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts.

Do you understand that at one time Mr. Young was partial to the popular mode of election?—I cannot say so exactly; I should have supposed so, but I could not state a decided opinion upon that subject.

Do you understand this to be the general feeling of the Professors with regard to the election of Lord Rector?—I cannot say that I have had much conversation with them generally; various persons have stated the same opinion; whether it is the opinion of the majority here, I do not know; I think it is of late years only that I have heard the matter discussed.

Seeing that the duty of Lord Rector is to exercise, in some very important matters, a control over the Senate, do you think that the fit way of supplying the University with a Lord Rector, in the event of any alteration in the existing system, would be, to have the election in the hands of the Senate?—I should think its being changed from the present mode must be an advantage, but that might be going too great a length perhaps.

University of Glasgow.

A. Campbell, Esq.

9 January 1827.

Do you not think that, as the Dean of Faculty is elected by the Senate, and as the Minister of Glasgow, in point of fact, no longer exists as a controling power, to leave the only remaining officer to the election of the Senate, over whom he is to exercise control, would be liable to objection?—There is no doubt upon that point. I think the age at which a boy might be qualified to vote should be fixed at 18 as the general age, or the graduates alone should have a voice in the election of the Lord Rector.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

The Reverend *James Couper*, D.D., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Couper.

Are you Professor of Astronomy generally, or of Practical Astronomy?—I am Professor of Practical Astronomy.

Have you been so for some years?—Yes, since October, 1803.

Are there no lectures given by you?—None at present.

Have you ever lectured upon Astronomy?—Yes, I did four years.

Why did you discontinue?—I discontinued because there were no students.

Is there any apparatus in the Observatory which is under your charge?—There is.

Is it a good one?—Pretty good. There is one instrument of very good quality; and there are two transit instruments.

Do you conceive the present situation of the Observatory, with the Church just to the south of it, is favourable for observations?—No. It was favourable about the year 1757 or 1758. There was not much of the town round it then.

Do you attribute the circumstance of no students having offered themselves for many years to the situation of the Observatory in any degree?—No, I do not attribute it to that. I attribute it to a subscription observatory, which was erected in the town by the inhabitants, who had it more under their control; and lectures were given in it for a year or two.

Are lectures delivered at that observatory by any other lecturer?—I believe not now. The instruments are all sold; it did not answer.

Have you taken pains to let it be known, at the commencement of every session, that you are ready to give lectures upon Astronomy?—Every year it is advertised with the rest of the classes. I am ready to do it at the present moment, though I am an old man.

How many students had you during the few years you did lecture?—I cannot say; but, to the best of my memory, I had about 17 the first year; 20 the second; 21 the third; and the fourth I cannot recollect at present. In the fifth year only two offered, in consequence, I believe, of what I mentioned.

As no lectures are given in that subscription observatory now, to what do you attribute the non-attendance of the students at present?—I really cannot account for it. There are lectures given in the College, under the superintendence of the Professor of Physics, who gives lectures upon Physical Astronomy. I believe the students are generally not very rich; and they think that is sufficient for them. My department is Practical Astronomy.

Has it ever been in the contemplation of the Faculty to erect another Observatory?—Yes. Upon account of there being so many steam-engines, and things of that sort, it was thought that a second and a new Observatory might be erected; in consequence of which, my predecessor, Dr. Meikleham, and myself walked round the town, and surveyed a number of places; and the thing seemed to be coming to a termination when this new observatory that I have mentioned, sprung up. It began rather to decline; and about the year 1808 or 1809 we had an offer of it from the town; but, without regard to the terms as to money matters, the offer was shackled with conditions that we stumbled at. They wanted us to allow, whoever pleased—the town's-people—to go up and handle the instruments and use them, and to have the management along with us, which is what would not suit at all; so the negotiation was closed. On that account we declined to have connection with them. They came two years afterwards to us, with a proposal freed from some of the conditions I stated before; and even then we could not agree with them. They have come forward, within these two or three years, offering it to us without any condition whatever except the money; and, at that time, the town was beginning to surround that observatory; and we thought we should be as ill off as before, and we declined it. This was three times the offer had been made; and as we very much expected to have that observatory, it prevented us from going forward, which, I believe, we should have done in building a new one.

Is there any intention at present of building a new observatory?—I believe there is a very serious one.

Have you yet found a convenient site?—We have a site in view, but we have not bought any ground.

If the new observatory were erected upon a convenient site, and due notice were given, do you think it would be likely you could revive your class?—Very likely. I was going to mention the manner in which I conducted my class. I gave two lectures each week, rather of a popular character; for here there was not a great deal of knowledge of Mathematics; and on a third day I shewed the application of spherical trigonometry to the solution of astronomical problems.

Then you lectured three days in the week?—Yes, for six months, or nearly so.

Are there any suggestions you would wish to make to the Commissioners, with respect to the constitution or discipline of the University, or the course of study, or any matters connected with its general interests?—The Commissioners have heard some gentlemen who are more fit to give an opinion than I am. There is one thing we are almost all sensible of: we are very much annoyed by the present mode of electing the Rector.

Can you state your views with regard to that subject?—One of the things that strikes me is, that it would be proper to restrict the privilege of being elected to those who have their

University of Glasgow.

Professor Couper.

9 January 1827.

residence in Scotland; they can be of little use unless they are. Some of them do not come at all. During the Rectorship of Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Brougham, neither of these gentlemen came to be admitted in consequence of their election in the second year; so that, during these two years we had no Rector, and consequently no Vice-Rector, and could have no Rectorial Court, which is necessary in cases of misdemeanour. Upon one occasion we had no Rector until the second year; at least he did not come down.

Do you not consider the office as a mere compliment to some distinguished person?—At present it is little more.

With regard to the qualifications for the electors, how would you propose to limit or alter them?—That is a matter of great difficulty, and I am not qualified to give a proper answer to it. It has been proposed to cut off the younger students from the privilege, and to confine it to graduates, Masters of Arts. For my own part, I would wish to see it done in such a way as to answer the purpose intended, and I do not care who elects so as the proceeding is delivered from the tumultuous manner in which it is now done.

Do any riots take place at the election?—I cannot say that there is much of a riot. Students are not given to rioting, though they are numerous; but there is a great deal of intriguing and there are meetings, and the students are prompted by people of low society, who are not very favourable to the peace of the country.

Is there any other suggestion you have to make with respect to the office-bearers or constitution of the University?—I do not remember anything.

Are you Clerk of the Faculty?—Yes.

What is the nature of your office?—The nature of my office is to write the minutes at the meetings of Faculty, so that I may consider of them, and have them carefully inserted in our books; they are taken down at the Faculty meeting, and they are read over at next meeting when of importance.

Is it the practice of the Clerk himself to transcribe the minutes into the records?—No, they are commonly given to a person to transcribe; the clerk's hand is not often fit for engrossing.

Do you get a person sufficiently qualified?—It is not done entirely by me; it is done by the Faculty, who are consulted.

Is that a person who is in the regular employment of the Faculty, or is he a person who is only occasionally employed?—He is a person generally elected from year to year: the last Clerk we had was elected from year to year for ten years; it is generally a student who stands in need of it.

Can you give the Commissioners any information with regard to the nature of the office of Master of Works?—I know very little about it; when it was instituted I do not know; his business is to look after the small repairs of houses—such as the topping of them, or any small matters to be done.

Is the person who now holds that office one of the servants of the University?—He is one of the servants; the last person who was Master of the Works was the Bedellus; now he is the Chamber-keeper.

Is he a person qualified to be Master of the Works?—We thought him a person well qualified.

Is he a person capable of judging when repairs are necessary, to what extent, and whether they are sufficiently executed?—He is a man of very good sense, a sober, excellent servant, and we think judicious in that respect; all the great and considerable repairs must be brought before the Faculty. I do not think he makes any repairs which come to more than 20*s.* or 30*s.* at the most. I do not believe but that the Faculty would find fault with him, for giving ayment above £1 or £2, for the repairing of any house.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—None occur to me at present.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Dr. *Thomas Thomson*, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Thomson.

Have you been for some years Professor of Chemistry in this University?—Nine years.

You have been Professor since the first institution of the class?—Yes.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Questions which have been sent to the University by the Commissioners, and the Answers returned thereto?—Yes; I have seen the Questions, but not the Answers.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners upon the subject of your own class, or of the faculty of Medicine, or of the University at large, either as to its constitution, discipline, or course of study therein?—It would require a good deal of consideration before I could answer a question of that kind. There are many things, I think, might be improved.

Will you have the goodness to state them?—In the first place there are no clinical lectures here, which, I think, is an almost intolerable defect.

Does the non-existence of any clinical lectures arise out of the difficulty that there is in coming to any agreement with the Hospital?—I believe it arose more from a private quarrel between two Professors, or rather between a Professor and a Lecturer. That is my private opinion upon the subject.

Could you suggest any mode of overcoming the difficulties that have arisen in this respect? I have no doubt, that, if there were any person in the College who would give the lectures, there would be no difficulty at all in getting the Managers of the Infirmary to agree to it. At present there is no person to give clinical lectures excepting myself, and one individual is

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

9 January 1827.

not enough. The Professor of Medicine is a man between 80 and 90 years of age; it is impossible to ask him. The Professor of Anatomy is between 70 and 80; we could not ask him to do it; and there is nobody else that could besides myself.

May you not look forward to a period when the lapse of years will remove this difficulty?—When we get young men to fill these Chairs the thing may be done at once.

Do you believe there is any obstacle thrown in your way, on the part of those connected with the management of the Hospital?—I offered to lecture when I came here. The Managers agreed to it at once, but I could get nobody to assist me.

Did the Managers of the Hospital agree that it should be a matter of right on the part of the Medical Faculty to appoint members of their body to give clinical lectures, connected with the Medical Chairs in the University?—When I made the proposal it was agreed to at once.

What was the nature of your proposal?—That I would give clinical lectures to students of the University. And I have no doubt they would consent again, if the same proposal were made; but one man cannot give clinical lectures—it is too laborious a task.

Are there any suggestions that you have to make, as connected with the faculty of Medicine in this University?—It would be necessary that I should think of that question; if anything strikes me, I will send it to the Commissioners afterwards; I could not venture to give an answer to a question of that kind off-hand. In fact, I do not know much of the College of Glasgow, not being admitted to the meetings of Faculty; I scarcely consider myself a member of it; I am expressly prohibited from examining students for degrees belonging to the faculty of Medicine; and therefore I scarcely consider myself a member of that faculty.

Does your commission bear, upon the face of it, that you are not to examine candidates?—It bears upon it, that I am not to examine candidates. But the Senatus Academicus, finding that it would destroy the respectability of medical degrees, if all the Professors of Medicine were prohibited from examining students, except two, who happen to be old men, one between 70 and 80, and the other between 80 and 90, voted that all the Medical Professors should examine candidates for degrees, and thus broke through one limitation in our commissions. But the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine pocket all the fees, while the Regius Professors have most of the trouble. Our examinations last year occupied 130 hours, and I acted for nothing at all. There are only two Professors who have the power to examine; there are six Professors who ought to be members of Faculty, but our commissions were drawn up by these two; and it is easy to see why the commissions are drawn up as they are.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners as to your own class, or is there anything, in your opinion, which it is desirable to have done for it?—No; everything that I have ever asked of the College has been done; I have no complaint to make in regard to my own class.

Of how many does your class in general consist?—It would be difficult to give an average; I think it is about 150. It has been gradually increasing, and now approaches 200.

Will you mention the general order in which you proceed, in teaching your class?—I will give an account of my plan of teaching. I have two classes; I give lectures every day in the week, Saturdays included, through the whole session round. Two days in the week I examine the students at a separate hour; I have a practical class, and I teach five hours a day.

Do you mean that you teach the same students five hours a day?—The public class occupies one hour every day; I have, besides, a practical class in the Laboratory, limited to a few students, who are occupied in experimenting between three and four hours a day. And two days in the week, another hour is spent in examining the whole students who choose to attend.

Do you use any text-book?—No. I follow nearly my own system, but not absolutely.

Do you mean your own published system?—Yes; which extends to four volumes octavo.

How many editions has your work gone through?—Six. I divide my course into two parts—1st, I treat of heat and electricity; and 2d, give an account of the different simple substances and their compounds.

Do you give a course of Chemical Pharmacy in your lectures on Chemistry?—Why, Pharmacy is a trade, not a science. I notice the different chemical medicines, but I might as well give a course on Shoemaking as a course on Pharmacy. I know a different opinion exists elsewhere; I am of opinion it is impracticable anywhere.

Do you consider it is essential to the progress of medical study, that Chemistry should be taught by a physician?—I do not see that it is of any consequence whether it is to be taught by a physician or not; it is of great consequence he should be a member of the Medical Faculty, that he may superintend the medical education of the students.

Should he possess the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Yes; I think so. The science is quite as much unconnected with medicine as any other.

But as it is an essential branch of study, and is required as a qualification for those who receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, do you not naturally direct their very particular attention to that object?—I do.

Does it appear to you to be equally essential, that the Professor of Botany should be a Doctor of Medicine?—I think it would be an advantage to the College, but not the least advantage to science. It would be an advantage to the College, if the Professor of Botany could take a share in the clinical lectures, which he could not do, unless he were a medical man.

In a medical point of view, is it not material that he should be able to point out the medicinal qualities of plants?—Formerly, it was very material; at present, I think it is not, for

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

9 January 1827.

physicians now never make their medicines, and very few know anything about the mode of making them; they apply to the apothecary, who supplies them. There may be situations in which it is of use, but I think not in this country. We have been improving medical science, by diminishing the number of medicines, and I think it might be improved very much in that way still.

Even in that view, does it seem less material, that any person who aims at the medical degree should be well acquainted with the laws of vegetable as well as animal life, and the application of vegetable substances in medicine, if it were only to know the inutility of many of them?—I think a physician should be acquainted with all branches of science, more particularly those which appear to be connected with his own department; there are a number of vegetable substances used in medicines, the history of which I have been at great pains to get. I have applied to many botanists, but I am as ignorant of them as I was at the first; but that shews how ignorant botanists are of the medicines that are used.

Have you turned your attention to a question relating to the propriety of requiring a more extended course of literary and philosophical education from candidates, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—The present course is susceptible of great improvement, but I do not see how it could be made; it is not in the power of any one University.

In how far does it appear to you to be desirable that a stricter examination should take place, not merely with regard to medical attainments, but likewise to literary and philosophical knowledge?—I think it would be very desirable that every medical man should have the same literary education as a clergyman.

Do you think the difficulty which would arise from a more extended course of study being required would be such as to prevent individuals from applying for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, who might practise with credit to themselves and advantage to the public?—I think it would diminish the number.

Do you think it would diminish the number below the demand for physicians?—It never can do that.

Do you think, at present, a greater number of persons take the degree of Doctor of Medicine than are likely to find respectable employment?—I do not exactly know that; my own impression is, that there are a considerable number.

Does your class form a part of the medical curriculum?—It does.

Does the class of Botany form a part of the medical curriculum?—The class of Botany does too.

Does the class of Natural History form a part of the medical curriculum?—No.

Should you think it an improvement that that class should form a part of it?—To make the education of medical men what it ought to be, in the present state of science, it would be rather out of the way, if you obliged them to attend the class of Natural History, without Natural Philosophy.

You do not consider the study of Zoology more important to medical men than the study of Ethics and Natural Philosophy?—No.

Is there any interference between your department and that of the Professors of Natural History and Materia Medica?—Why, I can hardly venture to answer the question; for ever since I came here, I have regularly given lectures once a week, upon one branch of Natural History. For reasons which can be much more easily conceived than explained, I give the lectures gratis, not considering myself entitled to demand a fee for them; my object was, to make students acquainted with what I conceived they ought to know.

Were these lectures upon Natural History relative to Mineralogy?—Upon Mineralogy and Geology. I am not competent to lecture upon any other department of Natural History.

Do you discourse, at a considerable length, upon any theoretical views which are suggested by the study of Chemistry?—My lectures are not theoretical; my object is to state facts respecting the structure of the earth, and the arrangement of minerals in it; I do not pretend to know how God Almighty formed the earth, but I say how I find different rocks lying.

Although you are not a member of the Faculty, and are not perhaps so intimately acquainted with matters relating to the University, yet has any alteration occurred to you, as being necessary, either in its constitution, or as regards its office-bearers, or the mode of nomination, or election of any of them?—The two grades of Professors are extremely injurious to the University.

Has any thing occurred to you, with respect to the constitution of the University, or other matters relating to it?—It would be for the interest of the University, if they had not the election of any Professor at all.

In what respect do you think it would be better?—I think the Crown a better patron than the Professors.

Have you any objection to state your reason for thinking that the election of Professors is not advantageously vested in the College?—It would be difficult to state it in words. I know only of two Colleges where the Professors are self-elected: I mean St. Andrews and Glasgow; and they are both of them divided into political factions; and the struggle is, which of the parties shall get the man, and not whether he is properly qualified. I do not think politics ought to have anything to do with a University.

You mean general politics, and not the politics of the place?—Yes.

Do you consider that evil as inseparable from a system of self-election?—Quite inseparable; and if self-election were put an end to, it would do away with political parties altogether, and Professors would attend to their duty, instead of attending to the politics of the country, which they know very little about.

Does the system of self-election, in your opinion, tend to perpetuate divisions among them in other respects?—I am satisfied it does; it is in every way injurious.

Do you conceive that the election of Chancellor by the Senate is advantageous?—I do not consider myself at all competent to answer the question.

Do you conceive the manner in which the Lord Rector is elected is beneficial to the interests of the University?—Extremely injurious; we have had no Rector at all for three or four years.

You mean that you have had none practically?—We have had none in reality. A Rector is not considered as one till he comes and takes the oath, and is installed; neither Sir James Mackintosh nor Mr. Brougham came for a year, and of course they were not Rectors till they did so. Sir James came and took the oath the last week of the session: in fact, the session was over.

Is not Mr. Campbell the person just elected Rector?—Yes, he sent a letter saying he could not come: of course, we can have no Rector, or at least none that can be of any use, till he is installed.

Does it appear to you, that the mode of electing the Lord Rector is objectionable?—I think it is exceedingly objectionable, for it is by boys of 12 years old chiefly that the election is always managed. Students from England, I believe, name the Rector almost always. I am seldom present at an election, but it was always so managed when I did attend.

Do you think that is productive of insubordination?—In every way it it injurious to themselves, and quite inconsistent with the dignity of the College.

How would you propose that the election should take place, if the present system were to be abolished?—I think the mode at St. Andrews is a much better one, which is just to confine the privilege to students of the third and fourth year. By that time they have acquired some power of thinking, and some knowledge of the world, and the election would not be quite so absurd as it is at present.

Are you aware that since last year that University has extended the power to all matriculated students?—In St. Andrews, where only four individuals can be chosen Rector, the mode of voting never can be of much consequence; but while the present practice continues here, it leaves an impression on the world that our College is quite radical, which is erroneous.

Has it not got to be the practice, that the election of Rector is a compliment to some man of celebrity, who is generally at a great distance, and can be of no efficient use to the University?—It has: he must be a man of celebrity or notoriety.

But is it not generally a person of some public character, and who lives at a great distance from the University?—He is almost always at a distance, and a man of notoriety.

Do you think it would be an improvement if, as you have already said, the right of voting were confined to senior students, and the privilege of being elected to persons living at such a distance from Glasgow as to render it possible for them to attend to the exercise of the visitatorial power?—I consider it would be a very great improvement indeed.

Do you conceive that the visitatorial power is, for any practical purposes, useful, taking into your consideration that the Principal is Minister of Glasgow, the Dean of Faculty is elected by the Senate, and the Lord Rector chosen in the way you have described?—Quite useless: it forms no check at all upon the expenditure of the College.

Can you state to the Commissioners if, in point of fact, the regulations respecting examination for degrees in Arts, enacted at the commencement of this session, were decreed by the Faculty or by the Senate?—I do not know, but I think they should have been decreed by the Senate. I do not know who did it; I was not present.

Have you read the regulations?—No, I never have; the fact is, the degree in Arts here is of no value.

Do you not think it would be desirable that Graduation, to be obtained by honourable distinction in proficiency in study, should be more sought after by the students in this University?—I think it is desirable; but unless some motives are held out there will be a difficulty.

The Commissioners will be glad to hear if you have any suggestion, which you think will tend to the improvement of other Universities?—No, I have not. I conceive, from the state of the Scotch Universities, any improvement is quite hopeless.

Do you think that if privileges of a similar sort to that of voting at the election of Lord Rector were conferred on Masters of Arts—if the Church were to be induced to encourage graduation among Divinity students—and if the Bar were disposed to give a similar encouragement—that, under these circumstances, motives for taking degrees might not be afforded to many students?—That would be offering motives, and no doubt the motives would produce effects.

Are you frequently summoned to meetings of the Senatus Academicus?—The meetings are always at the College; I seldom attend them; I am summoned occasionally, but not always.

Do these meetings occur often?—There are meetings of Faculty very often. There is very little business transacted at the Senate; consequently, the motives for going are very slight.

Are not all degrees granted by the Senate?—Yes; but there are two Professors of Medicine, who have taken it upon them always to act officially on these occasions. I do not choose to stand by, and see them do what I could perform as well myself: therefore I do not attend.

Are degrees in Arts granted by the Senate?—Yes.

Must not all regulations, relating to degrees, be passed by the Senate before they can possess any force?—They ought to be. For my own part, I know nothing at all about the College of Glasgow; I seldom attend any of the meetings. If I had been asked about St.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

9 January 1827.

Andrews or Edinburgh, I could have given the Commissioners a great deal more information than about the College of Glasgow.

Being acquainted with the mode of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, about the beginning of this century, and knowing likewise the trials that are undergone by candidates for the same degree in this University, will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners if you have observed any marked difference between the two?—The difference is exceedingly marked; for, in the first place, all our examinations here are in English; and we can determine if the candidate understands the subject. The students in Edinburgh are all examined in Latin.

According to the mode followed in this University, have Professors sufficient means of ascertaining the classical knowledge of candidates?—Neither at Edinburgh nor here is there any means for ascertaining that. In Edinburgh there is a written list of questions, which the candidate gets by heart. At Edinburgh, I have known a diploma given to a candidate who was quite unable to translate it into English. The candidate is in the habit of getting a certain number of answers to questions by heart.

Are you speaking with regard to the old regulations at Edinburgh?—Those that existed when I was a student there. Here we have three private examinations; at Edinburgh they have only one. We examine upon Anatomy and Physiology; next upon Chemistry and Pharmacy; and, lastly, upon the Practice of Medicine.

Is there a public examination besides?—It is, as at Edinburgh, a mere form: it never takes place until the candidate is sure of his degree.

Do you think the omission of theses in this University is any disadvantage?—I think it is of great advantage, for the candidates seldom write their own theses.

Is moral character taken into view before graduation?—Always.

Is it your conviction, that the literary acquirements of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine are generally respectable?—I really have no means of judging here. I had good means of judging in Edinburgh, and they were certainly not always so there.

Do you attach much importance to the forms observed upon the occasion of public graduation?—I attach no importance to them at all.

Is not an oath administered to the candidate?—It is a very innocent oath, and one which I think any man may take with perfect safety; it is to the effect that he will never wilfully do injury by his practice.

Do you think there is a sufficient degree of form or state kept up in the University at the opening and conclusion of a session?—There is a great deal more state kept up at the conclusion here than at Edinburgh: there is none at the opening.

Do you think it has a favourable effect upon the students?—It has a very favouable effect here. A great number of prizes are awarded at the end of the session, which makes it most materially interesting.

Do you think such a practice might be adopted by other Universities with advantage?—The interests of the students must be consulted.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

John Towers, Esq., C.M., and Regius Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Towers.

How long have you been Professor of Midwifery in this University?—This is my sixth year. I received my commission in 1820.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Questions sent to the University by this Commission, and the Answers returned thereto?—I have seen all the Queries, but not the Answers. I was present in the Senate when they were read, but I have not seen the printed Answers.

Do you concur in those you have heard read?—In most parts I do.

Will you have the goodness to state any from which you dissent?—The Regius Professors are placed under peculiar circumstances. They have no vote in the Faculty; they have no participation in the funds of the College; nor do they participate in the emoluments derived from medical degrees, although they have the trouble of examining.

With respect to the other matters, as they appear stated in the Answers to the Queries, do you concur in them?—There is nothing now strikes me but what I concur in.

Is there anything you have to state to the Commissioners which appears to you to be at all of importance, with relation to the constitution of the University, the nomination or election of any of its officers, or to its discipline generally?—I have nothing to say with respect to the constitution; but, with respect to the discipline of the University, I think there might be some improvements. I think the classical education of medical students ought to be paid more attention to.

Do you mean that medical students should be bound to have attended a certain number of classes in the College, so that, at their admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or to their admission into the medical classes, they should undergo a classical examination?—At their admission to the degree of Doctor in Medicine they ought to be examined as to considerable literary attainments.

Do you think that a due knowledge of Latin and Greek is necessary for a medical student?—Yes, a certain knowledge of Greek; but I conceive that a pretty correct knowledge of the Latin tongue is quite indispensable; but a certain knowledge of the Greek is not so indispensable as the Latin.

In your opinion a Doctor of Medicine ought to be a gentleman of a liberal education?—Yes.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Towers.

9 January 1827.

Are you apprehensive of any evil effects that might arise to the University, or to the practice in general, from making the degree of Doctor in Medicine of more difficult attainment?—No, I am not. Surgical degrees might be made of comparatively more easy attainment; but I conceive it essential for the respectability of the profession that the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be made more difficult of attainment.

Having stated your opinion with respect to graduation generally, do you consider that sufficient encouragement has hitherto been afforded in the Scotch Universities to the taking of degrees, which has a natural tendency to promote scientific and literary attainments?—I think so, in this University. In some of the other Universities it has been too easily attained.

Do you advert to the old regulations of the College?—Certainly, to the old regulations.

Do you conceive the new regulations to be an improvement?—A very great improvement.

Were you in the Senate when they were adopted?—I was.

And you concurred in them?—I did.

Do you think there is a prospect that, if these regulations, or similar ones, were adopted in the Universities of Scotland generally, coupled with such motives as might be afforded for graduation by the Church, by the Law, and by bestowing certain University privileges, it would tend to increase the number of graduates, and thereby promote learning and science?—I think it certainly would; but we are still deficient, in this College, in medical and surgical clinical lectures, which is a great want.

In your opinion are there such difficulties in the way of the establishment of clinical lectures in this College as are at all to be considered insuperable?—No.

What are the difficulties in the way of establishing clinical lectures?—They arise from another body, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of this town; and at present, I must confess, a jealousy subsists between the two bodies.

Have the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons thrown difficulties in your way?—They have, certainly, in the way of the surgical clinical lectures.

Have they thrown any obstacles in the way of medical clinical lectures?—They have not interfered so much with medical clinical lectures.

Are there any medical clinical lectures given?—Yes.

By whom?—By Dr. Brown.

Do the students of the University attend the clinical lectures given by Dr. Brown?—Yes, especially those who wish to get into the army.

Would you not think it more desirable that some understanding should be come to between the College and the Hospital, by which clinical lectures might be given to the students generally, by one or more Professors of Medicine?—I think it would be most desirable.

Do you think it would be easy to overcome the jealousy entertained by the other faculty, or the objections of the managers of the Hospital?—It would be exceedingly difficult.

Are there any other disadvantages to which medical study is subject at present in this University, to which it is not subject in the University of Edinburgh?—In my opinion there are too many holidays. We must obey the Senate in giving the holidays; for instance, we have a week or 10 days at Christmas, which I consider as most pernicious to the students.

Have you any other holidays during your course?—The Regius Professors have given none; but there are holidays on the Fridays and Saturdays of every month, after December. The students of the Natural History class come in and ask these holidays; and I think they are the last Friday and Saturday of every month after December.

Are these holidays given in the classes of the Regius Professors?—We are obliged to obey the mandates of the Senate as to the Christmas holidays; we have not obeyed them as to other holidays; for we have lectured.

Have the Senate acquiesced in your so lecturing?—We really did not ask their permission.

Do you conceive these holidays are more hurtful to medical students than students belonging to any other faculty?—I conceive them to be hurtful to students of every description; and they are very hard, particularly upon Irish students, and those from a distance; and they are not only hurtful in themselves, but nearly a whole week is passed before the class is fully collected again.

That is, after the Christmas holidays, you mean?—Yes.

In addition to what you have already stated, do you think there is a deficiency of medical instruction in this University?—I cannot say that there is.

Do you think the medical curriculum is such as it ought to be?—The medical curriculum, fixed by the Senate, is as it ought to be, with the addition of medical clinical lectures.

In point of fact, is there a sufficient number of lectures given on the Theory of Medicine?—I think that a full course of lectures on the Theory of Medicine would be preferable to the system now adopted.

Is not admission to the lectures on the Theory of Medicine at present gratuitous?—The same fee is taken for the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Formerly they only took up one hour, within my recollection; afterwards they were divided into two hours.

Do you admit then, that, in that respect at least, it would be better that either there should be a separate course of lectures during the whole session, every day of the week, by the same Professor, or that there should be an additional Lecturer or Professor on the Theory of Medicine?—I do.

Are there any other suggestions you have to offer on the subject of the medical classes?—No, none that I now remember.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Towers.

9 January 1827.

Does your own class form part of the curriculum?—It does.

Has it done so from its institution?—From its institution it has done so.

Did it form part of the curriculum when it was a Lectureship?—Yes; as far as I can understand, from the time the Lectureship was instituted, Midwifery was considered part of the curriculum.

Do all the students of Medicine attend your class?—They must attend my class.

You mean they must do so if they aim at the honour of the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—If they aim at the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Master of Surgery, all the medical students must attend my class.

Have you any statements to make to the Commissioners by which the interests of your class can be advanced; or are you satisfied with its existing state?—I am satisfied with its existing state, except that I want another class-room, which I have applied for in vain. I have a very bad class-room; it is ill lighted for demonstration.

To whom did you apply for a class-room?—I have applied to the Principal, but not in writing; and I have talked about it frequently to the different Professors.

Have they refused to do it, or postponed it on account of difficulties?—It has been postponed on account of alleged difficulties.

When you do lecture, is it in the room belonging to the Professor of Surgery?—No, in a small room at the bottom of the spire.

Is it a room of your own?—Yes.

Will it not accommodate the number of your students?—It does in the meantime; but if the numbers increase, it would not.

Is the light such as to enable them to see the preparations?—Not in a satisfactory manner, by any means.

Have you a considerable collection of preparations?—I have; and I have the use of those in the Hunterian Museum.

Is the accommodation for exhibiting these preparations quite inadequate?—Perfectly inadequate. I am obliged to move them down to my house, and to keep them there, for the room is so damp I cannot keep them in it, without their being destroyed.

In addition to the lectures upon Midwifery, strictly so called, do you lecture upon the diseases of women and children?—I lecture upon the diseases of women and children, both in unimpregnated and pregnant states; and I pay particular attention to the diseases of women, being able to illustrate the subjects so fully, by the preparations in the Hunterian Museum.

Do you find students equally attentive to those parts of the course which are theoretical and speculative as to those which are strictly practical?—I do, equally so.

Do you conceive it to be the chief object of your course to present such views as are practical?—Certainly; but I also conceive it to be my duty to lay before them as much of the theory as I possibly can, even although these theories may be old and obsolete.

Do you examine students, both for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and for that of Master of Surgery?—I do.

Are you not remunerated in either of those capacities?—For examining for a degree of Master of Surgery the Regius Professors receive a guinea. We receive none of the emoluments for examining for degrees in Medicine.

Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the nomination or election of any of the office-bearers in this University?—No; the only suggestion I have to make is as regards the Rector; and the medical students interest themselves very little about it.

Have you any observations to make with regard to the election of Rector?—None.

Is it attended with any beneficial consequences, or otherwise, to the interests of the University?—It is of very little consequence or importance: it makes a bustle for two or three days.

Do you think no evil consequences arise from it?—I believe not.

Do you conceive that the visitatorial power over this University is efficiently exercised nder the existing system?—I think not, from what I have read concerning the constitution u the University.

Do you think that any mode which would secure the election of an efficient Lord Rector, who would, from his residence, be able to give attendance, would be a great improvement, however he might be chosen?—Yes, certainly; and, in that case, I beg leave to suggest that the Crown should appoint the Rector.

Do you teach Midwifery to females?—Yes; in the Lying-in-Hospital, not in the College.

Are they married women?—A very considerable proportion of them; the number of the class varies considerably.

Do they go away sufficiently instructed, so as to practise successfully?—I conceive they are sufficiently instructed before they are allowed to leave the Hospital.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

William Jackson Hooker, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Professor Hooker.

How long have you been Professor of Botany?—Since 1820.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing, or hearing read, the Queries that were sent to this University, and the Answers which have been returned to the Commissioners?—I have seen the Queries, but not the Answers.

Did you hear the Answers read in the Senate?—No.

With respect to your own class, have you any suggestions to offer, by which the instruc-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Hooker.

9 January 1827.

tions in Botany may be rendered more efficient in this University?—No, I cannot say that I have.

Are you satisfied in that respect?—I am quite satisfied. I could wish the Garden were better supported. It is an extremely valuable institution, yet the income is very uncertain; it is only supported by going about begging, from time to time, of the whole of the proprietors in the Garden for an income. Part of the income arises from the sale of plants, and also Government has given us £2,000 lately. But the annual expenditure cannot be estimated at less than £600. We have no means of making up that sum, except by soliciting it from the inhabitants of the town.

Are these contributions uncertain and fluctuating?—Yes; and there is a considerable debt upon the Garden, though it is very handsomely supported by the College and the inhabitants of the town. The College paid £2,000 towards it, and the Crown gave £2,000; but still it is inefficiently supported.

Have you all the advantage that is capable of being given to it, or is there any difficulty put in your way?—None whatever; I have had an abundant supply of specimens for the use of the class; but still I cannot help fearing, that while it is so inefficiently supported, there is a prospect of its not being continued. I would wish to see it stand very high as a Botanic Garden, it being one in which I take great interest.

Is your class included in the curriculum for Medicine?—It is, and for medicine only; and on that account the number of students is very limited; also, my own income is extremely limited from that very circumstance, depending in a great measure upon the fees of the students.

Do not all the medical students attend you?—No, only those who take degrees; and all those who take degrees in Surgery are not obliged to attend.

How many students does your class consist of upon an average?—Thirty-six: not more than that number of students who pay. I usually give gratis tickets to many more; my greatest number last year (1826) was 58; and of these eight did not pay. The first year I had 36: the average cannot be more than 36.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is not the general habit of students to attend your class?—A good many do; the number of students who took degrees last year, I think, was only 13 (I speak from memory); and those only who take degrees in Medicine are obliged to attend a course of Botany; and they may either attend at Dublin, Edinburgh, or any other University.

With respect to the University generally, have you any suggestions to offer, either as to its constitution, its discipline, or the course of study adopted therein, or as to the nomination and election of any of the officers of the University?—None; except that, like other Regius Professors, I should wish to be put upon a footing with the College Professors, and to be one of the Faculty, which the Regius Professors are not.

Have they not a voice in the Senate?—They have a voice in the Senate.

Have you been in the habit of attending it?—Very rarely.

Do the Regius Professors generally attend the meetings of the Senate?—I can scarcely answer that; I think, not generally.

Have they an equal authority with the Faculty in all University matters?—I scarcely know to what extent my privileges go: they have never been defined to me.

But have they not equal authority in regard to all matters respecting graduation?—Yes.

And the general discipline of the University?—Yes, I believe so.

Are there any other suggestions you have to make upon the constitution of the University, or as to the nomination of the office-bearers?—I am so little acquainted with the privileges of Regius Professors, and I so seldom attend the meetings of Senate, that I have not turned my mind to the subject.

Have you confined yourself to the performance of your duties as Professor of Botany?—Almost exclusively so. My class commences at a period when other Professors are absent; and when their classes are going on, I am frequently absent.

Have you had an opportunity of observing if the election of Lord Rector by the students is attended with beneficial or detrimental effects?—I really cannot say. The students seem to enjoy the privilege very much. I believe it is a little annoying to some of the older Professors; I have heard them express their disapprobation. I have not an opinion upon the subject myself.

Were you in the Senate when the new regulations for graduation were passed?—No.

Have you seen them?—No, I have not.

If there are any suggestions relating to any matter connected with the University, the Commissioners will be happy to hear them?—I really have nothing to mention, connected with the interests of the University. My own situation is what I have already mentioned. I conceive my income to be very small. My whole time is devoted to the duties of my class. I receive £50 a year as Regius Professor. The Duke of Montrose lately procured an addition of £100; that makes the whole of my income under £300, with the class fees. I have been here seven years; it is only this year that I have received an additional £100. One or two years it was not £150 a year, the class being very small. My income has really not been sufficient to pay for the books necessary for my profession, including the expense of a large correspondence and a great number of packets which I receive, and a very expensive library, which I am obliged to possess, to enable me to keep pace with the science which I study. I think I can truly say the whole of my income has been expended upon my profession. I feel myself differently situated from other Professors: they all have a greater number of students; and besides, they have their profession to attend to in town. Those who are connected with the medical departments are physicians or surgeons—I am not.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Hooker.

9 January 1827.

Does Botany form any part of the curriculum of Arts?—No; nor of any other branch than Medicine. None but those actually taking the degree of Medicine are obliged to attend; the surgeons and apothecaries are not obliged to attend, though it is more necessary perhaps for them than for the regular physician. If it were not for private students—private individuals of the town—it would be still worse. There are one-half of my students who do not study Medicine, who are unacquainted with Medicine altogether (*i. e.* who do not attend with a view to graduation).

What is the duration of your course of lectures?—Three months.

Do you examine the students at all?—I examined them last year in the class-room. Previous to that I never examined them, except in the fields, where we examined together the plants we met with. Last year I devoted one day in the week to the examination of the students, and called them up in rotation.

Did you find this practice attended with advantage?—Yes.

Did the students willingly submit to examination?—Generally; some did not: last year about one-fourth refused to submit, but such were mostly private students, not connected with the University. My class is a very mixed one, depending partly upon medical students, and partly upon the inhabitants of the town.

Is any method taken in your class to ascertain regularity of attendance?—No; but I do not countersign their tickets until the end of the course; the last year I refused to sign the certificate of one gentleman who had not been constant in his attendance; that was the first time I did so.

Is any catalogue called daily?—No.

If it were numerous would you conceive it to be of importance to take that mode of ascertaining attendance?—I think it would be sufficient if they were to be compelled to be examined; the great object is to ascertain the progress they have made in their study.

Would it be attended with advantage if there were a course of lectures upon Botany, given in winter instead of summer?—No; quite the contrary. I had, one year, permission to begin as early as February (which is contrary to the usual course), or the beginning of March; but the number was less than in any other year. A great disadvantage attending my class is, that during my course there are no other lectures of any consequence delivered in the town. At Edinburgh it is quite different; a student, attending Botany there, has the advantage of attending other excellent classes, which are going on in the town; it makes their residence there much more desirable than what it is here; upon that account I consider a good many students are lost to my class.

Do you consider Botany an essential branch of medical education?—I do, unquestionably.

Are you in the habit of specifying the medical uses of plants?—I do so, especially towards the latter part of my course, but not to a great extent; for I should be encroaching upon Dr. Millar's class of Materia Medica, as the treating of the properties of plants peculiarly belongs to him. I never fail in bringing every plant before the student, and noticing its properties, whether pernicious or otherwise, and also the more important extracts made from them; especially, I notice a subject lately much studied in France—the properties of plants, as connected with their natural order.

Is the Library tolerably supplied with books in your department?—There is not one I have had occasion to make use of; on that account I have been obliged to be at an enormous expense; my expenditure for books alone has frequently exceeded my income.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Glasgow, Tuesday, October 9, 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

Thomas Campbell, Esq., Lord Rector of the University, called in and examined.

T. Campbell, Esq. Lord Rector.

How long have you held the situation of Lord Rector of this University?—Since I was elected in last November.

Is there anything you wish to suggest to the Commissioners, in regard to the matters they are directed to inquire into?—My idea of the principal fault in the Scotch system of education is, that, in teaching the Languages and Mathematics, the number of students is too great in proportion to the power of one Professor to teach. It is a very difficult matter to say what should be done, but it has occurred to me that a system of tutorship, such as prevails in the English Universities, might be engrafted upon our system, without the smallest detriment to the interests of the Professors, on whose salaries, and dignity, and advantages of every kind, I should think it very hazardous to make the smallest encroachment. At present, there is nothing but private tutorship to assist the students. The choice of their tutors is left to the individuals themselves, and many of the tutors are not men who have taken out any preparatory degree, or are entitled to it. Any body may be a tutor who can get scholars; and I suspect there are many who teach in this manner, who are but indifferently fitted for the task of tuition: at least, there were many such in my time at College. It struck me that if there was only a fund of some hundreds a year, that could be divided among a certain set of graduates, who ought to be strictly examined, and whose abilities ought to be well attested, they would form a very useful intermediate body between the Professors and the students.

So as to enable the classes to be somewhat subdivided under the superintendence of the Professors?—Yes; but I should never interfere with the course which the Professor pursues at present; he does a great deal of good, even teaching as he does, but in the Chair of Latin, or Greek, or Mathematics, if he has a numerous class, say of a hundred, or, as is sometimes

University of Glasgow.

T. Campbell, Esq. Lord Rector.

9 October 1827.

the case, of many more, it is impossible for him to examine them all in one day, and he is obliged to confine himself to examining them by portions on certain days in succession. Thus a young man is apt to neglect preparing himself, except on the days on which he calculates on being examined. Now, if he were regularly drilled by his tutor, and made in some degree responsible and reportable from that tutor to his Professor, he would not only have the inspection of the Professor over him, but he would have a teacher, who could superintend, say twenty boys, and be certain that they attended to their studies every day. In fact, I would recommend the system of Oxford and Cambridge tutors.

You are aware, that in the English Universities tutors of that description usually receive fees from their pupils?—Yes.

Do you contemplate such a practice in the system to which you allude?—No; that is the great difficulty in the way of the improvement which I suggest, unless a fund can be provided for it, without raising fees from the students: they are in general too poor to afford any additional expense in their education; and the poorer sort go without tutors, although the richer sort who have them perhaps spend as much upon such tutors as, if properly laid out, would go far to support a fund.

Do you mean that the tutors should teach in small classes?—In small classes, perhaps 15 or 20.

Do you mean that when each youth is entered at the University, he should be put by his Professor under the care of one of those tutors?—Yes, preparatory to his examinations; but never for a moment to let the Professor suspend his practice of lecturing and examining every day.

Do you think that a young man would profit more by this system, than if he were able to prepare all his tasks by his own personal application?—I contemplate his also studying at other hours besides the hour a day he would employ with the tutor. It seems to me, that it would not palsy his own power of exertion; I think it would still leave him both time and inclination for private study.

In what way is it your opinion that those tutors should be appointed?—I own that that is an important problem, and a very difficult one. Means might be devised for keeping it from being a mere organ of patronage in the hands of the Professors—that would be a manifest evil; but though disadvantages might arise from that, I still think that if it even were to be put into the hands of the Professors, it would be better than not to have a body of tutors at all.

Would you leave the selection of the individual tutor, out of the whole number of tutors, to the young man and his advisers?—I own that that also is a difficult question. Perhaps not; perhaps it might be better to appoint the tutors by authority, each to so many young men, than to leave one tutor to have too many, and another too few pupils, provided it was ascertained that all the tutors were properly qualified.

Would you limit the selection of tutors to persons that have distinguished themselves, and taken an academical degree?—Yes, to persons thoroughly examined.

Have you considered the matter sufficiently to state how many tutors you think would answer in the University of Glasgow?—It occurred to me, that this system of tutors should apply only, and in fact is only necessary, in the teaching of Latin, and Greek, and Mathematics; I do not conceive it would be of any importance to have tutors of Moral Philosophy or of Natural Philosophy.

Or of Logic?—No, I should hardly think it would. In the first place, I have my own doubts whether there is any use in the system of teaching the old Aristotelian Logic (that, however, is a separate question); but it strikes me, that when a young man has got so far as to be a student of Philosophy, if he cannot read philosophical books, and be able to study for himself, a tutor will not do him much good; but it is very different in studying Mathematics and the Classics.

Would you propose that the tutors should be continued in the Natural Philosophy class?—Possibly, as a branch of Mathematics, that might be desirable, and in that case, 15 or 20 tutors would be too few.

Would you propose to limit the number of pupils that any tutor should be entitled to receive?—I think if you allowed the pupils of any one tutor to get over-numerous, it would be a great disadvantage.

Have you ever heard any discussion, or has anything occurred to yourself, as to the propriety of altering or retaining the present mode of electing the Lord Rector?—Yes, I have heard a good deal of discussion about it, and I can assure the Commissioners that I am perfectly free from any personal prejudices upon the subject that may have arisen out of my own election, which was a popular one by the students. I heard all the objections stated against the present mode of allowing the students to elect their Rectors; and when I was last at Glasgow I ascertained a most important point, which was, whether the students were really diverted from their studies during the time of the election; and I can assure the Commissioners that I had the testimony of many respectable persons, the parents of the students, and also those who had the private superintendence of their education, who told me, that never in their opinion had the studies of the boys been in the least degree relaxed, in consequence of their minds being occupied with the election. Another thing I would state is, that I have remarked in this College a greater degree of harmony between the students and the Professors than I have seen in any other seminary, and I have seen most of the Colleges in Europe. I think that, as the mode of election is constituted at present, it would be as well to leave it, and that it would only be wantonly begetting a source of discord and animosity between the Professors and the students to alter it.

What is your opinion as to the expediency of either extending the right of election, or of

University of Glasgow.

T. Campbell, Esq. Lord Rector.

9 October 1827.

confining it to graduates of the University?—My opinion decidedly is, that there would be more consistency in the injury to the students if you were to abolish the popular right altogether than to leave them the semblance of an elective right, when in reality it would be practically crippled by restricting it to the graduates; because the graduates and elder students are to my knowledge, generally speaking, very much dependent on the Professors, and thus the Professors would have the power of nominating a Rector, with the mock appearance of the students possessing it.

Will you mention the circumstances, with regard to the situation of the older students, to which you refer?—A great proportion of them are looking out for private tuition, as well as for situations as schoolmasters, and in the Church, for all which places the recommendation of the Professors is of great importance; and it is not only that they want the good word of the Professors, but to be upon bad terms with them would obstruct the young men's views in life.

Are the graduates frequently resident?—The graduates are many of them not resident; but I think the majority of those that are likely to vote for the Rector are resident, and are under the influence of the Professors.

Are you aware that many of the young men come to this College as young as 12 and 13?—I am aware of that.

Has it ever occurred to you that limiting the right of election to students that have been two or three years at College might be advisable?—I think that an infringement upon the old practice would beget a disagreeable feeling, that would be better omitted altogether; because I apprehend that the younger boys are in general influenced by the opinion either of the elder students or of their parents.

Are you aware of the fact that they are influenced in a great measure by the opinions of a few older students, chiefly from England?—I am not aware of that; but I cannot speak with certainty on that point.

If such be the fact, would that influence your opinion at all upon this subject?—Yes, it would.

In what way?—Because I consider that it would be a symptom of a sectarian, and therefore in some degree of a political bias, which I should be sorry that the boys had. I regard the English students who come here, generally speaking, as representatives of the English sectarians. I do not object to their opinions or character, but they still have the character of sectarians; and if that were the case, I think it would influence me upon this subject; but I cannot say that it ever struck me as probable. On the contrary, my opinion is, that the students represent pretty generally the feelings and opinions of the majority of the people of Scotland.

And that, you believe, was the case when you yourself was elected?—I am fully convinced it was; and, with the permission of the Commissioners, I will mention a fact with regard to that point, which I mentioned to Lord Aberdeen. His Lordship remarked to me, "the election has for some time past been political;"—I told him that I could say with truth my election was not an ebullition of political feeling; I had the votes of a large number of the sons of the Tory families of Glasgow.

Is it not the fact, that the opinions of the students belonging to Glasgow would decide the views of one nation only, and would not decide the views of the other three nations?—Yes, I am aware of that, and that was the class of which I had the most numerous voters.

Is it your opinion, or not, that some of the late elections have been political, or that the present system might lead to political election, either the one way or the other?—I freely own that there was a mixture of political feeling in some of the elections, and I am not disposed to say that there is not an evil in boys taking too early an interest in party politics; but in my apprehension, it is a lesser evil than breaking up the contented feeling that at present subsists among the students.

Might it not take the shape of a sort of political struggle in the University?—It might, perhaps; but it does not seem to me to produce so much harm as would be done by an alteration.

Are you of opinion, that any attempts on the part of the Professors to regulate or interfere in the elections have tended somewhat to increase the disposition of the young men to choose a Rector for themselves, rather than listen to the recommendation of the Professors?—Exactly so. My opinion is, that if the Professors would let them alone, it would become a matter of comparative indifference to the students, and would make the elections occasion much less excitement.

Do you know that the Professors have recently interfered in the elections?—They always have, I believe.

Have you had occasion, since your election to the situation of Lord Rector, to exercise any of the duties of the office?—No, I have had nothing, except in company with Sir John Connell, to look over the books. I had some business with regard to some regulations about the medical classes: we had some meetings of the Faculty, in which I presided.

You were educated at this University?—I was.

Were you at any other Scotch College?—I was at Edinburgh also.

The Commissioners will be glad to hear your opinion, as to what you consider to be the benefit or utility of the system of examinations accompanying the lectures of the Professors, which obtains at this College, as compared with the system at Edinburgh, where that practice of examination is not carried on?—My opinion is, that the constant examinations form a great feature of advantage in Glasgow College, especially as these are connected with the system of honorary rewards; and my only objection to the present system is the difficulty of making the examinations more perfectly regular, owing to the numbers attending the classes.

1827

University of Glasgow.

T. Campbell, Esq. Lord Rector.

9 October 1827.

Have you any other suggestion to make to the Commissioners?—The only one that I have is one not of a very important nature; but I think it would be felt very gratefully by the students, and would be also an advantage to them, if they were to obtain the freedom of visiting the Museum. The Professors, I understand, allege that the Museum was left to the College Faculty, and not to the University, and that therefore the students have no right to admission; but this, I confess, appears to me to be a distinction without a difference. As to the matter of right, I fancy it would be impossible for the students to carry it by force; but I think that it would be conferring a very material benefit upon them, and what they would feel as an advantage, and very gratefully, if, under certain regulations, they were allowed admittance to the Museum, if it was but once a week: thirty or forty students could not mob the place. The British Museum is open to every stranger as well as resident in London.

In your opinion, they should be allowed to attend at stated periods, under such restrictions as would secure the objects of the Museum from injury?—Yes.

Have you ever had occasion to see the will of Dr. Hunter?—No.

Are you aware that it is specially left, to be shewn in the way most conducive to the improvement of the students of the University?—I was not aware of that. I can conceive no way more unconducive to that object than the present way of excluding the students from it.

From your knowledge of the constitution of the Scotch Universities, have you any suggestions to make with relation to them?—There is nothing farther that strikes me at this moment. I ought to say, when I speak of being acquainted with other Universities, that my acquaintance lies more among the Universities of the continent than those in Scotland itself. I have not been at Aberdeen, and I have never paid particular attention to St. Andrews; my acquaintance with the Scotch Universities is limited to Glasgow and Edinburgh.

With reference to the habits and circumstances of the students attending the College of Glasgow, do you conceive that it would be a useful privilege if the students, under proper restriction, had the liberty of reading in the Library?—I think so. I am very happy that this is mentioned, because I recollect the same privilege being considered as a very advantageous feature in all the foreign Universities I have seen. At the German Universities, for instance, the library-rooms are constantly half filled with students.

Do you believe that there are many young men who, considering their circumstances, the nature of their lodgings, and every thing else, would be very glad to have an opportunity of reading in a comfortable library?—I think so; and there is this further advantage in it, that when they have not duplicates of books, one student misses a book because another has it out. Now, I should never think of taking away the liberty they have of getting out books, upon giving a receipt for them; but if they were allowed to read in the Library, a young man would be, in many instances, not disposed to take away a book; he would read it in the Library, and leave it behind him, and of course the books would be more used.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

(*The following Letter was transmitted by the Lord Rector, to be added as supplementary to his Evidence*):—

"*Glasgow, October* 29, 1827.

"To the Right Honourable His Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Scottish Universities.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I avail myself of your permission to add a few words to my evidence, on the subject of the interests and affairs of the Glasgow University.

"On one point, I find that I have offered you an opinion, founded on what I now deliberately believe to have been misinformation. When asked, what I thought was likely to be the political character of English students at our University, I felt myself called upon, in honour and candour, to abstract my evidence as much as possible from my own personal political sympathies; and admitting the general principle, that young minds may be biased too early on the authority of others, even with opinions abstractedly right, I conceded that the English students might possibly bring with them a sectarian spirit to our College. I prefer making a frank acknowledgment of my error, to doing injustice to the body of students in question. I had known, indeed, a few of them, and those were unexceptionable young men. But from a quarter, which I can now trace to be a solitary and prejudiced source, a surmise had gone forth, that those students were intemperately warm in their politics; and I gave you my opinion under the over-hasty credence which I had given to that surmise. I have since been in Glasgow for several weeks, among individuals well acquainted with their character; and I learn, from testimony which I cannot doubt, that the students from England are as a body distinguished by no political spirit, inconsistent with the modesty of youth or the studiousness of scholars. This I have from persons familiar with their conversations, and who had been frequently at their debating societies.

"With respect to the general fact of the free election of the Rectors periodically creating a certain political sensation, I have thought it my duty to acknowledge, that when this occurs it may be called a partial evil. At the same time, I recollect that I was prevented, by the fear of not being able to express myself in a few words, and consequently of fatiguing your attention, whilst it was engrossed by so much business, from giving this admission the explanation which it deserves, from the consideration of other circumstances. It may be a partial evil, but it is not one of constant occurrence, and it is one that sinks into nothing when viewed beside its concomitant advantages. Altogether, the free election gives a feeling of self-respect to the youngest student. He hears the moral as well as the political character of the candidate for office discussed, and he learns to appreciate the value of personal cha-

University of Glasgow.

T. Campbell, Esq. Lord Rector.

9 October 1827.

racter to men who are to stand the ordeal of public election. The Rector, too, is an officer who may be eventually called to mediate between the Professors and the students, and he cannot, I conceive, be too unequivocally the elected officer of all the students; for if you reduce him to be chosen indirectly by the Professors—and that will infallibly be the case, if only the older students become his constituents—he will thenceforward be considered merely as one of the Professors; he will naturally care little about the rights and interests of the students, and the very prizes that they receive from his hands will be less acceptable than when delivered to them by the man of their universal election.

"It is impossible to describe, either the joyous enthusiasm which they all feel in the possession of this right, endeared and made sacred by usage, or the gloom and damp, alike pernicious and unnecessary, that will be diffused by its infringement.

"On another point I make bold to request the honour of your attention, though I shall touch it but briefly. The students complain that certain bursaries and exhibitions are not competed for in trials sufficiently public, and that exhibitions to Oxford are frequently given to the sons of Professors. I humbly submit, whether the Faculty, as trustees of exhibitions, should not be debarred from awarding them for the benefit of any of their own body.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient and respectful servant, (Signed) "T. Campbell,

"*Rector of the University of Glasgow.*"

The Very Reverend *Duncan Macfarlane*, D.D., Principal of the College of Glasgow, called in and further examined.

Principal Macfarlane.

At what time were the students first allowed the use of the Library, which is now established by the regulations of 1822?—It was long before I knew anything of the College; they have been admitted for a great while. While I was a student, the use of it was suspended during the period the catalogue was making out; since the publication of the catalogue, they have been admitted to the same use of the Library as they are at present.

What restrictions are there as to the books they receive?—There are no novels given out, nor books containing valuable plates.

Are all books of history and science, except those which have valuable plates, given to the students?—They are.

Is the deposit increased in the case of a valuable book exceeding £1?—I do not know that it is.

It has been stated to the Commissioners that that deposit was a hardship upon many of the poor students; can you give the Commissioners any information upon that point?—I can conceive it to be a hardship upon individual students, but it is absolutely necessary as a rule for the preservation of our books.

Is there any regulation of this University by which, in the event of a Professor giving a student a note to the Librarian, that deposit is dispensed with?—Not that I know of.

Would you see any objection to such a rule?—I think there is none, provided that note made the Professor responsible for the book.

Have you ever heard any complaint of the hardship of the fee of 7*s*. being required from students of all descriptions?—I have not since I have lived at Glasgow.

It is stated, on the part of the students, that the regulation as to novels and dramatic works only applies to such publications in the English language, but that all similar works in foreign languages are allowed to be given out; do you know whether that is the practice or not?—I do not.

It is likewise stated to the Commissioners, that the Under Librarian declares that he is not allowed to give out any modern publication in science or literature, although connected with the immediate business of some of the classes; are you aware whether the Librarian has any orders upon that subject?—He has none that I know of.

Then, if any such restriction exists, it is not authorized by the Senatus?—Not as far as I know.

Are the Commissioners to understand that all novels and dramatic works in foreign languages are given out?—I do not know that they are, or that they are not; we have very few of those works in the foreign languages, because our purchases of foreign books are confined to books of science and transactions of public bodies.

Supposing an application for such works, novels and romances, and works to which it is stated that the restriction applies, should be made through a Professor acquainted with the student; would you see any harm, in such case, in the young man obtaining the use of them?—None whatever.

Then the principle of the regulation is simply intended to prevent the indiscriminate reading of light books by young boys, when they ought to be attending to their studies?—So I understand.

Is there any curriculum of study in the classes, exclusive of that in the medical faculty? Are the students required to attend any particular classes, such as the Humanity, and Greek, and Logic classes?—All students who mean to graduate, or to become students of Divinity, must attend the regular curriculum of the Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy.

Has any Professor a right to refuse admission into his class of those who neither intend to graduate or to attend the Divinity Hall?—We understand that, according to our constitution, each student who enters a class must have attended the preceding class to become a public student in the course, and must undergo an examination in the business of the preceding class.

What do you mean by the preceding class?—They advance from Greek to Logic, and then to Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy.- By the regulations of the Visitation of 1727, no native of Scotland is permitted to enter the Moral Philosophy class without having been previously in the Logic class, and without being examined in the business of the Logic class.

Can a man enter the Logic class without having been in the Greek class?—I do not see any express regulation upon that subject. I know that natives of England and Ireland, and foreigners, are permitted to enter the higher class, without having attended the lower in any Scottish University.

But they are subjected to an examination?—Yes.

Supposing an inhabitant of Glasgow applies to have his son entered as in the higher classes, who has not attended the Latin or Greek class, is he received or not, and upon what footing is he received—as a public or private student?—I am not perfectly sure with reference to Logic; but I know, that with reference to Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy, he will not be received as a public student.

Would he be received as a private student?—He may attend the lectures, but he does not enjoy the benefit of the examination as a public student.

In practice, what is the effect of the regulation; are the young men received, and if so, upon what footing, at the different classes, provided they choose to attend any particular class without having attended the previous one?—Natives of Scotland are not considered as regular students in the Philosophy classes of the University, unless they have attended the previous classes, and go regularly through the curriculum.

And therefore they are not acknowledged as public students?—No.

Do you see any objection, in such a case, to their being received as public students, and having the benefit of the stricter and more perfect instruction arising from the examination?—I do.

Will you state what your objection is?—My objection is, that admitting students into the superior classes, who have not a competent acquaintance with the business of the lower classes, must have the effect of lowering the general average amount of intelligence and literature in the students; that it must lead to the introduction into the Philosophy classes, for example, of young gentlemen unacquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, and consequently must have the effect of lowering the reputation and the character of the University as a seminary of literary education.

Have you had any application recently, by any individual, upon that subject?—I do not recollect any; we have had a good deal of discussion upon the subject among ourselves.

Has that been in consequence of any private application?—Not as far as I know, in consequence of any private application to the Faculty, but in consequence of applications from private individuals to individual Professors.

Has any resolution been come to in the Faculty upon the subject?—A motion was made in the Faculty early last summer to relax the strictness of admission to the classes; but the gentlemen who made it, on finding it met with the disapprobation of the majority, withdrew it, and I believe it does not stand on record.

Such students as you allude to, that would be considered as private students, it is presumed, would not be matriculated?—I think they would not.

Would they pay no fee to the Library?—I think they would not. In my former examination I stated that as a subject of dispute.

Do not the regulations to which you have alluded, of the Visitation of 1727, apply to students who mean to graduate, and not to students generally?—We understand them to apply to students generally. We conceive that every student in the Natural Philosophy class is entitled to take his degree if he chooses, and therefore, that any restriction with regard to degrees must apply to the whole class, because any student can claim his degree, as a matter of right, when he has passed his curriculum and his examination.

Is there any distinction, in this University, between a dismissal and expulsion of a student?—I am not aware that we have such a phrase as dismissal. We have the suspending of a student from attending for the session, and then we have expulsion.

Do you intimate the expulsion of a student to the other Universities?—There has been no expulsion since I have been connected with the University; but I understand it is intimated always.

Have you ever received intimation, from any other Universities, of the expulsion of a student?—Not since I have been connected with the College.

You allude to the Scottish Universities only?—To them only.

Has your attention been called particularly to the terms of Dr. Hunter's will, with reference to the use to be made of the collection in the Museum?—Not recently.

The Commissioners understand, that Dr. Hunter himself left no particular directions as to the manner in which the collection should be used, further than as appears upon his will?—No.

Have you adverted to the fact, that the will directs, that in default of his leaving such direction or appointment, it is to be used in the manner that the Principal and Faculty may judge most fit, and most conducive to the improvement of the students of the University?—Certainly.

What use have the students of that collection?—The anatomical preparations are carried to the anatomical class, and exhibited to the students, in illustration of the Professor's lectures, and, I believe, to the class of Surgery.

Are the anatomical students and the students of Medicine allowed to examine the pre-

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 October 1827.

parations in the Museum?—Every student in the University has access, at certain times, to the Museum, on the order of his Professor, and may inspect the Museum.

Does the order of the Professor admit to the Museum at any time?—I understand that it admits his own students at any time.

Are there any written or printed regulations upon the subject?—There are written regulations in the minutes of the Trustees of the Museum.

Are any of the preparations of Natural History used by the Professor of Natural History?—Yes, they have been always used by him.

In point of practice, is it usual for students to apply for and get such orders from the Professors?—Many of them do.

Do you understand that the students of Medicine do, in point of fact, use that Museum for their studies?—They may use it; I believe they are generally satisfied with the inspection of those preparations in the anatomical class.

Are the Commissioners to understand that there is no regulation that excludes the students from the sight of that Museum?—None that I know of.

The Commissioners observe, that there are large balances at different times in the Factor's hands, both of the revenues of the College, and of the different bursaries: is any interest paid upon those balances?—They are lodged in the bank, and bank interest is paid upon them.

Are the balances of the bursaries likewise lodged in the bank?—There are two classes of bursaries: those of which separate accounts are kept, are lodged in that manner, and bank interest is paid upon such balance. The account is in the name of the College.

Have you had any opportunity of witnessing the effect of the new regulations, with regard to degrees in Arts; have any degrees been taken since the Commissioners were here before?—There were degrees taken last April, under the new regulations.

How many?—I think about 13 or 14.

In what manner were the examinations conducted for those degrees?—They were according to the new regulations in the Library, in the presence of all the members of the University who chose to attend.

Both students and Professors?—Both students and Professors.

Was it open to the public?—There was no person excluded, so far as I know; but we did not understand it to be an exhibition for any but the members of the University.

Will you have the goodness to state in what way those examinations were conducted?—The candidates for graduation, singly, were first examined by the Professors of Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics; then the candidates for honorary distinction were examined; and lastly, the candidates for the highest distinction.

How long might the examination of each candidate last?—I think the examination of each class took up two or three days, and four hours a day were employed in it, so that if there were, as I think there were, eight students, each must have been examined about an hour and a half—from that, to two hours.

Were there any themes or exercises prepared by them in the presence of the Examiners?—There were, in the Logic class particularly, several; and questions were given in writing, without the use of books, and in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics problems were given out to be solved.

Was there any Latin composition?—I do not recollect any.

Have any of the subjects for the Latin exercises been preserved?—I do not know.

Will you have the goodness to mention how many took honorary degrees in the first and second classes?—There were one as master, and one as bachelor, who took the highest honours.

Having professed the whole of what is contained in the regulations?—Yes: and there were, I think, two masters who took second honours.

Was there any bachelor?—I rather think not; but it will appear on the books. [*A list of of those who have taken degrees in Arts, under the new regulations, is added at the end of this examination*, p. 168.]

Have you had an opportunity of observing what effect this new system has had; has it excited a spirit of exertion among the students, and a desire to attain the degree in Arts?—I rather think that last year it diminished the number of candidates on the whole; but then it increased very much the accuracy of the preparation, and the extent of reading, on the part of those who came forward.

Do you think the tendency of this system will be to increase the value of a degree, and likewise to increase the spirit of exertion among those that desire to attain it?—I do.

Did the students generally appear to take much interest in it?—The attendance of the more advanced students was very considerable.

Were any rejected?—One.

Was he a candidate for the degree of Bachelor or of Master?—Of Master.

Is it intended to adhere to the same plan, or is there any alteration, or emendation, or addition projected?—There is no alteration intended that I am aware of.

Do you think that the results have been fully as promising as might be expected from the first trial of the new system?—I do.

Were the names of those who took honorary degrees and the highest distinctions published?—They were.

Was the time occupied in that part of the examination that was conducted in writing included in the hour and a half that you mention, or in addition to it?—When I talk of an hour

and a half, I think I am speaking under the mark, for the higher honours particularly—it was a great deal longer.

From what you could observe, do you think there will be a greater desire to obtain a degree this year than formerly?—I hope there will, and I rather expect there will, though we have not yet had sufficient experience to form a decisive opinion.

The Commissioners, at their former Visitation, requested to be furnished with a list of the whole students attending the College for the last five years; is that made out?—We have endeavoured to make it out, but found that we could not, in such an accurate state, as that I should wish to present it.

Can you state generally what the numbers may have been?—I think the numbers have run from 1,100 to 1,300.

Does that include the whole of the students of every sort?—Yes.

Then there has been rather a diminution?—I think there is a diminution from what there was 10 or 12 years ago. We have a list of all the students that attended last year, but I do not vouch for its accuracy; I think there are a good many left out.

Might it not be desirable to have some sort of roll, so as to know the whole number of students attending the University?—Very desirable.

The Commissioners observe, that there have been some appointments of assistants and successors to aged Professors; does the Faculty, in such case, regulate the allowance to be given to the Assistant and Successor, or is that matter of private arrangement with the retiring Professor?—It has always been submitted to the Faculty, and approved of by them. The arrangement is made at first between the assistant and the retiring Professor; but it is always submitted to the Faculty.

Was the approbation of the Faculty given to the arrangement between Professor Jardine and Mr. Buchanan?—It was.

Are you aware that there is any intention, upon the part of the College, of feuing any more of the property of the College at an early period?—There are two or three feus in Regent-street, which it is their intention to feu when offerers come forward.

That is to the westward of the bridge, is it not?—It is.

Are those properties feued under any limitation as to the use to which they may be applied?—The feuars are restricted from all nuisances or offensive manufactories.

Are they prohibited from erecting any sort of furnace?—They are prohibited from erecting steam-engines, furnaces, soap-works, or any thing which may create a nuisance.

Have any of the late feus been in grain?—No.

The Commissioners observe, that the Principal and Professors reserve a right, by the feu-contracts, to lay out the College Garden in such manner as they think fit; and then there is a declaration that no houses or buildings should be erected in the College grounds to the north of the parapet-wall and the street, nearer to Regent-place than 300 feet: has it been in the contemplation of the College to feu to the north of Regent-street, upon the College Garden?—Not so far as I know of.

What was the meaning of that declaration?—That clause was introduced long before I was connected with the College. I presume they wished, if it should be found advantageous to build upon that ground, that they should not be restricted from doing so by their obligations to their feuars.

Can you explain what is the meaning of this other clause, "that the Principal and Professors shall be entitled to erect a row of houses or buildings from the north-west extremity of the said street, called Regent-place, and extending the said row of houses or buildings northward to the College Library:" has it been in contemplation to erect a row of buildings in that direction?—That ground is feued; and I do not know that there is any restriction from building there. I suppose they wished to provide against any objection on the part of the feuars, to that range being built up to the Blackfriars' Churchyard.

Has the factor's bond of caution been yet given?—I have not yet received it; I believe it is in preparation.

There appears to be a bridge thrown over the Molendinar Burn; with what view is that bridge thrown over?—I understand it is to continue that street eastward till it approaches the Barracks.

Is that contemplated to take place speedily?—I do not know that it is; there has been no proposal concerning it since I became Principal: the bridge was built some years before.

With regard to that building which is now going on in the College quadrangle, will you state for what purpose that is erected?—It is a staircase for the buildings that are occupied as a dwelling-house.

By what authority is that done?—By the Faculty.

Is it stated in the minutes of the Faculty?—It is.

Is a plan and a specification of it submitted to the Faculty before the work is ordered?—It is submitted to a committee of the Faculty.

Is the work sanctioned by the whole Faculty?—The Faculty see a report from the architect, of the necessity of some improvement, and the practicability and expediency of the improvement: they sanction it, and they appoint the Committee to see the plan executed.

But the Faculty do not themselves see the plan?—I do not recollect that I saw a drawing of the plan; I saw a description of it.

Is that work conducted in the same manner that other works of a similar description have been conducted formerly?—Yes.

Did any building stand upon the spot that is to be occupied by that staircase?—There was a staircase and a porch that occupied part of the ground, but not the whole.

Was that work sanctioned by the whole Faculty?—I do not recollect whether a drawing of

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 October 1827.

it was submitted to the Faculty; I think it was not; but the general improvement was sanctioned by the Faculty, and it was remitted to a committee to carry it into execution.

Do you remember the number of which that committee consisted?—There are four or five; I believe I was added to it as a fifth.

It appears that there is a fee of four guineas paid in Professor Meikleham's class; can you state under what authority a higher fee is paid in that class than any other class, as it appears that the last regulation upon the subject states three guineas to be the fee for all the classes?—I believe that the students paid another guinea for the advantage of attending the Experimental Illustrations; it is a private class, to which public students have access on paying an additional guinea.

It appears that there was a plan some time ago under the consideration of the Faculty, with regard to a new method of teaching the Greek class, by having an elementary teacher, which was at first agreed to, and then rescinded; can you state what were the objections to that plan?—No, I cannot. The discussion took place before I became Principal, and I do not know what were the arguments used on one side or the other.

Have you formed any opinion yourself upon that plan?—Had I not been asked, I meant to have taken the liberty of stating my opinion, that if the number of students in the Humanity and Greek classes continues so great as it has been for some time past, it will become a matter of necessity, that a lecturer or assistant be provided for the elementary department in each of those classes.

Do you conceive that the same object might be accomplished, by the selection of certain individuals as tutors, to each of whom a certain proportion of the young men attending the class might be assigned, so as to perfect their preparation for attendance upon the Professor's class; or would you rather have an assistant to the Professor?—I have not reflected on the plan of effecting the object by tutors; but it appears to me, that to employ an assistant is the mode best adapted to the habits and practices of this College.

Would one assistant be as effectual as as private tutors, each tutor having only a small class?—I think he would.

It would appear, that by the foundation of Williams's mortification, the Bursars on that foundation are intended to act as tutors; has that ever been acted upon?—Not that I know of.

Has your attention been directed to that part of Dr. Williams's foundation?—I cannot say that it has.

The Commissioners observe that the College subscribed the sum of £500 to the Infirmary; do you conceive that the object of that large subscription has been attained, considering the imperfect use of the Infirmary, which you have stated the College to have?—There is certainly considerable benefit derived from the Infirmary, even under the imperfect access to it which is enjoyed by the University, but still not so much as I conceive we were entitled to expect from that subscription, and from the interest which we take in the administration of the Infirmary.

To what do you attribute the indisposition that exists, to allowing the College the beneficial use of that Infirmary?—To the influence of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

Do they give clinical lectures, and other lectures in the Infirmary?—The attending physicians and surgeons have, for the last year, offered to give clinical lectures in the Infirmary; and a proposition has been made, and I rather think has been adopted, that no student shall be allowed to attend the Infirmary, unless he also attend the clinical lectures, and fees the physicians or surgeons that give them.

Then, in point of fact, the Professors are not allowed to deliver clinical lectures in the Infirmary?—Not unless they happen to be physicians or surgeons in attendance at the time.

Are any of them at the present moment physicians or surgeons of the Infirmary?—None.

Then the clinical lectures are not delivered by any authorized teacher belonging to the University?—By no authorised teacher connected with the University.

By whom are the physicians appointed to the Infirmary?—By the Managers only.

Consisting of whom?—I described formerly the constitution of that Board; they are a mixed Board; there are a certain number official managers, a certain number representative, and a certain number chosen by the general body of contributors.

Have the University made any application to the Managers or to the contributors upon the subject?—They have made several applications to the Managers, but not to the contributors.

Of what nature were those applications?—They were memorials, presented by the representatives of the University in the management, proposing and urging very strongly on the Managers the introduction of clinical lectures in the Infirmary, to be given by Professors or lecturers in the University, and the appropriation of a medical and surgical ward in the Infirmary for those lectures.

Were those applications rejected?—I believe they were rejected.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners upon that subject?—I cannot say that I have any suggestions to make, which could be attended with an immediate effect. About three years ago, the Managers of the Infirmary were making application for an extension of the charter, in which case we were prepared to have applied to His Majesty's Government that a condition should be made of their affording the University that accommodation which we conceived we were entitled to; but they desisted from their application for an additional charter, and I do not know of any other means by which our object can be procured, except by appealing to the contributors at large, and endeavouring to convince them of the propriety of adopting the measures we desire.

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 October 1827.

In short, the clinical lecture, such as it is, is entirely disjoined from the University?—Entirely.

Have any clinical lectures been delivered in the Infirmary till last year?—None regularly. I believe sometimes the attending physicians, whether members of the University or not, have offered to give clinical lectures, but I think they have been very little attended.

Is attendance upon clinical lectures by a student necessary, in order to his obtaining a medical degree, according to your regulations?—We have not made attendance on clinical lectures a necessary qualification in our curriculum, because there are no clinical lectures given here, on the efficiency of which we can repose confidence.

What is the nature of the interest of the Medical faculty—does it relate to the competition of their practice with the medical Professors, or is it a spirit of rivalry, or of what nature is it?—I am not sure that I can justly state their feeling; my own belief is, that it is in some measure a spirit of rivalry: many individual members of that Faculty are private lecturers, and they seem dissatisfied that we do not receive attendance on those private lectures as a qualification for taking degrees in the University. They have also expressed great dissatisfaction with our recent practice of granting certificates in Surgery, or degrees of Master in Surgery, which they consider to be an encroachment on their exclusive privilege of licensing practitioners in Glasgow and its vicinity.

It was stated to the Commissioners, that the question was about to be tried as between the licentiates of the University and the faculty of Medicine; has it been tried yet?—I understand that such a question is at present in the progress of being tried.

What is the principle upon which the University came to the resolution of granting degrees in Surgery?—The University, by their foundation, are empowered to grant brevia, or certificates, in every lawful faculty. It is under that general clause that they have granted degrees in Divinity, in Medicine, and in Arts; and since they have got in the University a regular medical faculty, especially a Regius Professor of Surgery, they conceive themselves entitled to grant licences in that department of the medical profession as well as in what is strictly called Medicine: they were encouraged in doing so, by the knowledge that in the continential Universities it is common to give such degrees.

Was there any particular object in view at the time, or was it merely upon the general ground of it being likely to encourage the study of Medicine and Surgery in this University?—It took place before I was a member of the University; but I understood it to be upon the general ground of encouraging the study of Medicine and Surgery in the University.

What do you suppose to be the ordinary expense of living, during the session of the College, of the poorer class of students, independent of the class fees?—I think about £20.

Is that the average, or the lowest amount?—The average of the poorer class.

What do you suppose to be the lowest rate at which a lad can struggle through the College, exclusively of class fees?—I dare say there are some that struggle through with £15—I am sure there are.

Do you think that is the lowest sum?—I dare not say that it is the very lowest sum, but I think it is about as low as a person can live on, without being absolutely miserable.

Have you any means of stating what is the proportion of poor students in such difficulties, at this University, as compared with Aberdeen or Edinburgh?—No; I do not know so much of Aberdeen or Edinburgh as to be able to say.

Do a great proportion of your students come from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland?—Not a great proportion; there are a good many.

Do not the students in the Western Highlands generally come to this University?—In the southern division of the Western Highlands.

Do you understand that there is any particular difference between the circumstances and condition of the families, to which those students belong in the southern division of the Western Highlands, and the circumstances of the same class of families in the northern division?—I do not know that there is.

Do you think that the expense of living here is greater or less than it was about 15 years ago?—Much the same.

Have you anything to state, in addition to the answers that were given in to the petition from Lord Morton, respecting the bursaries?—The only addition I have to make is, that we have some doubt whether the present Earl of Morton is strictly the heir of the Earl to whom that right of patronage was granted.

You have of course seen the grant to him, in the charter of *Nova Erectio*?—I have.

Will you have the goodness to mention the nature of that doubt?—Our doubt amounts to this: It is "eorum præsentationem penes Comitem a Morton, consanguineum nostrum et tutorem charissimum, ejusque heredes masculos, succedentibus temporibus esse volumus;" it is well known that that nobleman died without heirs-male, "quibus deficientibus, penes legitimos quosque hæredes suos, secundum tenorem novi infeofamenti dilecto nostro, consanguineo et tutori prædict. desuper concesso, prout in eodem latius continetur:" Now, if I am correct in the history of that period, the next Earl to the Regent became so by what are called letters of re-habilitation, by which he became heir, not to the Regent, but to his predecessor in the earldom.

When the College ceased to keep a table, with regard to the right of which that original grant was made, are you aware whether there was any entry made as to putting those bursaries upon another foundation, by giving them a salary, instead of the privilege of the table?—I do not recollect precisely; it seems to have taken place about the period of the Revolution, when we had no regular records, but minutes and diaries.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners?—There are two mistakes which I fell into in my former examination, which I wish to correct. The first is in page 32 of the

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

9 October 1827.

evidence. With reference to the process between the College and Dr. Muirhead, the question was put, "The Crown was no party to that process in any way whatever?" The answer I gave was, "No, it was not." Now, I find that the officers of state were called, on the part of the Crown, in the process; and that a note was given in for them, dispensing with the defect of the *inducia*. The other mistake into which I see I fell was in a question with respect to the Botanic Garden, the feuing out of the old garden, and the contribution to the new one. In page 35, the question was asked, "Have the College funds been augmented by a greater sum than £2,000, by the feuing out of this garden?" The answer is, "Not by one half of it; I believe the whole feu does not exceed £50 a year." Now I perceive that in this answer I was mistaken in conceiving it to apply only to part of the feu, but that the feu-duty really derived from that garden amounts to about £150.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

List referred to in page 164.

DEGREES in ARTS were conferred, with the highest honour, in Languages, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, on

1. George Samuel Evans, A.M., London.
2. Alfred Day, A.B., Bristol, with second honours in the same departments.
3. William Cooper, A.M., Ballindalloch, Stirlingshire.

MASTERS of ARTS.

1. William Hamilton, Scotland.
2. Andrew Lambie, Ditto.
3. James Heron, Ditto.
4. James Kennedy Esdaile, England.
5. George Ritchie, Scotland.
6. William Cooper, Ditto.
7. Duncan M'Callum, Ditto.
8. William Brown, Scotland.
9. James Blythe, A.B., England.
10. John Neilson, Scotland.
11. Micarah Smith, Ditto.
12. George Samuel Evans, England.
13. John M'Intyre, Scotland.

BACHELORS of ARTS.

1. Henry Hawkes, England.
2. W. Bell Macdonald, Scotland.
3. Alfred Day, England.

Lawrence Hill, Esq., called in and farther examined.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

You are factor to the College and University of Glasgow?—I am.

Are you able to ascertain from the inquiries you have made since your last examination before the Commissioners, whether the College are yet in possession of all the different properties that were mentioned in your former examination?—The whole information I have been able to collect, since the last examination, is contained in the inventory and rental which I gave in.—(*This Inventory is printed.*)

Then the Commissioners are to understand that that comprises the whole property and lands of the College?—It does.

And that of any portions of the original endowments, of which the College are not now in possession, you are not able to obtain any history or trace, farther than what is stated in that inventory?—Nothing more than what is contained in that inventory. But I beg to correct a small error, particularly as it is mentioned in my former examination, that the College had not parted with any part of the Subdeanery property. There was a small piece of land called Heatheryfauldrig, which appears to have been used in former times for stacking the teind-sheaves, and the College some years ago sold it for £30.

Separate accounts have been given in of the bursaries for which there are any special mortifications: in regard to the Armagh bursary, there appears, in the abstract of the revenue and expenditure for the last 23 years, to be occasionally considerable variations in the payment to Bursars; can you explain those variations?—I cannot do it from memory, but I can give any written account that is required of it, upon looking into the accounts.

You will observe, that in some years the payment to Bursars is £30, and in other years £60?—It strikes me, from the general appearance of it, that the Bursars' due in one year had not been paid, and that the amount, when paid, had been added in the accounts of the next year.

What are the miscellaneous charges stated in that abstract, which appear to be almost the same in every year but in 1824?—The chief item of it seems to be the Factor's salary.

Do you know what formed the charge in 1824?—There is a sum-total of £13. 16*s.* 1*d.*; I could not say from memory what all the particulars of that are.

With respect to Brisbane's mortification, how is the balance secured of that fund?—It was all in the bank at that time. There is £700 since lent out upon heritable security, and the rest is in the bank.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that upon all the balances stated in the charges against you upon those mortifications, interest is regularly obtained?—Regularly. I never keep any of the balances in my own hands; all the money is kept in the bank, and the interest is sometimes carried into the general account of the College, when there were no separate bank-accounts kept for the mortifications, and of course the interest is regularly brought forward.

So that now no part of the interest, or of the separate fund of the mortification, goes to any other purpose than the purposes of the mortification; it is not now applied to the general

University of Glasgow.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

9 October 1827.

purposes of the College?—No, it is not: there are one or two of which the revenues were small, of which there was not a special account opened, but there was one general account of the College mortifications, the interest of which will fall to be divided.

How is the money vested of the Dundonald mortification, which is stated to be lent to Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane; are those personal bonds?—I really could not say.

It appears that some of the money is lent to Dr. Williams's foundation; for what purpose is that, seeing there is a surplus upon that foundation?—At that time there had been no money in my hands; it is merely temporary, and I think it is now replaced.

With regard to the Dundonald mortification, it appears, that in the year 1812 the charge amounts to £386. 10*s.*; and also in 1821 and 1822, there are very large charges; of what nature are those charges?—I will examine into that, and endeavour to ascertain.—[*The Witness afterwards transmitted a note of the particulars of these charges.*]

With respect to Forfar's mortification, how are those funds secured that are stated to be lent?—Daniel Christie's is an heritable bond.

Is there any of the money of the different mortifications lent on personal bond?—Those on the roads are on the personal bond of the trustee of the roads.

Is any lent on the personal bond of private individuals?—There is a personal security by several gentlemen in Walton's mortification. "A. Spiers and James Hill, £1,000;"—that was lent for some business that those gentlemen are engaged in. I have got intimation that it is to be paid off immediately.

It appears, that in Walton's foundation, for some years, no Bursars were appointed, and that during the last five years there has been no lecturer: do you know the explanation of those circumstances?—The fact was, by mistake the lecturer's salary had been charged in the accounts of the College, and of course will fall to be brought in to the credit of the College again, and to the debit of the mortification.

Who are the gentlemen mentioned in Walton's mortification?—Mr. Hill was my uncle.

Were they in partnership?—No; but they were jointly concerned in the business for which this money was lent.

Can you state what additional feus, of any parts of their property, the College may have in their contemplation at present?—I understand that there is in the market, for feuing, this ground (*the Witness here referred to the Plan*) upon the south side of Blackfriars Wynd, and this in Regent Street, and the ground in the neighbourhood of Macfarlane Street.

Do you mean what is called in the map, "College Property," the lands marked green?—Yes, upon the north side of Regent Street, between Old Vennal and Blackfriars Wynd; also that to the east of St. John's Church, and that on both sides of Macfarlane Street. I understand all that to be at present in the market for the purpose of being feued as quickly as possible; and I conceive also, that Blackfriars' Wynd and Regent Street should be continued.

Is there any other part of the College Garden, or of the property coloured green in the plan, which the College have at any time had it in contemplation to feu, besides the continuation of Regent Street?—I never heard of any. Some individuals have suggested a street, which would be very advisable for the College, if it could be formed to make an entrance from Duke Street into the town, to the south of Regent Street.

In what direction, with reference to the Observatory, was it intended that Regent Street should run?—I do not know: any other street would not interfere with the Observatory at all; and I think they could with advantage make an alteration.

Was it intended that Regent Street should go to the north of the Observatory?—I cannot say what was the particular plan.

Are the Principal and Professors under any obligation to continue Regent Street, in any of the contracts they have entered into with any of their feuars?—I understand not; but I observe there is an increased feu-duty payable from Peter Cameron's, if they shall ever open it.

Is there any similar stipulation as to the other feuars?—None that I am aware of.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

Glasgow, Wednesday, 10th October, 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

The Reverend *Stephenson M'Gill,* D.D., called in and further examined.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners, in addition to what you formerly stated to them, with reference to this University?—There are two things that I beg leave to add, immediately connected with the examination I was under, and one or two things in addition. In reference to the question respecting the authority by which the Principal ceased to teach, I beg leave to add, that I can find no trace of any authority for such a dereliction of that duty appointed to him by the Charter of *Nova Erectio;* and that I am of opinion, neither the Faculty nor the Senate of this University possessed any such dispensing power, if they had attempted to exercise it. By the first Charter given by the City of Glasgow, 1572, the Principal is appointed "Primus Professor Theologiæ, in eaque Facultate graviter et strenue exercitatus, et per singulos hebdomadæ dies sacris libris publice legendis et interpretandis in Collegii Cathedra exerceatur." In the Charter of *Nova Erectio,* granted by King James, the Principal is also appointed to teach Theology and Sacred Literature, and to give in this an example of diligence and assiduity to the rest of the College:—"Itaque dicto nostro Gymnysiarchæ committimus, quo sedulitatis exemplum toti Collegio diligentia sua subministret ut in dies singulos horam saltem unam

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

prælegendo impendat quo tempore maxime fuerit opportunum; alternis autem diebus prælectionem Theologicam seligat ad explicandos Scripturarum recessus; alternis linguam ipsam sanctam auditoribus explicataturus." From this it appears to me, that there is no power possessed by the Faculty and Senate of this College, nor would it be a safe power to trust to any body of that kind, to set aside that which was an original part of the Charter of this University, and a Charter likewise that has been confirmed by repeated Acts of Parliament. I was at the pains to select, from the Acts of Parliament, the confirmation of the Charters of the College. I likewise took the liberty, in my last examination, to state, that according to my view of the subject, it was absolutely necessary to the effective teaching of Divinity in this College, that there should be an additional Professor besides myself. I dare say the Commissioners who were at the former meeting at this College, will recollect that I disclaimed any intention or wish to be relieved from any part of my present trouble. My view is simply that Theology may be taught more efficiently and effectively. I conceive that one individual is quite incapable of doing all the duty. Independently of the importance of examinations, and the importance of exercises, the variety of public discourses that we are obliged by the Church to hear, will take up one hour every day during the whole session themselves, although the Professor did not give one single lecture; therefore I have, in order to teach a little more effectively, divided my class into two parts. In the one, the junior class, I give lectures in the morning; and in the other, the senior class, I give additional lectures; but still I am not able to examine them, and take exercises from them, to that extent that I could wish; and in the second class, where Theology is taught more properly, after the evidences of Christianity, the subjects are treated very superficially and hastily, many of them because I have not time; and, besides, I hope the Commissioners will allow me to say, that I wish myself, in addition to those two hours, to have one hour appointed, at least three days in the week, for examinations and exercises to the students of the second and third year; and I am willing most heartily to attend that third hour, but unless it is appointed by the Commissioners, it cannot be enforced. But, after I have done all that, I have still those discourses to hear and my lectures, and I am advancing in life, and I am not able to go through with any efficiency in consistency with my health, more than this, which I am willing to undertake; and I apprehend that I am doing nothing unreasonable, when I request the serious attention of the Commissioners to this subject, not for my sake, but for the sake of the teaching of Divinity—for giving an effective teaching, and putting it simply upon the footing of giving it the fair chance that is given to every other science in the present day.

Have you any other suggestion to make, in addition to those which you made upon your former examination, with regard to the mode and the principle of the division of labour which you contemplate?—I think there is a respect that is due to the Principal as Primarius Professor of Divinity. I have only to say generally, in the first instance, that I am willing to take any part of the duty whatever that is for the public good, in subordination to him. My own idea generally is, that the Professor of Divinity should teach the students of the first, second, and third year; and I am willing, as I said, to teach a third hour, set apart for examinations and for essays. Then the Principal should relieve me of the students of the fourth year, by which I would be relieved from hearing about sixty discourses; and I think there ought to be, for the students of the fourth year, a particular class of lectures, somewhat different from the discourses that are given to the younger students. They are just going to enter upon public ministrations, and I think there should be something higher, and something, as it were, appropriate to them; for I am of opinion that there should be different lectures appropriated to each session: we find that in every other class. In the new Academy, how attentive are they to have different Masters, according to the different progress of the students. It is the same in Anatomy, and in Medicine; the same with reference to Greek—there are junior and senior classes, and private classes, all arranged according to the different years; and why should Divinity be thrown in the back-ground, and jumbled together in a confused and absurd manner, so that I am sometimes even at a loss to say in the way in which Divinity is taught in Scotland, and has been for many years, whether they come better out of the Hall than when they enter it.

Do your observations apply equally to the other Universities of Scotland?—They do, and much more strongly. If I am allowed to speak upon the other Universities, I would say, there is a most gross dereliction of duty in many of the Universities. The Commissioners must be acquainted with the state of Divinity in the Universities of Aberdeen, where there are two Colleges, in each of which there is a separate Professor. They teach only three months for their theological course; but besides that, they lecture only alternately; instead of each of them giving a whole course, they lecture alternately. They make up only one Professor between them, so that each of them, in fact, teaches only six weeks in the year. Now, if the Commissioners will consider for a moment what I am doing, in the imperfect manner that I am doing it, they will see that I just teach as much as eight of them. I teach six months, and I teach two hours each day. Now I say that that loudly calls for a reformation, and for a public expression of disapprobation. And by what authority is it done? It is contrary to everything that is proper and decent, according to my apprehension.

Have you anything else to suggest to the Commissioners?—On the former occasion, I was examined particularly about a Professor of Biblical Criticism. I was asked whether it would be important and useful to have a separate class, and a Professor, upon that subject. Now, I would like to give the Commissioners my maturer thoughts upon that subject. In my former examination, in answer to a question by the Commission, I stated my

197

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

opinion, that it would be of importance to have a separate class for Biblical Criticism. I retain my opinion of the vast importance of teaching Biblical Criticism, but I doubt the propriety of establishing a separate class under a separate Professor. My reasons for preferring that it should be taught rather as a part of the course of the present teachers are these:—In the *first* place, it appears to me that most important branches of Sacred Criticism would be taught most advantageously under the department of Hebrew Literature, exemplified by praxes on that language. In teaching the Hebrew class, I took the liberty of observing, in my former examination, that I thought the Professor of Hebrew should not teach the Elements of Hebrew. The learning of the mere elementary part of the Hebrew language is the most simple thing in the world, and it does not require a Professor of a University to teach the Elements of the Hebrew language. According to my view of the subject, the Hebrew Elements should be taught before they become students of Divinity; the Professor of Hebrew should be a person like the Professor of Latin, or the Professor of Greek, who would teach the higher branches of literature in connection with that language. It belongs, therefore, to the Professor of Hebrew, as it does to the Professor of Latin and of Greek, to give lectures upon Jewish Antiquities, Customs, and Manners, and upon the authenticity of the books that he reads—to introduce them likewise to the knowledge of the peculiarities of the grammar of the language; and in that way he ought to introduce a vast deal of Oriental Literature, and a great deal of the most important parts of Scriptural Criticism, into his teaching; because it is well known to every body who has attended to the subject, that the chief difficulties that occur upon the subject are in the Old Testament; and if he teaches that in a liberal manner, he would introduce a great deal of Scripture Criticism. In the next place, it appears to me that under Church History might be taught a great deal of Biblical Criticism in the way of facts. For example, a most important part of Scriptural Criticism relates to ancient writings, and the various manuscripts both of the Old and New Testament: and I conceive that the facts respecting these ought to be introduced under a good system of Church History, which, according to my view, should not consist merely in giving a history, which you may read with more advantage in your own room, but taking the leading facts out, and giving lectures upon those facts, as a kind of text. In this manner, I conceive, a great deal of Scripture Criticism might be introduced by the Professors both of Hebrew and Church History. In the *second* place, I observe, that what remains for the Professor of Divinity would be, in my opinion, advantageously illustrated in teaching and in proving divine truth from the Sacred Writings, when considering the various controversies which necessarily lead to Scriptural Criticism, if properly treated. Scriptural Criticism would thus be taught more pleasingly and practically than if it were taught separately by itself. In the *third* place, I observe, that if the Principal discharges the duty assigned to him by the Charter of this College, this department of theological instruction is already specially appointed to him, and only requires to be enforced, as the Commissioners may observe, by attending to the words that I read. In the *fourth* place, I observe, that attendance upon a separate class could not be enforced without a new law of the Church; and I fear it would not be attended, unless it was made obligatory. And I would conclude by observing, that in this College a new Professor could not, according to the decision of the Court of Session, be admitted upon the old foundation, and he would be thus merely a University Professor; and, in this case, the Professorship would not be sufficiently endowed. But if the Principal teach along with the present Professor of Divinity, and if either he or the present Professor should be appointed to make Scriptural Criticism a permanent part of their course, then no new endowment would be required, and attendance could be enforced without any new law of the Church upon the subject.

Have you anything further to state to the Commissioners?—In my former examination I was unable to state from memory the number of the students who attend the whole three or four years of the course. Upon a minute examination of my catalogue I can now state the average of those who enter the first year, and continue to go through the whole course. I think the average that continues steadily in each of the four years is 24. In 1821-22 there were 35 regular students of the first year; of these 22 continued regular throughout the course of Theology. In 1822-23 there were 47 in the first year; only 22 of those continued regular. In 1823-24 there were 36 of the first year; 26 of those continued regular through the whole course. In 1824-25 there were 40; 27 of those continued regular through the whole course. The average of the whole put together makes 24.

The Commissioners will be glad to hear any other suggestions you have to make?—There are some regulations necessary, according to my idea, with reference to the Faculty and Senate meetings. Excellent plans are formed, and good decisions often given; but these are often in a few days changed, or they are not applied, or they are forgotten. This, I conceive, takes place without any fault upon the part of the individual members who compose those bodies, but from the very nature of the constitution of the court—all the three powers of government, if I may so express myself, legislative, executive, and judicial, being vested in the same body, and no person enforcing the rules laid down—all is in their own power, and they may follow out the decisions of the former day just so far as they please, or they may apply them in any manner they think proper. To remedy this, I would suggest that no new resolution, in the first place, should be made at the first meeting at which it is proposed, but time left for consideration; that after such new regulation has been formed it should be adhered to till a meeting of the Visitors, which, as I shall afterwards notice, should be at least once in the quarter; and that when this regulation is approved by them, it should never afterwards be in the power of the Faculty to

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

alter it, but should only be altered by the power of the Visitors themselves. The new body of Professors, called University Professors, seem to me to render it necessary that some new regulation should be made respecting our different courts. If the decision of the Court of Session be held a good decision, it is obvious that the University Professors cannot sit in the College meetings, which we have improperly called the Faculty, when this meeting is engaged in affairs that belong exclusively to the College. This College meeting has, from time immemorial, judged not only of the revenue of the College, but likewise of the lesser faults, both of Professors and students. I must, however, say that I know of no authority for this, that the meeting called the Faculty possesses, except it be under the character of Assessors to the Principal. To the Principal is committed, in the first instance, the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria* of the whole College; and I suppose that it is as his court that the Faculty judges of the faults of the College Professors or students; but it is obvious that if the University Professors are excluded from this court, as they must be at the Principal's meeting, and under the Principal's jurisdiction, who is only Principal of the College, it follows from this that there is no ordinary jurisdiction provided for the University Professors at all. The Principal's jurisdiction is confined expressly by the charter to the College. He is not the head of the University; he is only the head of the College; and neither he nor the Faculty have any jurisdiction whatever over the University, and consequently they have no jurisdiction whatever over the University Professors. The University jurisdiction is exercised only by the Rector, and is intended for higher crimes. Thus these Professors are in a most anomalous situation; they are without any ordinary jurisdiction from the Principal—the Faculty cannot take any charge of them or of their classes regularly; and, in my opinion, it would be very unreasonable that it should take charge of their classes and of them, while they, as Professors, did not sit at that meeting. Either, then, I apprehend, those Professors, while they are excluded from the College in reference to matters of revenue, so far as those belong to the College, yet should be admitted to the Faculty when it sits in cases of discipline or for the regulation of individual classes: or, if this is not done, they should have a head of their own, and a court of their own, as a separate College for their ordinary jurisdiction. I must acknowledge it seems to me, that this last would be better—that there is a new College, or something that corresponded to the idea of a new College, including a head, and the power of meeting and internal regulation to them. I prefer it to a union with the other, for this reason, that it is in my opinion a dangerous thing that there should be so many Professors in one meeting of the same profession and the same habits—especially Professors who are not required to be educated men in any thing but in their own simple profession. This would produce, according to my idea, very dangerous effects on the College, as a seminary primarily devoted to classical literature, to Theology, and to general science, and would overturn that balance that is necessary in order to give those branches their due weight in the course of education.

Is there any other point upon which you have any observations to make?—It appears to me, in reading over the *Nova Erectio*, that it goes upon the supposition that there are officers in the University before the *Nova Erectio* is given, and that the whole constitution of the College, therefore, is not to be solved in the *Nova Erectio*. There is allusion made to the Chancellor, to the Dean of Faculty, and to the Rector, as officers already existing in the University, and to whom certain powers are committed. In consequence of a question that was put to me regarding the power of the Chancellor, I looked into the *Nova Erectio*, and I do not find that he has any authority with regard to the election of Professors: but I find that the Chancellor in one instance acts in the election of Professors, and that is in the election of the Principal. In case that the Crown does not, in thirty days, send down a proper person, there is an election by certain persons, amongst whom is mentioned the Chancellor, and it is said the Archbishop of Glasgow or Chancellor. It appears to me, therefore, that the Crown have somehow or other appointed the Archbishop of Glasgow, previously to the Chancellor of the University; and in looking to the former charters and the Bull of the Pope, it seems to me that the Archbishop of Glasgow was the Chancellor of the University; and I confess a doubt has arisen in my mind. I have not been able to trace in what manner the present Chancellor comes to be chosen by the Senate; but I see that is the only power that is given by the *Nova Erectio*. In reference to the Rector and the Dean of Faculty, I was examined upon the present mode of electing the Rector, which I think a very faulty one; and I likewise was examined as to the expediency of the practice of electing a person that was out of the kingdom. I conceive that this renders it entirely nugatory—that there never can be a Rector that is at all effective; but in the same manner I conceive, with respect to the election of the Dean of Faculty, if he is a person at a great distance, he never can sit in this court, and the College is deprived of the advantage of the superintendence of the Rector and the Dean of Faculty in their courts, which I think is a very great disadvantage. But although you should alter the election of the Rector, yet it would not serve the purpose unless you went a little further. By the present law there is no time fixed for the Rector's coming to be installed. He is required to say whether he accepts of the place, but there is no time fixed for his instalment; the consequence of which is, that sometimes Rectors, who declare they will accept, do not come till the end of their term, and the College is without a Rector nearly a whole twelvemonth; and one may easily conceive how much mischief may have been done during that twelvemonth. There are a great many things done in a body like ours, that even the Rector and the Visitors may disapprove, but which they cannot alter after they are done, because the thing is over. If the Rector were to be installed immediately, and were to acquaint himself with his duties, and look into our books at the very beginning, he

would see what plans were going on at once. The same thing happens with the Dean of Faculty. I hope the Commissioners will not think I am reflecting upon any individual, but it is the system I am speaking of. Sir John Connell was not installed till, I believe, within two days of the finishing of his year. He and the Rector come at the end of their course; and in a hurried way, coming from a distance, they get a superficial kind of view of our whole matters; they do not trouble themselves at all with looking into it minutely; they have not time, and they have not a disposition. In this way, I conceive, the business is done very superficially, when it is done; but even supposing it is done most minutely, many things are so done that they cannot help them; they may disapprove, but that is the utmost length they can go—the thing is now finished. I propose, as a thing of importance, that there should be a time fixed for their installation. In the *first* place, that if they do not come to be installed within a month of their election, it should be considered as void, and a new person should be elected. In the *next* place, I think the same thing should be done with the Dean of Faculty: and I think it would be a great advantage, as they ought to meet together, that they were elected on the same day, and installed into office on the same day; then they would meet together and proceed to business; and they might appoint together some future day, when they could proceed further. This, I conceive, would both be useful to them as acting as Rectors in their own courts, and likewise as Visitors. With regard to the Rector's Court and the Dean of Faculty's Court, it seems to me that the line of distinction between them is not very well drawn; at the same time, I think it is not very difficult to do it, because it appears to me, from the history of any University I have read, such as the University of Paris, that the Rector is the Magistrate, as it were, of the University, in regard to crimes and faults, while the Dean of Faculty is the head of the faculties of Education, the faculties of Divinity, of Law, and of Medicine, and that, therefore, he sits in that court, where all the business connected with the honours and with literature, and that the Dean of Faculty should be a person connected with one of those faculties; and I apprehend that it is a new thing in our University, to have any person who is not connected with one of those faculties. I trust the Commissioners will believe me, when I express my respect for my excellent friend Mr. Campbell; but he is not, according to my idea, a member of any faculty. I conceive that it is an irregular and an illegal thing, that the office should be held by a person who it not a member of a faculty. The oldest faculty, and that which was reckoned the first in rank, was the Divinity faculty, and the Dean was the Dean of that faculty in the first instance. He is now in our College the Dean of Faculties; and he was always a clergyman till about the time of a dispute that took place in reference to the election of the Professor of Divinity, between the late Dr. Finlay and Dr. Wight. Then they appointed Mr. Dunlop, a respectable surgeon in Glasgow to be Dean of Faculty afterwards. When once the rule was broken through there was a vibration, sometimes a clergyman and sometimes a lawyer, such as Sir Ilay Campbell; but still they kept within the range of the three faculties, so that he was a man whose habits of life have been directed to such employments. I have never opposed it further than at the time of his first election. I stated my ideas, but I never went any farther. I will proceed now to some observations respecting the Visitors. They were appointed to meet four times in the year to examine the accounts, and to reduce every thing into order that had gone wrong. Now I apprehend that that should be enforced from the Visitors, that they should meet regularly four times, for the purpose of giving the Faculty of the College an opportunity of consulting with them, and, in case of a difference of sentiment, giving an opportunity by which that difference may be settled, without the parties being forced to take measures, bringing it before the public, of a very unpleasant nature. That is the first suggestion I would make, that they should meet four times a year.

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

Dean of Faculty

Visitors.

In point of fact, does the present Principal, who is the Minister of Glasgow, act as a Visitor in that character?—No, nor did the late one. I was going to proceed to that subject, with regard to the Visitor of the University. He is appointed, by the *Nova Erectio*, to be the Minister of Glasgow. There was no Minister of Glasgow at the time, but the Minister of the High Church. He is the original Minister of Glasgow; all the rest of the ministers are disjunctions and annexations to him. There is no question that the Minister of the High Church is a Visitor; accordingly he has always acted as a Visitor when the Minister did visit, and upon several occasions along with the rest, upon very important occasions indeed. When the late Principal was made Principal, he was Minister of Glasgow, and a protest was taken by Professor Jardine and some others, upon the ground, both of the two offices being conjoined, but chiefly upon the legal ground in reference to his being Visitor. When the present Principal was presented, the case seemed to be stronger, because, in the former case, it was the Minister of Glasgow already settled, and the Visitor being made Principal; but in this case it was the Principal, who is the guardian of the interests of the University, and of the constitution of the University, being the instrument and the means of destroying a most important part of that constitution, by undertaking a new office, with which is connected the duty of visiting. Accordingly, I thought it my duty to take a protest against his admission, and finding that that was not attended to by the Faculty, and having entered my protest, I thought it my duty to take the opinion of two among the most celebrated lawyers in Scotland, regarding this point of the Visitor, and I got the opinion, which I have lying before me, respecting the legality of it. I would certainly have brought it before the higher courts, if it had not been that I thought it my duty to bring before the Church Courts the question of plurality, of which this formed a part; and after the decision of that question, my mind had been so much harassed, and I had experienced so many anxieties of a very unpleasant kind in

University of Glasgow.

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

the course of it, that I could not engage in a new scene of warfare; and, to say the trut the expense of going either to the Court of Session or to the House of Peers, upon a question that seemed to me to be of vital importance to the University, was beyond my means, unless I had accepted of what was offered me by several respectable persons, money to carry it on; but that seemed to me to be introducing strangers into the University. I had a feeling of delicacy that any person should interfere with it excepting a member of the University. In this way I gave up the idea of going to a court of law upon the subject; but I think it my duty to take this opportunity, as the last which I may ever have, of using those means which seem to be wise and prudent for securing this University from what I think a great evil—not that I apprehend that it would be right in this Commission to do anything to injure the present Principal, but that means should be used to prevent the recurrence of such an evil in future, by such a consideration of the subject as the Commissioners shall think proper. I have stated the substance of it; but if the Commissioners wish, I can read the legal grounds upon which I found my opinion and my protest, which is now in the books of the College; and I may say likewise, that when the question was decided in the Church Court, allowing the Principal to hold his church, that the question was of new brought before the Faculty by me, though not in the way of debate, but simply in the way of conversation. A second protest was then put in, in which Professor Jardine and two other Professors united, which is now in the books, so that there are two protests in the books against the union of the office of Principal with the Minister of the High Church as Visitor, as destroying a most important part of the power of that Court, and rendering it in some degree nugatory.

The object you have in view is to preserve the efficiency of the three legal Visitors of the University?—It is.

Supposing the law of the Church to remain as it is at present, might not that object be secured by providing, that in any case in which the office of Principal is united with the charge of the Minister of Glasgow, the senior Minister of the City shall, during that period, discharge the duty of Visitor of the University?—In the first place, you would be doing that which you are entitled to do, because the Act of Parliament requires that it should be the Minister of Glasgow; and likewise, in this way, there is not that security given, either to the Crown or to the country, that there is in the other way. The Minister of Glasgow is chosen by the Crown, and the other ministers are chosen by the magistrates of Glasgow; you may, therefore, get a person that the Crown does not think a fit and proper ecclesiastical Visitor. In the next place, I hope the Commissioners will excuse me for saying, considering the principle that I hold upon the subject, that I think it would be a very forced and strange thing to go out of your way by using such means to secure a plurality for the Principal of the College of Glasgow, joined with such a very difficult and important charge as that of 8,000 people. But still anything is better than the present mode, because at present we really have no ecclesiastical Visitor. Now, I hope the Commissioners will not consider me as speaking professionally, when I say that the interests of this University, in a moral, and literary, and religious point of view, are deeply concerned in having an ecclesiastical Visitor; there are fifty things occurring, in which I would like the support of a Visitor, but when I wish to bring any question before a Visitor, whom do I find? I find a layman—not a clergyman, but a gentleman of landed property, living in the neighbourhood. I find a Rector living in London, that nobody knows much about; and when my spiritual question is to be considered by those two gentlemen, there is no chance of my meeting with any success. For example, supposing a question to arise respecting a Divinity bursary: Hastie's bursary is a Divinity bursary; there was a saving from Hastie's bursary, and there was room for a new foundation upon the surplus fund of Hastie's bursary. What does the Faculty do? They do not apply this surplus according to the original constitution of Hastie's bursary, but they give it to general literature. The Divinity faculty is but small in the Faculty. The influence of the Arts is much greater. Upon that occasion, Dr. Finlay marked his dissent, but he did no more. Supposing I had been the Professor, I think I would, without doubt, have appealed to the Visitors upon such a case; it was not doing justice to the theological department, but it was taking away the natural provision made for that purpose. But then I should go to a Court of Visitors, composed of two gentlemen, one of whom is a lawyer, but neither of whom is an ecclesiastical person. Supposing a question arises about religious instruction, an ecclesiastical Visitor is of the utmost consequence; indeed I think it is of the utmost consequence, in order to prevent things coming before the public, because he goes between the Presbytery and the University.

Would it obviate the objection stated by you, if, in the event of the Minister of Glasgow and the Principal being one and the same person, the Crown were to pitch upon one of the other ministers of Glasgow, howsoever appointed, to exercise the office of Visitor, or any member of the Presbytery of Glasgow?—I think that it would be taking a great step towards the security of it; anything would be better than the present practice certainly; at the same time, so deeply impressed am I with the physical impossibility of the same person doing the two duties, that I am anxious for the thing to be put upon its old footing. Still, however, I think it would be a great improvement, and it would be a substitute to a certain degree.

Do you think it material that the number of Visitors should be not less than three?—I do; they may differ from one another, and in that case an odd number is essential, in order to come to a decision.

Do you happen to know how the inconvenience resulting from the number of Visitors being only two was remedied in former times, when the Minister of the High Church was

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

very often Rector of the University. It appears, that in 1595 David Wemys, Minister of the High Church, was Rector of the University, and that from 1595 to 1598, the same David Wemys was Rector of the University; and it appears also, that Mr. Robert Scott, Minister of the High Church, was often Rector of the University; and that Mr. John Maxwell, the Minister of the High Church, was Rector of the University?—In the first place, I have to say, that I am speaking from vague recollection: but according to my recollection, in reading over the records of the University, I find even Professors appointed Deans of Faculty. I conceive, that if you look to the History of Scotland, there was a constant succession of most distressing and painful disorders; the whole constitution of the University, with many other things, was broken through, and they ran from one thing to another; and I have not the least doubt that there was a great deal of departure from the regular procedure of the University in various places and in various times. It is very obvious, that the Dean of Faculty being a Professor was an irregular thing. I think that all those were irregularities, and that there was at that time a great deal of confusion, and our minutes are exceedingly imperfect; they do not seem to have been kept with any regularity, till within the last 50 or 60 years.

The Commissioners understand that the object of your preceding remarks is for the purpose of shewing, that, according to the principle of the constitution of the University, even if the law of the Church remains the same as to the plurality of offices, there are means, by the University regulations, of preventing that union in the present instance, and that it would be expedient to do so?—Yes, for Dr. Gibb is a pluralist, also; but I cannot object upon the same grounds to him.

During the course of the last year, when you state that the Dean of Faculty and the Lord Rector were absent, was there, in point of fact, any Rectorial Court held for the purpose of examining the accounts?—There was, at the end of the session; the Dean of Faculty and the Rector met together.

The Commissioners understand that the Rector is elected for only one year?—He is elected for only one year; but he is in courtesy continued in general for two years. The only case in which it continued only for one year, was in the case of Mr. Kirkman Finlay: the students had got into their heads that he was joining with the Faculty in getting an Act of Parliament to alter the election, and they put him out, and chose Mr. Jeffray.

Are there any points connected with the management of the University upon which practically there exists any difference of opinion, exclusive of what you have stated, which lead you to enforce the propriety of an efficient system of Visitors?—There were two or three things in which I differed from the majority, with reference to several matters of importance, both in the Senate and in the Faculty. For example, there was a question before the Senate, with reference to going to law to enforce our surgical degrees. Within these few years we adopted the system of making Masters of Surgery; those Masters of Surgery are supposed to be able to practise, in consequence of this degree, in every place throughout the kingdom; but there are local privileges given to certain places, such as, I am told, in Dublin; and I know, in the City of Glasgow, the Faculty of Glasgow claimed the right of examining and finding qualified everybody that practises in Glasgow, and within a certain district round it. Those young men that were made Masters of Surgery wished the College to support their right by going to law, to oblige the Faculty to receive them to practise in Glasgow. When first this new idea of making Masters of Surgery was entertained by the College, there were several of us that started this difficulty, that our right would be disputed, and how far we might be involved in a great deal of difficulty and expense; and we understood that it was to be just given as far as it went—that we were not to get into difficulties to enforce the right—that the people that got the privilege must maintain it themselves; however, the majority of the Senate thought we should go to assist those young men in their process before the Court of Session. I was of a different opinion; but I maintained this idea, that if we did support them, we should support them out of the College funds. The majority of the Senate, however, maintained, that as it was for the support of degrees of Surgery, it should be taken out of the degree funds. I conceived it was reducing the Library fund too much, and I maintained the idea, that it would be better to take them out of the College fund. I was against going to law at all; but if we were to go to law, I conceived it would be better to consider it as for the advantage of the whole, and to take it out of the common fund.

Did they come to a resolution to pay the expense of going to law out of the Library funds?—Yes, only that part of the Library fund that relates to degrees of Surgery.

Is there any other point upon which a difference of opinion has existed among the Faculty?—There is a point upon which I feel very deeply, with regard to the religious instruction of the University, and in regard particularly to the management of the College Chapel. I stated, at my former examination, that I conceived, upon general grounds, the plan of electing every year preachers, young men, was not doing justice to religion, because, however qualified those young men might be, their youth prevented them from having that authority and influence that was due to the communication of religion among the students of the University—a very ticklish set of auditors. In the next place, I conceived that there was frequently a want of discretion arising just from their youth; supposing them to be the most sound, and able, and pious young men, their ignorance of the world and a fondness for distinguishing themselves often lead them to introduce topics of discussion that would be better not introduced in such an audience; and even when they were upon important subjects, they did not treat them in that delicate and prudent manner that the nature of the subject required. I thought it hard that we should not do for religion what we would for the most common branches of Literature or Philosophy; we

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

would not elect one of those lads to be a public teacher of these in the College and University. If you take preachers, you also necessarily must take those that are in the town. Now, who are those in the town? There are seldom young men of talent who remain in the town; they are taken away to churches, or to be tutors in families. In this way, you have no choice of respectable preachers. Then we get, perhaps, some schoolmaster, who is settled in the town, and is poor, and we are saddled for life with him, from considerations of humanity. In this way the students have often the poorest examples of preaching. But in reference to the question of present differences of opinion in the Faculty, I must state some particulars which have given me much pain. I state these, not with a view to alter the decision of the Faculty for this session, but to impress more deeply on the Royal Commissioners the necessity of a new arrangement respecting the College Chapel; and that they may justly estimate the situation in which I am placed. One of the preachers of the Chapel had for several years given me much uneasiness, both by the matter and manner of his discourses, and last winter, on one occasion, preached in such a manner as to give very general offence, and to affect very seriously the peace and honour of the University. The consequence of which was, a complaint made to me by several of my students, who attended the Chapel; and after conversing with one of my colleagues, having been confined myself by indisposition, a representation was made by me to the Principal, on the whole matter. The offence had been given often, in the most painful forms, for several years; and great forbearance had been exercised towards him. He had received warning from several quarters. I had even gone so far as to say to his friend Mr. Mylne, that though I must deeply regret the want of a higher order of preaching, yet I would not complain, if he would only give useful instruction, confined to common topics, on which all men, who acknowledged Revelation, agreed. My complaint, and I will add, my forbearance, has been without effect; and, after all this offence and regardlessness of the public feeling, he has, in the face of my remonstrances, and this abuse of his situation, been, in May last, again elected to preach this ensuing session in the College Chapel. This I conceive to be a great impropriety and neglect, both of the religious instruction of the youth and of the respect due to the members of the Established Church of Scotland. This is not a Unitarian chapel; and if the doctrines of the Church are not preached, they might at least be expected to be secure from disrespect. On the simple principles of toleration and justice, we should not oblige the people of this country either to withdraw their children from the Chapel intended for their benefit, or to submit to such an intolerable grievance, inconsistent with the very foundation of public worship, which must suppose a union in common principles, within the outline of which the service is conducted. When it was therefore proposed, in the meeting of Faculty in May, to elect the preachers for the succeeding Session of College, I certainly thought it a great impropriety to choose again a person who, independently of higher considerations, had proved himself, by his want of discretion and good manners, so unfit for that duty; but I was as desirous as any of my colleagues that the evil should be remedied in a manner as little unpleasant as the case would admit. I supported, therefore, a motion for delaying the election of preachers till after the vacation, which had often been done, which would have given opportunity for maturing a better plan for the management of the Chapel, or, if the old plan by preachers was continued, of knowing what preachers were then in town, whom we might select as fit to be intrusted with the office. For this delay several members of Faculty voted, but the majority carried an immediate re-election of the person complained of, coupled with another who was known to be chosen to a more permanent situation. Against this proceeding I thought it my duty to dissent and protest, from a regard to the public interest and my own personal character and comfort. Nor is the management of the College Chapel a new occurrence. Very seldom has it been conducted, since it was first constituted, by proper persons, or in a proper manner. I have been connected with this College from my early years, in a greater or less degree, and I can recollect very few periods in which it has been conducted in a manner at all suitable to the importance of public worship and religious instruction, and still less to what might be expected from a University like that of Glasgow. A great part of the time I was a student we had for our chaplain an old preacher, who was Sub-Librarian, and was appointed to increase his means of living—who was not only a poor preacher, but a man of low and immoral habits. I therefore anxiously embrace this opportunity to entreat the Commissioners, that they will rescue us from this state, so injurious to ourselves and to the youth of this country. I doubt altogether the wisdom of intrusting this important business to the choice of the whole Professors of this University, and know not that they have a right, from the constitution of this College, or any of its charters, to take to themselves that power.

Are the Commissioners to understand from you that this gentleman has been preaching doctrines that have a Unitarian tendency?—I do not complain of anything relating to the Divinity of Christ, but to many of the dangerous peculiarities which the sect called Unitarians maintain, his discourses have often had more than a tendency. I had waited on the Principal a considerable time, before the complaint of the students, on most exceptionable views which he had most wantonly introduced on the doctrine of Providence, but found him from home, and was afterwards prevented by sickness.

How long has he been Chaplain to the College?—Several years.

Is he still Chaplain?—He is, notwithstanding my strongest remonstrances.

With whom does it remain to continue or to deprive him of his charge?—With the Faculty, it is supposed.

Is it an appointment during the pleasure of the Faculty?—It is an appointment for one year. I protested against his re-election, and the protest is in the minutes.

Has this matter ever been brought before the Faculty?—A number of students pre-

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

sented to the Principal a petition on the subject, but were persuaded to withdraw it. I distinctly, as I have stated, brought it under the consideration of the Principal; and at the meeting of the Faculty, in the beginning of May, it was brought by me before the Faculty.

What would the Presbytery probably have done, if the doctrines of that gentleman had been brought under their consideration?—I think that if the complaint had been confined to the one discourse which last excited attention, the Presbytery, in the first instance, would probably have given him an admonition and reproof, accompanied with a solemn warning of the consequences of persisting in such preaching; but if the inquiry was made more solemnly into his discourses, though it is difficult to prove words of a public discourse, yet the measures adopted would have been very serious.

You think that if he persevered in it it would not be passed over?—I do.

The Commissioners are to understand from you, that you have formed a very decided opinion that the principle upon which the appointment of the Chaplains of the University of Glasgow takes place is an erroneous one, and ought to be altered?—I have.

And what you have now stated are the grounds upon which that opinion rests?—Yes.

How do you conceive it should be altered?—I conceive it should be altered to one of two things: either that the theological faculty, of which there are four, should each in turn preach in the University, which would at least secure four ordained clergymen, and men of some degree of experience; or, what I myself think better, that the Principal and the Professor of Divinity, who are obliged by the constitution of the University, to give discourses upon religion and morals to the University at large once every week, should, in place of giving them upon a week-day, give them upon the Sabbath; that it should be considered as part of their duty, and not paid for; and that the intervening Sabbaths should be filled up by ministers in the neighbourhood or city, whom the Divinity faculty should select at the beginning of each session, who, from their talents and experience, would give religious instruction in the best manner, and present to the University good examples of public instruction; that these should be handsomely remunerated, and thus enabled to remunerate liberally the preachers whom they employed.

Was there not an intention at one time, on the part of the students, of going before the Presbytery?—There was, but I dissuaded them.

Has the young man been privately admonished upon the subject?—Sometime after I had written my first letter the Principal wrote in answer, that two of the preacher's friends were to speak to him on the subject. In my answer I stated that, in a matter of such importance he should himself, as head of the College, who had, in the first instance, special power committed to him, admonish him on the subject; and that it was not improbable his two friends should be of the same sentiments with himself. To this letter I received no answer, nor had I the satisfaction of knowing anything on the subject, till, at the meeting in May, when I remonstrated against his re-election, the Principal informed the meeting that he had sent for him and admonished him. I also had a conversation with the preacher, and stated to him my sentiments.

Has the admonition that he received had an effect upon him, or has he persevered in the same course?—He has not been tried; this was the end of the session, and he does not enter again on his office till November.

The Principal being Minister of Glasgow, it is presumed, had not attended the College Chapel?—He could not.

What Professors are expected to attend the College Chapel on Sundays?—I beg leave to recal to the recollection of the Commissioners a part of my former examination upon that subject. I stated that, in the Visitation of 1664, the Principal and Professors of the University are ordered to attend with their students; and in the year 1690 I see the same thing repeated.

In point of fact, what Professors do attend, generally speaking?—The Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Church History, Dr. Meikleham, Mr. Mylne, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Cooper, generally attend; Dr. Thompson also, and Mr. Walker, attend in the forenoon regularly; there are others that attend occasionally.

How long is it since Mr. Mylne has ceased to officiate as the Chaplain?—I think about six years after he resigned, I introduced a motion, which passed, for the four Divinity Professors and the Principal to preach in their turns, and it was agreed to; and the late Principal, when it came to his turn, generally preached, and he and I preached once a month in that way; but Dr. M'Turk and Dr. Gibb employed preachers always; and when that was the case the other Professors complained that they might as well elect preachers themselves as those two, and so the system of preachers was resumed.

Are there any other points upon which you have any suggestions to make? I have a few observations to make with regard to the Library. I conceive that the Library is not properly endowed. In the first place, there are not sufficient funds; and I do think that for this purpose £100 a year from our College funds would be very properly employed. It is but fair to say, however, that we lent to the Library a considerable sum from our funds for the purpose of putting it in better order about four years ago, but it was understood that from the funds of the Library that money was to be refunded. I think that the Library is not fully endowed. I consider that the destruction of books in opening the Library to the students greatly lessens the value of the sum that is brought by their subscription.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you would propose to curtail the privilege possessed by the students of having books out of the Library?—I do not introduce it with that view, but chiefly to shew the want of funds, because the one in some degree balances

University of Glasgow.

Professor M'Gill.

10 October 1827.

the other. The privilege we have, in regard to books from Stationers' Hall, is not at all effective: we get very few valuable books comparatively; we get a great many idle books; and it is very expensive to bind them. It would be of great importance if the Commission had influence to procure for us a regular annual sum, the average, as it were, of the value of what is due to us from Stationers' Hall. This would be more effective and more useful. In regard to the selection of books I think we are very defective. I would propose a very simple plan: that the selection of books should be made once a year by the Senate; but before the meeting of the Senate each Faculty should meet by itself, and fix upon the books connected with its own department to be recommended to the Senate; that each faculty should also have the value in books to the amount of the sums produced by the subscriptions of their students applied to their own department; that books of general literature should be voted by the Senate from the general funds which are at its disposal; farther, the books of the Library, I conceive, should be examined every year.

Are the books of the Library not regularly examined?—The Library has never been examined since I came to the College; the consequence of which is, that we do not know what we have. There are a great number of books that I have frequently applied for, which are in the catalogue, but they are out, or they are lost; and it must be so, unless there is some regular examination.

How many years have you been here?—Twelve.

Are they not examined on the appointment of a Librarian?—It is understood that they should be so; but there has been no new appointment since I came to the College.

Is not the office now vacant?—The office, I understand, is going to be vacated immediately. I would propose that the books of the Library should be examined every year, at the end of each session. But this is really a working College, and many things are neglected, not from any indisposition upon our part, but from having so much to do, we want leisure for what we would call the general duties of the University; we have as much leisure as will fit us for our own immediate department, but as to the general management of the University, we have not leisure, besides the irksomeness at the end of a session, to begin such a laborious undertaking as the examination of the books of the Library. I would therefore propose, that as there are Examinators intended to be appointed from the graduates, to assist in examining the Masters of Arts, and if the system of introducing tutors along with our system should go on, that Examinators of the Library, under the Senate, should be chosen, from amongst those graduates, to go over the books every year, under the inspection of the Senate; and I can assure the Commissioners, from experience, that they are the most acute and active of any set of Examinators that you could get, much more than we can be; they are anxious to please, they have all the ardour of youth, and it is a business that would be thought honourable.

Are the Commissioners to understand that there have been Examinators appointed for the purpose of assisting in examining candidates for degrees in Arts?—It has been proposed, but it has not taken place yet. I conceive farther, that the accounts of the Librarian should be examined every year, at a stated period set apart for that purpose.

How often are they examined?—They ought to be examined once a year, but our present Librarian has been long in very bad health, and I dare say it may have arisen from that, that it has not been gone about more regularly.

Is it intended to elect a Professor to fill the office of Librarian, which is about to be vacant?—So far as I know, it is not intended to do so. The young man that is Sub-Librarian, I think, will have the majority. He is a young man of most distinguished merit; he has gone through all the classes with the highest honour for diligence and attention, and moral conduct. He is a student of mine, of the third year: he is modest to an extreme, accurate in everything that he takes in hand; and a number of his friends thought, that as he had had some experience as Sub-Librarian, and sustained so excellent a character, he would do it much better than a Professor.

Have you any other suggestions to make to the Commissioners?—It occurred to me, that it would be useful if the Museum were to be examined every year by a Committee, in which a physician and surgeon, and the Professor of Natural History, should always form a part. There are a great many preparations, and I conceive that it is absolutely necessary for a medical man to look into the state of those. I would propose likewise, that a catalogue should be made of all the books and manuscripts in the Museum, with an account of each of those books and manuscripts, and that it should be printed; and that an accurate inventory should also be made of every article belonging to the Museum.

Has any examination taken place of the preparations, or of the books or other articles, in the Museum?—There was an examination about four years ago. There was an article appeared in the newspaper, or in a magazine, complaining of the state of the medical preparations; and in consequence of that there was an examination made.

The Commissioners observe, from the regulations of the Faculty in regard to the Museum, that no students are admitted except upon the payment of 1*s.*; do you approve of that regulation?—The Professors used to have the power of introducing persons into the Museum without payment. This was thought to be abused by some of the Professors, and we were deprived of that power; and it was thought that some persons came into the Museum who were not exactly the persons that should visit the Museum. I maintained the idea, that in this country it was one of the things that attached people to the country, to think that they had some public interest—something that was theirs—as well as the great and the wealthy; and that to the people of Scotland it was a source of pride and gratification, that tended to improvement, and to keep up the spirit of the country, that decent people—trades-people with their families—should be admitted to the Museum, as well as

others; and I was therefore for the more liberal idea of continuing to the Professors that power of introducing persons. With regard to the students, they are taken in once a year, and likewise, once a year, they may take in two friends.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

James Jeffray, Esq., M.D., called in and further examined.

Professor Jeffray.

Are there any matters which you wish to represent to the Commissioners, in addition to what you have formerly stated to them?—With regard to degrees in Medicine, I think I stated, in my former examination, that perhaps it would be advantageous that the physicians, who are very well educated, should be made Masters of Arts, before they take their medical degrees. At the same time, that would cut off most of those who at present act as surgeons and apothecaries, or general practitioners. Gentlemen who have practised perhaps 30 or 40 years, and deserve degrees, and who wish to take their business a little more easily, and come again to our Universities to study; most of those could not get degrees, if the regulation was to be adopted requiring them to be all made Masters of Arts before they could be allowed to become candidates for degrees in Medicine; very few of them have had that education; nor for general practice is it at all necessary. I learn that, on the continent, there are two kinds of medical degrees; one, like ours, which confers the degree of Doctor of Medicine only, and another, by which they are made Doctores Medicinæ et Philosophiæ. If we had two kinds of degrees, as they have, I think the difficulty at present felt would be removed.

Is there any other point to which you wish to advert?—With regard to the Chapel, I have to say, that it formerly was the practice here, that all the students and Professors went to the College Church. It is contiguous to the College, and a great part of it belonged to the University, and we have a great part of the seats there still, and let them every year. I think it would be for the advantage of all concerned that we should take the money which at present we lay out annually upon the Chapel, £60 or £70 a year for Chaplains and for communion elements; that we should take the principal of that—say £1,000 or £1,500, and buy more seats in the College Church, and then go, like other people in the town, to an established church.

What are your objections to attendance at the College Chapel, as now established?—I have known a preacher preach the Chapel almost empty.

Supposing the duty were to be discharged by the members of the theological faculty, would that obviate your objection?—In a great measure; but it would not last.

Then you disapprove of the present system of performing religious duty in the Chapel, by means of young men appointed for that purpose?—Very much.

Is there any other point upon which you have any observations to make?—We are greatly at a loss, in the medical department, for subjects, and I do not know what to say with regard to it. I can scarcely see how any minister can bring forward a motion in the House of Commons with regard to it. I am afraid it would create a great noise in the country; and yet, if something is not done, I am afraid the study of Medicine in Great Britain will languish.

I have likewise to mention, that last year there was a discussion among us with regard to the Greek class. At present, no student is permitted to go to the Logic class, except he has been at the Greek, and been examined and passed. Now, in this manufacturing and commercial town and country, there are many fathers who wish their sons to go through some or all of the Philosophy classes; but it is not useful, they think, that they should go through the Greek. Being in that predicament myself, I last year brought the matter before the Senate; but I withdrew the motion (which, I believe, would have been carried by a great majority), as it seemed to give a good deal of uneasiness to some of my colleagues. I remain, however, still of the same opinion, that it would be of advantage were every student allowed to attend whatever classes he pleases; but with respect to those who are intended for the Church, or for any of the learned professions, the present rule should be continued.

Do you understand that to be the practice in the other Universities in Scotland?—I do not know that; but at Edinburgh it is the case, at least it was said so at the meeting last year.

What was the nature of the objection stated to the alteration you proposed; was the interest of the Professor of Greek stated as an objection?—It was.

The Commissioners understand your object to be, that the students who are allowed now to enter as private students should be received as public students, and have the benefit of the examinations?—Yes, which is the most material part.

But you would still wish the present rule to be observed, with reference to students taking degrees, or proposing to enter any of the learned professions?—Yes.

Then, in point of fact, the result of the present system is, not to exclude any individuals from coming to the Logic and Philosophy classes without having learned Greek, but rather to secure their attendance upon the Professor of Greek, by rendering the instruction in the Philosophy classes less beneficial, if they have not attended the Professor of Greek?—It is. But my meaning will be made plain by the motion I made, the original copy of which I will exhibit. (*See it below.*) I beg leave likewise to mention, that when there is a vacancy in any of the Chairs that are filled by the Professors, it is the source of a great deal of cabal, and at times of ill-humour; and I think that it would be for the advantage of the University, if the patronage were vested elsewhere.

You state that as the result of your thirty-seven years' experience in the College?—I do.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Jeffray.

10 October 1827.

With regard to the election of the Rector, we are thrown into confusion for some time every year, and I do believe that a bias, not always the most happy, is sometimes given to the young mind; but I must say that, reflecting backwards, the Professors themselves have been to blame. Things went on, for many years after I came here, very well, and the students generally took the advice of their Professors; but we split into parties ourselves, and that set the boys all loose, and they have the whole management of the election of the Lord Rector now.

Do the Professors interfere now?—If we interfere, we are sure to make things worse. I have not interfered for many years.

Have you any remedy to suggest for that?—It is difficult to say what is to be done; I should think that, if the election were in the Senate, it would be better.

With reference to the medical school in this University, is it your opinion that it would be advantageous that there should be any diminution of the amount of instruction given by the Professor of Medicine?—I should think not; I think it would be very prejudicial.

Is it your opinion that that Chair already comprises materials for even more instruction than can be given in a six-months' course of lectures?—I think it would take six months to go over what is called the Practice of Physic; and I remember well that Dr. Cullen never got through his course of Medicine in one year, nor Dr. Gregory either.

And therefore you think that a good deal of the Theory of Medicine might be treated in a separate class?—Yes, or by the other Professors.

With reference to the interests of the medical school, supposing all the pecuniary interests of the different Professors were secured, do you consider it important that the Regius Professors who are members of the University, and not of the Faculty, should be members of the Faculty, or have an equal voice in the regulation of the interests of the College?—I cannot say. They have no such privilege by their patents. But when some of them wished to examine for degrees, Dr. Freer and I, the only College medical Professors, did not object. On Dr. Freer's death, however, they moved the Faculty to divide the fees of his Chair for medical degrees between them and his successor. Against this innovation, though it did not affect me, but will my successor, I thought it my duty to dissent; and in looking into the patent of Dr. Badham, I see he is appointed to all the perquisites and emoluments of his predecessor Dr. Freer. I am afraid that, if they had an equal voice in the Faculty, the next thing they would strive to obtain would be an equal share of the College funds; and then, farewell peace and harmony.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Original Copy of Dr. Jeffray's Motion, April 1827, *referred to above.*

"I beg leave to represent,—That the regulations respecting the curriculum of the Togati, however necessary and proper in former times, are not so well fitted as they may be made to be to the education required and found necessary at the present day.

"That students intended for the ministry, and candidates for degrees in Arts, should, by our statutes, go through a certain curriculum; and that, before they can be admitted into a higher class, they must be examined, and show that they have made due proficiency in the one immediately below, is right and proper:

"But that students who do not intend to go forward to the Divinity class, or wish for degrees in Arts—students who may wish to attend some one particular class, *e. g.* the Natural Philosophy class, shall not be permitted to do so, except they have previously attended the Moral Philosophy—nor the Moral Philosophy, except they have attended the Logic—nor the Logic, except they have attended the Greek—is a hardship which the public has long felt, and of which they now complain.

"It may be said that such students are allowed to attend the prelections, or what is usually called the private class. True; but they are prevented from attending the public class. They are not permitted to attend the examinations; they are never examined like the other students; they are not desired, nay compelled, to write exercises; they are not called on to examine, and correct, and criticise the exercises of others; they are not allowed to compete for the prizes. Yet these are the advantages most to be prized—the very benefits which every father would wish his son to enjoy, and from which the public are beginning to say they have been too long debarred.

"I therefore move, That all students be allowed to attend what classes they please, and be entitled to all the opportunities of instruction or improvement which such classes may afford; but that such students as intend to go forward to the Divinity Hall, or to be candidates for degrees in Arts, shall, as heretofore, be under the regulations of the present curriculum. (Signed) "JAMES JEFFRAY."

Mr. *John Herbertson,* called in and examined.

Mr. Herbertson.

You are an architect in Glasgow?—I am.

And are employed by the College?—I am, upon this particular occasion.

Have you ever been employed by them before?—Never before.

Were you consulted as to the addition now building to the Professor's house?—I was.

By whom were you first consulted?—I was sent for by the Faculty. I was first consulted as to Professor Davidson and Professor Mylne's houses, and afterwards upon the alterations proposed to the house left by Mr. Mylne, to be occupied by Professor Sandford.

207

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Herbertson.

10 October 1827.

What was the proposal that was made to you, with reference to Professor Sandford's house?—It was a very awkward bad entrance to it, and the proposal was to take away that stair, and to put a new stair, to give proper access to the different parts of the house, and to alter the kitchen; the kitchen was proposed to be made a parlour.

And to have another place fitted up as a kitchen?—Yes.

Is this the plan that you gave in, in consequence? (*a plan being shown to the Witness.*)—This is the plan.

How is the wall supported upon which the window is thrown out?—It is supported upon two beams; we took down a piece of the wall above, and strengthened it, forming a kind of arch over the beams, so that the weight is taken considerably off the beam.

And you consider it to be perfectly secure?—Yes.

What was the arch formed of?—We drove wedges into the joints of the stones, and formed an arch, which has considerable resistance upon the two butts.

Were you required to give an estimate of the work?—I was desired to procure estimates for it from different tradesmen, which I did, and gave them in.

Were you desired to prepare any elevation of the new building?—No, there was no elevation ever drawn of it.

The Faculty did not require any?—No; they did not mention anything about elevations.

By what rule did you go in building the external walls?—I gave a specification of the kind of work, corresponding with the present style of work of the ashlar, and to go a certain height according to that plan.

How is it proposed to finish it at the top?—To finish it with a pavilion-roof, and to run the roof into the adjoining roof.

Did you make any drawing of it yourself, to see it how it would answer as to the other buildings of the Quadrangle?—This is the only drawing that was made of it, except my own sketch, which was done in pencil.

Did you make sketches of the elevation?—Merely for my own information in forming the specifications.

Did you make such a sketch as would explain to yourself, or any other person that saw it, what the effect would be of such a protrusion into the Quadrangle?—I cannot say that I did.

Did it occur to you that such an encroachment upon the court would have an awkward appearance in the Quadrangle?—No, it did not occur to me, for there is no regularity in the court.

Does it not occur to you that it has that effect?—I do not think it; I think that if once the colour of the stone had got the colour of the other walls, it would have no bad effect.

Did you consider whether the staircase might be got in the inside of the house without any addition without?—I thought of that, but there is no proper place where the stair can be got.

Might there not have been a stair where the wine-cellar is?—If there had been a stair there, the rooms above would all have been lost.

Could not an improved stair have been effected in the large turret, corresponding with the turret in the other angle of the court?—It would have required a very large turret; it would have taken more room, and I do not think it would have had any better effect.

Would it have required a turret so large as the building you are now making?—It would have required the same contents.

Was the old turret of the same dimensions as the opposite turret?—It was nearly the same, but there was an additional porch put on the outside of it.

Did the old turret contain a staircase?—A small turning stair.

Was it similar to that going up to the Divinity Hall?—I think it was.

Was there anything to hinder a small staircase being made in the turret, which might be sufficient?—It was a very bad stair, and the floors were upon different landings: you had to go up one part, and to go along the passages, and to go down again to go to the other parts of the house, and that could not be altered.

Was the staircase in the old turret a more inconvenient staircase than the one leading to the Divinity Hall?—The one leading to the Divinity Hall leads only to one particular place, but here there are different floors.

Might not this accommodation have been obtained on the southern side of the building altogether?—It could not have been obtained there without disturbing the rooms: the arrangement of the house would have been very inconvenient, and, I am informed, is under certain restrictions, and cannot be built upon.

Is the house that Professor Sandford is about to leave, in order to get into this house, very much inferior to this one?—When the repairs of this are completed, I suppose it will be one of the best houses in the College.

Before these new alterations were made, was the house that Professor Sandford is about to leave much inferior to that house in its former state?—I think the house that Professor Sandford is in at present was superior to this house in the condition it was in before this alteration.

Have you attempted to make the external appearance, as to the size of the windows, correspond with the rest of the adjoining building?—No; there is a variety of sizes of windows in the court.

Have you considered at all the practicability of making the roof correspond with that of

University of Glasgow.

Mr. Herbertson.

10 October 1827.

the tower in the opposite angle?—I was wishing to keep this roof as low as possible, so as scarcely to be seen from the court, if possible.

Was any wish expressed to you, on the part of the Faculty, or by any of the Professors, that the style of that building should correspond with the style of the building in the opposite angle?—There was no particular stipulation.

Did any interest appear to be taken by the Faculty, as to the external appearance?—Yes, they were desirous to limit it to this size. I wished it to be a little wider, but they would not allow it.

What reason was there why a smaller staircase, in the shape of a turret, might not have answered the purposes of communication in a proper manner?—In a less compass than this, I do not think I could have made a comfortable stair.

What is the inside dimensions of that erection?—External dimensions, nine feet six by thirteen feet six.

Can you state how many of the Professors have changed their residence, since the death of Mr. Jardine, in last spring?—There are only two changes yet. Professor Sandford is the third. Dr. Gibb is to change to Professor Sandford's house. Dr. Couper is to go to Professor Davidson's, which is the fifth.

Upon how many of those houses are alterations to be made in consequence of those changes, or of suggestions that have now been made?—When a Professor leaves a house, it is generally put into a state of repair; I make up an estimate, or get it made up by the proper tradesman, of what the amount will be.

Upon how many of the houses, in consequence of the changes now going on, are alterations to be made?—There are five.

But there may still be more, if any one should fancy Mr. Davidson's house?—Dr. Couper is to go to Mr. Davidson's house, and there are alterations to be made upon Mr. Davidson's house for Dr. Couper, an estimate of which I got.

Could you state the amount of all the estimates?—I could not state it from memory.

Is it about £1,000?—I think it is more than that.

About £1,500?—I should think from £1,000 to £1,200.

Were all those alterations essentially necessary for the comfort of the families?—They were.

Will any other alterations appear within the Quadrangle, or in any way, upon the external fabric of the College building?—The only alteration upon the external part will be the opening of a door to the Quadrangle from Mr. Sandford's house, for Dr. Gibb's use.

Will you state what would be the expense of building a new house, equal to the best of those College houses?—The Faculty requested me to make an estimate of some new houses, and I think the expense is about £1,500 each house.

In what place was it proposed to build new houses?—There was no place fixed; but I recommended them to build a court from the Museum in the garden. The plan has never been submitted to the Faculty.

In what direction did you propose it to come from the Museum?—I recommended them to come down on the north side.

In other words, to make a continuation of the present row of the Professors' houses to the north of the Museum?—Yes; the house that Professor Sandford leaves being a very inconvenient house for a family, I recommended them to turn that into class-rooms.

Was the back of them to be upon the lane, or were they to stand in the garden?—To stand in the garden, with a space between them, and that little offices might be connected with them.

How many new houses were proposed?—There was no specific number, it was only conversation.

Have any of the houses become uninhabitable, or very inferior in accommodation to the rest?—There are almost none of them good family-houses.

Then it was not by way of giving new lodgings to Professors that have them not, but by way of improving the accommodation of Professors having houses already, that those houses were proposed?—I thought it was by way of giving accommodation to new Professors; there were to be three or four built, and only the single house that Professor Sandford leaves to be taken away.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

James Mylne, Esq., A.M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, called in and further examined.

Professor Mylne.

Is there anything you wish to state to the Commissioners, in addition to what you have already represented to them?—There is just one point that I wish to state to the Commissioners: it is in relation to the system on which the course of education is at present carried on in the College. By that system no student can attend any of the Philosophy classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, without having previously gone through such a regular course of Latin and of Greek, as shall qualify him for sustaining the Black-Stone examination. This system seems to me to be exceedingly well arranged for those students who are either intended for literary professions, or who wish to acquire academical honours, and I should be sorry to see it departed from. On the contrary, instead of relaxing, I should be glad to see it even more strict than it is. But in Glasgow there are many who are desirous to obtain an education less literary, less finished and correct—not that education which would fit a man for a learned profession, or for

University of Glasgow.

Professor Mylne.

10 October 1827.

being a proper subject of academical honours, but which would give them the proper knowledge that is expected in a gentleman. Of these, many are very little solicitous about Greek and Latin; but they would be very eager to attend the Philosophy classes, and not merely to attend the lectures, but to have all the benefit arising from the peculiar system of discipline that is maintained here, in the case of those students that go through the regular public classes. Now, if the Commissioners should think it proper to make any change upon our system that would enable us to admit to the public philosophical classes those students who are merely desirous to have the advantages arising from an acquaintance with Philosophy, without going through this previous course, it would be a change that would be advantageous, both to the public and to the many who are excluded from the higher classes, or are prevented from attending them in any other way than merely hearing the lectures, either on account of their being totally ignorant of Greek, or on account of their want of such perfection in it as would fit them for undergoing the examination previously required. With regard to those who aim at academical honours, or who are preparing for literary professions, the present course ought strictly to be followed; others, I should think, might be admitted to the benefit of attending the *public* Philosophy classes, without being required to sustain that examination. This arrangement, it may be thought, might infringe upon the advantages that the Greek Professor derives from the present system. I should be exceedingly sorry, indeed, to injure any colleague, particularly one so deserving as Mr. Sandford; but my impression is, that the alteration proposed would not be injurious to his class in any degree.

In short, you think that all those for whose education Greek is supposed to be desirable, would still continue to attend his class?—Certainly; and that the rule of the College should not only be adhered to, but, if possible, rendered more strict than it is with regard to those who are to be admitted to academical honours or the learned professions.

And the effect of the change you recommend would be, to enable those who are now only allowed to enter as private students, to derive more advantage from being entered as public students, and undergoing the regular examinations of the class?—That is my view exactly.

At present, the same description of persons are allowed to attend as private students?—They are allowed to attend the lectures.

And, therefore, if that were sufficient for their instruction in Philosophy, they might equally pass over the Greek class?—Certainly.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

The Reverend *Robert Buchanan*, A. M., Professor of Logic, called in and further examined.

Professor Buchanan.

Are there any matters which you would wish to represent to the Commissioners, in addition to what you stated to them upon your former examination?—I have looked over the minutes of the evidence given by me in January last. I do not at present recollect any opinion advanced by me at that time, which, on reconsidering it, I wish to retract. At the same time, there are two or three points on which I wish to offer some explanation, in order to bring my views more fully and distinctly out. I should not have offered myself spontaneously to the notice of the Commission; but as I have been called, I shall take the liberty of stating these explanations. The first point that occurs to me relates to the Black-Stone examination. As it is conducted at present, should a student be rejected, he continues, for the current session, in the class in which he is enrolled, but he can go no further; his progress to a higher class, in this University, is arrested, till he has passed satisfactorily through that examination. I stated formerly, that in practice, this system is necessarily rendered, in a great measure, nugatory, inasmuch as the rejected student has merely to pass to one of the other Scottish Universities, where, by presenting the Glasgow class-ticket of the preceding year, he is, without further inquiry, admitted into the very class from which, in consequence of his being rejected on the Black-Stone, he is excluded in this University. I was asked whether it would not be better that he should be sent back to the class immediately below, and whether it would not be desirable that no fee should be paid to the Professor till after the Black-Stone examination. In answer, I stated that this plan would require the Black-Stone examination to be commenced much earlier, I might have said six weeks earlier than it is at present, and that I was much afraid we could not get our students to attend so early. I ought to have stated, too, that this plan might be evaded, simply by the students passing to Edinburgh, or St. Andrews, or Aberdeen; and of course, the earlier the Black-Stone examination commenced in this University, he could the more easily carry his purpose into effect, and more particularly, if no fees had previously been paid to the Professors here. But suppose that some understanding or arrangement should be entered into between the University of Glasgow and the other Universities upon this point, still it appears to me, that this plan would bear very heavily upon one very numerous and valuable class of our students. A large proportion of our students consist of the sons of the more opulent merchants and traders in this city, and are themselves designed for mercantile pursuits. Those young men spend three, four, and sometimes five sessions at College, before they enter the warehouse or counting-room. This has long been regarded and felt in this city as a great advantage, because it insures a numerous body of comparatively well-educated and intelligent merchants. But suppose a young man of this description were to enrol in the Logic class this session, and were subsequently (in consequence of being found not to possess the same intimate

University of Glasgow.

Professor Buchanan.

10 October 1827.

knowledge of Greek which is required from a young gentleman designed for the Bar or the Church) to be rejected on the Black-Stone, what is the consequence?—He is sent back another session, perhaps two other sessions, to the Greek class: but according to the present practice, he has already spent probably two years in the Latin and Greek classes, so that of the three or four sessions he can afford to spend at College, almost the whole is spent on Greek and Latin, certainly, to a West India merchant or a manufacturer, not the most indispensable branches taught at College. It appears to me, that the system of examination on Greek, as at present conducted, will go far to exclude the mercantile classes from College altogether. There is no distinction drawn between those who are designed for the learned professions and those who are not. About twenty students, I believe, have been annually rejected on the Black-Stone, during the last two years (for this very strict system has not been acted upon above two years). Now, what is the consequence of this? The way in which young men reason is this: "If we could get at the Natural Philosophy class, or the Ethic class, or the Logic class, we would have no objection to devote a session to each of those classes; but though we have devoted a session or two to the study of Greek already, we find that many who have devoted the same time to that study have been rejected. Greek is not indispensable to us; we do not wish to be pointed at as persons who have been ignominiously rejected on the Black-Stone; and rather than run this risk, we will forego the advantage of academical attendance altogether." At present, this system operates more immediately against the Philosophy classes; but I am quite satisfied, that ultimately it will operate even more severely against the Language classes themselves, inasmuch as mercantile men, finding that their sons cannot go beyond the Greek class, will not send them to College at all. A case has occurred within the last quarter of an hour in confirmation of this. A gentleman called upon me with his son, who conceived himself unfit to pass the Greek examination, as at present conducted. I told him I could not give him any relief; that unless he passed this examination, he could not enter the public Logic class; and that he was too young to derive much benefit from the private class alone. The father of this young man told me, that a friend of his had two sons nearly of the same age with his, and that, in conversing with him upon this subject, he observed, "I would have sent those boys to College; but, according to the present system, they must spend three or four years upon Greek and Latin, in order to get at the other classes; and all the time I could afford to give them at College would thus be spent on the very branches which will be of least use to them in those mercantile pursuits for which I intend them." The consequence is, that these boys were not sent to College at all; so that this system of indiscriminate strictness will operate more decidedly against the Language classes than it will even against the Philosophy classes.

So that you think, that, even with a view to the interest of the Professors of the Language classes, it is a prejudicial system?—Yes.

What would be the principle of the alteration you would recommend?—A remedy does occur to my mind, but that remedy would require the concurrence and co-operation of all the Scottish Universities; indeed, full effect could be given to it only by a body possessed of such high powers as those with which the Commission I have the honour to address are vested. The plan is this:—Without abolishing the Black-Stone examination at all, I should propose that the decisive examination should be postponed till the student has finished the common academical curriculum. At this point of their progress, I should propose that a very strict examination should take place, of all the young men who are designed for the learned professions; that they should be compelled, for example, to take some degree. I do not care by what name it is distinguished; it might vary in the three different professions; but that, before a student of Theology should be enrolled in the Divinity Hall, before a medical student should receive a licence to practise Surgery or Medicine, or before a student of Law should be allowed to put on the Advocate's gown, they should satisfactorily pass through an examination which invested them with this preliminary degree. It seems to me, that in this way the learning of the three learned professions would be effectually provided for, and that, in consequence, these professions would be rendered still more respectable and efficient; while those who are not intended for the learned professions would not be subjected to the unequal, and, as I apprehend, unnecessary and vexatious ordeal that they are at present.

Although it be true, that much knowledge of Latin and Greek cannot be essential to the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the community, is there not another very large class, belonging to no profession whatever, and likely never to belong to any, who might suffer, if there were not some encouragement held out to them to go through a regular course of Latin and Greek?—I do not at all propose to abolish the present Black-Stone examination; but I should wish that some relaxation were to be made in favour of those who are designed for mercantile pursuits. I may state that, in fact, without a certain knowledge of Greek and Latin, students cannot, with full benefit, attend the Logic class, as at present conducted.

In short, what you complain of is, that the present system of conducting the examination on the Black-Stone is carried on more severely than ought to be done, with reference to the ordinary means of acquiring Greek throughout the country, and with reference to the preparation which may be obtained for the Philosophy classes, even in grammar-schools and other schools?—Yes.

Has it, in point of fact, happened, that any of the students of the Greek class has been rejected from the Logic class, or has this examination operated in rejecting only those who

University of Glasgow.

Professor Buchanan.

10 October 1827.

have learned Greek elsewhere?—It has operated in rejecting them indiscriminately, whether they have acquired their Greek at College, or elsewhere. Certainly a perfect impartiality is displayed, in that respect, by the Greek Professor.

So that, in that way, a certain proportion are obliged to attend the class of the Greek Professor again, and those who have learned Greek elsewhere are obliged to attend him?—Those who intend to study for the Church must pass their Greek examination; and those intended for mercantile pursuits, if they are rejected, suffer at least the disgrace; they pass away from College next year altogether, or if not, at least they lose the privilege and benefit of attending the Ethic and Natural Philosophy classes, as *public* students.

Supposing that a relaxation, of the description you have mentioned, should be obtained, so as not to bear hard upon the class of students to whom you have adverted, would it not be an improvement, if the Black-Stone examinations, for all those intended to obtain academical degrees, or designed for the learned professions, were carried on before they entered the class which they wish to aspire to, seeing that at present they continue in the class for which that examination finds them unfit?—If there were a uniform system throughout the Scottish Universities, that might be an advantage; but at present the only effect would be to prevent them from coming here at all, or to send them away even after they are enrolled; and still the hardship would bear upon those designed for mercantile pursuits.

You mention that the stricter mode of examination, with reference to Greek, has been introduced only about two years; by what authority was it established?—I suppose it was always left to the discretion of the Professor how he should examine his students. In practice it was considerably relaxed by Professor Young in favour of those who were designed for mercantile pursuits. I will mention an instance which shows the strictness of the examination. There was a student (Mr. David M'Lachlan), who professed a few chapters of the Gospel according to St. John, and I believe the whole of the Odes of Anacreon, and who was rejected without examination, the profession not being held large enough; whereas, formerly, that would have been held a sufficient profession.

At present, no exertion of a young man, during the currency of the year, after being rejected, can enable him to get the better of the effects of the Black-Stone examination?—No. Mr. Sandford, last year, kindly consented, at my request, to give a new trial to a few young men at the end of the session; but the number is so great of those who have been rejected, that the labour would be too great; and Mr. Sandford's time and my own is so fully occupied from the beginning of March, that a double examination, to any extent, would not be practicable.

Do you understand that this practical examination has caused any sensation among the community of Glasgow?—A very strong sensation. I have every year numerous applications for enrolment in the Logic class that I am obliged to refuse, because the applicants will not undertake to stand the Greek examination.

Can you state, from your knowledge of the University formerly, that no such evil was complained of?—It did not exist.

Then the practical result will be, to debar from the benefit of University education, and from instruction in science and philosophy, a great portion of the community of Glasgow, who would otherwise have had the benefit of it?—Yes.

Was any opinion expressed by your predecessor with respect to the practical effect of this system?—He held a very strong opinion upon it; and, I believe, it was in consequence of his representations that Mr. Young relaxed the strictness of the Greek examination to the extent he did. On his death-bed, as he could not attend the Commissioners himself, he called me to his bed-side, and, among various other points, he desired, and in fact commanded me, to state his opinion on this subject to the Commission. I had, however, had no communication with Mr. Sandford; and I thought it would be a violation of delicacy, before I communicated with him, to state to the Commission what Mr. Jardine had said. I represented this to Mr. Jardine, who allowed me to take my own course. It will, accordingly, be in the recollection of the Commissioners that I gave no opinion, directly or indirectly, upon this subject, in my former examination.

Then, Mr. Jardine's opinion entirely coincided with your own?—His opinion was much stronger on this point than mine; for he did not estimate quite so highly as I do the importance and utility of Greek and Latin. I hold that the knowledge of Greek and Latin is indispensably necessary, not merely for the scholar, but for the accomplished gentleman.

Have you stated fully what Mr. Jardine said to you upon that occasion?—I do not recollect all that he may have said; but he urged me to bring this subject under the view of the Commissioners, and to state his opinion and my own, which were in unison.

Are you of opinion that the result of this system will be considerably to diminish the number of those attending the Language classes?—I am decidedly of that opinion. I have already mentioned the case of two young men, who, in consequence of it were lost to the Language classes. I should think that the mercantile part of the community, finding that their sons cannot go beyond the Language classes, will not send them to College at all. There is one very important class, to this description of students, in the curriculum—the class of Natural Philosophy. I am quite certain that that class would be greatly increased in numbers, if it could be got at without the previous examination on Humanity, Greek, Logic, and Ethics.

Does any person, that attends as a private student, derive nearly as much advantage as a public student?—Certainly not. I have often told the parents of very young men, who applied for admission to the private Logic class, that I conceived the mere hearing of lec-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Buchanan.

10 October 1827.

tures could be of no great benefit to them, unless attention were enforced by the prospect of being called upon to undergo an examination on these lectures on a subsequent day. The subjects are not such as young men are apt to feel much interest in, unless they have the prospect of being called to account for what they hear in examinations and exercises.

Would it be practicable, in your opinion, to lay down any regular course of examination in Greek on the Black-Stone?—I do not feel myself competent to give a decided opinion upon that question.

Might not the examination, at the conclusion of the Greek course, be made pretty strict; and in the event of a student not being able to pass, might he not have an opportunity of making up his deficiencies before the commencement of the next Session?—It would be almost impossible to follow out that plan with effect; because, at that time, the Professors are very much engaged in examining for degrees, as also in examining the prize essays; and, I should think, it would be impossible to examine on the Black-Stone a class of 300 or 400 students at the end of the session.

Has the effect of the recent regulations, relative to graduation in Arts, answered the expectations you expressed to the Commissioners in your last examination?—Our experience is, as yet, too short to answer that decidedly.

Were you satisfied with the exertions that had been made by the candidates?—Upon the whole we were; but a new system cannot be fairly tried the first year.

Are there any other matters upon which you have any suggestion to make?—The only other point that occurs to me is with respect to a question that was put to me in my former examination. I was asked, whether the propriety and advantage of a summer course of lectures by the Philosophy Professors never occurred to me, and whether I did not think it would be beneficial? I stated some reasons why I conceived it would not; but, on reconsidering the subject, another objection has occurred to me. In the English Universities the time and attention of the students are almost entirely devoted to reading the best authors upon the branches of literature and science in which they are engaged. In this University, particularly in the Philosophy classes, the hearing the lectures, preparing for daily examinations, and composing the exercises prescribed, almost entirely engross their time; so that they have little leisure for following out a course of reading. Now, although it appears to me that our system is the very best training for forming habits of attention, acuteness, and activity of mind in the young, yet it is very evident that, without reading much on the subjects of their studies, they will want materials upon which to exercise these habits of attention, acuteness, and activity. It appears to me that a continuous vacation of four or five months comes in most beneficially as a supplement to our system, by affording the young men leisure for an extensive course of reading, chalked out to them by the Professor at the end of the session, and at a time, too, when their minds, from their previous course of training, are in a condition for entering upon that course of reading with advantage.

Has the Professor any security that that course of reading will be followed out, unless he institutes an examination, when the student returns after the vacation?—He has this security, that he is enabled, at the Black-Stone examination, at the commencement of the next session, to ascertain whether they have followed ont the course of reading which he prescribed to them or not.

In the case of students who live in the country, do you understand that they have an opportunity of reading the books which you recommend?—They have an opportunity of carrying a few books from the libraries belonging to the classes they have attended. They can thus always secure a certain number of useful books. I stated before, with reference to the Professors themselves, that as our time is so very much engrossed during the session by the labour of our classes, a Professor could not be expected to keep pace with the progress of his art or science unless he had a few months of leisure to study during the summer.

In general, how long is occupied in the examination on the Black-Stone in point of time?—It varies very much in the different classes. We sometimes examine, in the course of two hours or two hours and a half, from 15 to 20 students. It depends very much upon the appearance they make.

If there were a second examination at the end of the session, what time would it occupy to examine such students as have been found defective?—The time would be very considerable, and I am afraid it could not then be spared.

Being now a member of Faculty, probably you will have less reluctance than you had when the Commissioners were here before to state your opinion of the regulations relative to the degrees. Do you approve of those regulations, or are there any alterations that you think ought to be made?—I have not turned my mind to that subject particularly; they have been so short time in operation that I should like to see the effect of them for a somewhat longer period before I give any opinion. And there is another reason peculiar to myself. Supposing the students whom I examined on Logic this year had not answered quite satisfactorily, I should have thought it rather rash to condemn the system on that account, inasmuch as they were the students of my own first year; and even if they had failed in that examination, I should have thought that part of the blame might probably have rested with the Professor, who was obliged, for that session, hastily to prepare his lecture for each morning in the course of the preceding evening.

What is the greatest number that have been rejected, on account of deficiency in Greek, in any one year?—I do not know exactly. In the course of the last two years, I should think, above 30 altogether.

Is there the same strictness observed in the examination of the Latin scholars?—No, I do not think there is; at least, so many are not rejected. At the same time, one circumstance

may account for this, that young men in this country come to College, in general, much better grounded in Latin than they are in Greek.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

University of Glasgow.

Professor Buchanan.

10 October 1827.

Principal Macfarlane.

The Very Reverend *Duncan Macfarlane*, D.D., again called in, and further examined.

With reference to the mode of performing duty in the College Chapel, have any complaints ever reached your ears, as to the system itself, or the mode in which it was carried into effect of late years?—The only complaint I have heard of the system is the want of attendance on the part of our students, in consequence of there being, as we conceive, no compulsory requisition on them to attend.

Have you ever heard any of your colleagues express any doubt as to the system, with reference to the expediency of employing young men, instead of attending any more public place of worship?—Yes, I have.

Has it been noticed in the Faculty at all?—It has been the subject of conversation. There was, last year, a set of regulations made, with a view of promoting more regular attendance on public worship; and there has been, as matter of conversation since, a wish expressed by some members for further improvements.

Has any exception been taken to the individuals that have, from time to time, been appointed to officiate?—There was a protest taken last May, against the re-appointment of one individual, who has officiated for some years.

Are the Chaplains appointed every year?—Every year.

And is it the practice to re-appoint the same individual?—Yes, when the College are satisfied with his services, and he is not otherwise occupied.

What was the nature of the complaint against this individual?—I understood it to be, that his style of preaching was, by one gentleman, not thought satisfactory and correct.

Do you mean his doctrines, or his mode of stating them?—His doctrines, in some measure, but chiefly his mode of stating them.

The performance of your own parochial duty, it is presumed, necessarily prevents you from attending the College Chapel?—From attending regularly. I make it a point to attend occasionally.

In point of fact, has exception been taken, in consequence of the doctrines of this preacher being supposed not to be according to the standard of the Church of Scotland, or to have a Unitarian tendency, either on the part of the students, or on the part of any of the Professors?—I never heard the remotest hint of his doctines having a Unitarian tendency. One discourse of his, I have reason to know, was objected to by some students, on account of some statements he made in it, with respect to the character of our first parents before the fall.

Did any of the students communicate with you upon the subject?—Yes; two of them gave in a petition to the Faculty, which they put into my hands.

Was that supported also by any application from the Professor of Divinity, addressed to yourself?—I do not exactly recollect; but I rather think he wrote to me a few lines upon that subject.

Was that once, or oftener than once?—Once or twice.

Had you any reason, from any inquiries you made, to suppose that this young man was a person who was likely to preach doctrines that were not in unison with the standards of the national faith?—No, I had not.

In point of fact, did you see this young man, and give him any admonition upon the subject?—I did.

Believing the complaint to be well founded?—I considered the complaint to be not without cause, in this respect, that I conceived he had expressed himself in an imprudent and rather flippant style, unbecoming the pulpit, and in language liable to be misunderstood; and I think it is proper to say, that I was led to that inference, by conversing with a number of Professors who had heard the discourse. I think it also proper to say, that in Dr. M'Gill's representation to me, he stated that he was not present at the time, but had the substance of the discourse repeated to him by the students.

After conversing with the preacher, were you satisfied that there was no substantial reason against his re-appointment?—I was.

And you concurred in that re-appointment?—I did.

Has he preached since?—He preached several times during the remainder of the session. The election was about the 1st of May, and this was in March; and he continued to preach till the end of the session.

But he has not preached since the end of the session?—No. I think it right also to say, that I conversed fully with the two students who gave in the petition; and in consequence, I believe, of that conversation, they asked permission to withdraw the petition.

Are you of opinion that it would be an improvement upon the present system, if the custom of appointing young men to preach was to be abandoned, and that duty was to be performed by the Principal and the Professors of the theological faculty?—It is a difficult question. On the whole, I think it would be an improvement.

Was not that practice followed for a little while?—Sometimes it has been.

Does not the principle, upon which attendance at the College Chapel by the students was required, seem to imply that the duty there should be performed, not by young men, but by some of the Professors, who may be supposed both to hold out a better model of preaching, and likewise to be better qualified for instructing the young men in Theology?—I apprehend not. The more general practice has been, from the time of the establish-

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

10 October 1827.

ment of the Chapel, to employ those who were considered the ablest preachers educated at the College; and the officiating there by Professors has been rare, and has formed an exception to the general rule.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that the utmost pains is taken to get the most eminent preachers to discharge that duty?—We endeavour to select those whom we consider the ablest preachers.

Do you understand that to have been the practice in former times; or have the preachers never been appointed merely from motives of benevolence and charity, in consequence of a young man being totally unprovided for?—As far as I know, the object of the College has been, to select the ablest within their reach. They may have felt a delicacy in dismissing a young man, in whom they were disappointed, when he was not otherwise provided for; but, as far as I know, they have endeavoured to select young men of the most distinguished talents.

Does not the very circumstance of having an academical place of worship for the students of the University seem to imply that the duty should be performed by persons at least upon a par with ordained ministers?—It has not been so considered.

Are you aware what the practice was at the first commencement?—I see, by the record, that at that time Principal Leishman offered to preach occasionally; but, from the commencement, or very near the commencement, the practice has been to employ preachers; and I beg leave to mention the name of Mr. Arthur, afterwards Professor of Moral Philosophy here, as having been for several years a preacher at the Chapel, not long after its commencement.

Have there been many changes among those employed to discharge that duty, since you have been acquainted with the College?—Since I have been acquainted with the College, there have been many changes. Since I became Principal, there has been one change: Mr. Fleming became minister of Westruther, and we had a new Chaplain last winter, Mr. Johnston.

How long did Professor Mylne continue to do the duty of Chaplain?—I think, five or six years.

With a view to the interests of the University, do you think that any change ought to take place in that arrangement?—I should have liked better that the chaplainship were put into the hands of such of the Professors as are ministers than that we should be left to preachers. I think, upon the whole, it would be an improvement, though there is something to be said on both sides.

It being understood always, that it is provided that they do the duty regularly?—Yes.

Are you of opinion, with reference to what are called the Black-Stone examinations, and their effect upon the University, that the examination as to Greek, with reference either to the mode in which it is conducted, or to there being such an examination at all, ought to be discontinued?—I am not of opinion that it ought to be discontinued.

Do you think, that if the examination in Greek were less rigorous, it would be an improvement?—No, I do not. I think it is very mild.

Has it ever come to your knowledge that young men, particularly from this town, have been deterred from attending the Philosophy classes, in consequence of the examination as to Greek?—I have heard that there have been two or three cases of that kind.

Do you suppose that it has gone to any extent in point of numbers?—I have no reason to think that it has.

You do not apprehend that it is likely to do so?—I do not.

Has the examination as to Greek been equally rigorous at all times as it is now?—It is generally thought that Mr. Sandford's examination is rather more strict and precise than that of his predecessor.

Do you not consider it of great importance, with reference to the interests of this great and mercantile city, that the merchants and traders and manufacturers of Glasgow should have an opportunity of sending their sons to receive education at the College, in such manner as not to interfere with their entrance into the line of life they are afterwards called upon to enter into?—Yes, it would be desirable that they should.

Might it not be a practical impediment in the way of that advantage, if the examination in Greek should continue to be insisted upon, so as to exclude all such persons from attending the Logic class, and other classes, which have, perhaps, in the opinion of the parents, a greater bearing upon their future interests than the learned languages?—I do not think it would be any serious impediment to their receiving the benefit of a College education. I think any young man, who has tolerable abilities, may, in the schools here, acquire easily such a knowledge of Greek and Latin as to enable him to go through the Greek and Latin examinations in the College.

What objection have you to those young men, who are now received as private students in the Philosophy classes, being received as public students, although they are not able to pass through the examination in Greek, provided they are not intended for any of the learned professions, and do not aspire to academical honours?—I conceive that, to introduce into our Philosophy classes, as public students, young gentlemen who are nearly unacquainted with the learned languages, would lower the character of the University as a seminary for liberal education. I conceive that it would be sanctioning what appears to me a very mischievous popular prejudice against the benefits of a classical education to a gentleman; and I conceive that it would hold out a dangerous temptation to the Professors of the Philosophy classes to bring down the tone of their lectures and their examination to a level with the attainments of those young men.

You are aware that a certain knowledge of Greek is necessary to enable any person to go

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

10 October 1827.

through the Logic class as a public student; if, then, the regulations enforce that knowledge of Greek, does it not occur to you that one of the evils you apprehend might in that way be completely obviated?—I apprehend that the examination on the Black-Stone merely goes to enforce that knowledge of Greek which is necessary for going through the Logic class.

If the knowledge of Greek, which is at present necessary in order to go through the Logic class, is still required, and care be taken that the Professor of Logic does not lower that, why is it necessary that the examination on the Black-Stone should imply a greater knowledge of Greek than, in point of fact, is required now by the Professor of Logic?—I do not conceive that the examination on the Black-Stone implies a greater knowledge of Greek than is absolutely necessary; it is almost the minimum of knowledge of Greek that is required at the Black-Stone.

Supposing, in point of fact, it should turn out to be the case that more knowledge is required in the examination at the Black-Stone, by the Professor of Greek, than the Professor of Logic insists upon from all the public students, or than is necessary in order to do what hitherto has been done by the public students in the Logic class, would not that fact, if it turns out to be so, a good deal alter the opinion you have expressed?—I do not think it would alter my opinion. It would then come to be a question of opinion between the Professor of Greek and the Professor of Logic; and if the Professor of Greek should appear to exact too extensive a knowledge of Greek, or too rigorous a preparation in Greek, the Faculty would certainly interfere to redress the grievance which individuals might sustain by that exaction.

Would you not consider it as prejudicial, in some degree, to the interests both of the University and of the community of Glasgow, if, in consequence of the strictness of the examination with regard to Greek, the sons of respectable merchants are deterred from going forward at all in the prosecution of their studies?—If they were to be deterred in great numbers, I conceive it would; but I am confident they would not be deterred in such numbers as to make it an object, on their account, to lower our standard of literature.

With a view to that object, would it not be better that there should be no private students?—It would be better that the private students should not be considered as on a footing with the public students, and should not be mixed with them, except in hearing lectures.

If a private student does not take a degree, is he not in the same situation with a public student who does not take a degree?—He has not attended the examinations.

Has he not attended the College, and does not he equally affect the character of the College?—He does not rank as a student of the College; he does not wear a gown, and he is not a matriculated student.

With reference to the opinion you have expressed, that the alteration which is suggested might tend to lower the character of the lectures, and the system of instruction given in the Philosophy classes; admitting the advantages of the examination, are you of opinion that the character of the Philosophy classes, as scientific or philosophical courses of instruction, has been higher at this University than in Edinburgh, where no such system is pursued?—I like the system here better; it appears to me more useful.

Do you apprehend that the lectures are either more scientific or more philosophical?—I am not acquainted with the lectures at Edinburgh, and I cannot pretend to give an opinion with regard to their value. I am not prepared to say that the character of their lectures is lower than that of the lectures here.

Does any examination or inspection take place of the books in the public Library, at any stated periods?—The Curators of the Library are required to examine the Library from time to time, and to report to the Senate.

How frequently?—They examine the Librarian's accounts once a year. I do not know that they so frequenty compare the books with the catalogue, but they do from time to time.

Do you know whether, in point of fact, such inspection is made?—I have not known of any such inspection being made since I have been here.

In filling up the office of Librarian, which is about to be vacant, is it intended that a Professor should be appointed to it?—I wish there should be; but I fear there will not. I am not entitled to speak of the intentions of the Faculty.

Is there any inspection of the articles in the Hunterian Museum periodically?—Not periodically. There is a Committee who superintend the Museum, and visit it from time to time, and report to the body of Trustees.

Both as to all the articles being there, and as to the state in which they are?—As to the state of the Museum generally.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Charles Badham, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medicine, called in and examined.

Professor Badham.

How long have you held your present situation?—Scarcely a month.

You have not yet given any lectures?—I have not.

Had you any previous acquaintance with your predecessor in the Chair you now hold?—Not any.

Have you endeavoured to make yourself acquainted with the mode in which your class has hitherto been taught? I have not; I have been incapacitated from making myself

University of Glasgow.

Professor Badham.

10 October 1827.

acquainted with the mode of discipline in the University, by a serious illness of my son, which has entirely suspended my power of making any inquiries.

In what plan do you propose to carry on the instruction of your class?—I could scarcely answer a question which is so very general.

Are there any regulations laid down by the Faculty upon the subject?—That I have to discover. There is usually but one system of medical lectures pursued in this country. An historical account is given of the diseases, which are treated of in succession; to which is added their modes of treatment, and the results of the treatment. Those are given in the form of detached essays, and I know of no other manner.

Are you aware that a system of examination has been introduced into many of the medical classes?—I have heard that that has been applied to some of the classes, but not to those of Medicine.

Is it your intention to conduct your mode of instruction partly by means of examination?—I have not formed any intention upon that subject.

You are aware that the class was formerly taught for one hour upon five days in the week, and for a second hour on three days in the week; do you know in what manner that second hour, on three days in the week, was occupied?—I have generally understood that it was occupied by what is called the Theory of Medicine, while the other was employed upon the Practice of Medicine.

What plan have you formed with reference to that view of the subject?—The mode of all the teachers in London (and I have been formerly one of those teachers) has been to mingle together the Theory and the Practice of Medicine in one lecture, and to make them as it were one subject. I think it is peculiar to the Scottish Universities to make two separate subjects of matters so essentially mixed up as the Theory and Practice of Physic are.

Is it your intention to continue the same number of lectures during the week, as have been previously delivered from your Chair?—During the present winter that will be nearly impossible, on account of the immense labour that will be requisite for producing two distinct courses of lectures; and I am not myself particularly impressed with the idea that it would be advantageous. I have felt less regret on account of the impossibility of not being able to prepare two courses of lectures.

After you have had time to prepare your lectures, is it your intention to diminish in any degree, the amount of instruction, in point of number of hours, that has been given heretofore?—I came here an entire stranger to the habits of the Scotch Universities, and to the taste that might prevail as to the mode of teaching, and prepared to conform to the taste of the University, because those things I consider as indifferent in themselves, and they become expedient, or otherwise, according to the taste of the persons concerned. I have no impression that Medicine can be better taught by a division of the subjects than by a union of them. I think, that, in one lecture upon the Practice of Physic, as much of the Theory of Physic as that lecture requires might be made a part of the lecture; but I have thought very little upon the subject; indeed, I had not the slightest idea that I should have the honour of being examined by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners understand, that, in consequence of the short period that elapsed since your coming here, you have no suggestions to offer as to any alteration of the system pursued in the University?—No, I have none. There is one subject, however, which is foreign to my Chair entirely, on which if, as a Professor here, I might make an observation, I should not be sorry. It has been already stated to the Commissioners, that there is a regulation existing in the University with regard to the admission of students, under particular circumstances, to the Logic class. The Logic class appears to be the link between the school education and the College education here. Now, it happened to me to have a son who is desirous to attend in that class, and I know he is not the only individual placed in those circumstances; he is not a Greek and Latin scholar, and I find that, *in limine*, a difficulty arises as to his admission to be a student in that class. I find that there is a considerable difference in the University upon that subject, but that, under existing circumstances, he cannot partake of the benefit of the public instruction delivered in the University. My prejudices, as an Oxford man, are entirely in favour of the strongest adherence to the statutes respecting classical education; but where no degree is in contemplation—where the individual merely wishes to profit for the time by the lectures, it has occurred to me, as a parent, somewhat a hardship that any exclusion of that kind should exist.

You do not destine your son for any learned profession?—I do not destine that son for any learned profession; I merely wish him to attend the lectures here for general information.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Daniel K. Sandford, Esq., A.M., Professor of Greek, called in and farther examined.

Professor Sandford.

Are there any matters which you wish to state to the Commissioners, in addition to what they formerly heard from you?—There is one subject, arising out of new transactions in the University, which of course, therefore, I could not address myself to upon the former occasion. I had perhaps better first state the fact, and then the opinions I wish to deliver regarding it. At the close of the last session a motion was made in the Faculty upon the subject of what is called technically here the Profession, or the Black-Stone examination, by which is understood an examination before proceeding with one class, as to the student's proficiency in the business of the class immediately below it. That motion went to propose, that the knowledge

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

10 October 1827.

of Greek and Latin, more especially of Greek, should not be required from students entering the Logic class, or continuing in the Logic class, unless they intended to take a degree in this University, or to become candidates for the Church. I am obliged to add, that the very predominant feeling in the Faculty was in favour of that innovation upon the ancient constitution of the University. Many objections, however, occur to me, and were stated by me and some others at the time, to such a change, principally that this alteration would eminently tend to degrade the classic character of the University in the eyes of the world, and its classic usefulness as a seminary for public instruction. At this moment, by requiring a certain degree of knowledge in Greek literature, of every student attending the very popular class of Logic, we set our seal upon the value of classical proficiency; we say that such proficiency forms an important part of the education of a gentleman and of a man of letters, and that we will not admit any one to the advantages of a class for composition, in which light the Logic class is to be considered, without he has laid the foundation of a little knowledge and a little taste in the study of the purest sources of both. These arguments, I am sorry to say, had very little weight with the majority of the Faculty, and undoubtedly, upon that occasion, a resolution would have passed to take away the examination, and to alter in that respect the constitution of the College, had it not been for some personal arguments brought forward by myself—namely, my representing to the Faculty the gross injustice of such a resolution on their part, which they must be conscious would exceedingly diminish the revenues of the Greek Chair, I having accepted that situation, not indeed in the expectation of a definite income; for it is impossible that the income of such a situation should be definite, but in the expectation of an income guaranteed under certain conditions, and one of the most important conditions of the guaranty I took to be that requisition on the part of the College, that every student must be, to a certain degree, a proficient in Greek, before he can enter the class of Logic, and commence the practice of composition. This had certainly the effect of causing the motion to be withdrawn for the time; but I have understood, that the subject is yet in the contemplation of several of the Professors, and that it is likely to be brought under the cognisance of the Commissioners, and therefore I deemed it proper to take this opportunity of expressing my sentiments upon the subject. I rest my opposition upon two grounds—the first a public ground, that by these means you would essentially destroy the character of this University, and injure what I hope to be the rising cause of classic education in this portion of the island; and my second is the personal ground of the very great injustice to myself, of diminishing to a considerable degree the value of the office, which I took under the expectation of its remaining the same that it had been in the time of my predecessor, and for which I abandoned another profession, and all the prospects that it might have opened to me.

Are you aware that there is any such regulation in any other University in Scotland?—I believe not; and the last time I had the honour of appearing before the Commissioners, I wished to impress upon the minds of the Commissioners how important it would be to introduce such a regulation into the other Universities, and to cause the system to be one and the same in all.

Would not your reasoning go to exclude private students altogether?—Not private students.

Will you state the distinction between those two?—In the first place, it is not requisite that any student should acquire the elements of Greek, or any knowledge of the Greek language, in a class in this University; he may have acquired it where he pleases; it is only necessary that he should shew a certain degree of proficiency. And, in the second place, even without that proficiency, he is admitted to the lectures in the Logic class. The only benefit he is excluded from is the public competitions of the class and the examinations.

In what way do you conceive that you obtain the advantage of the University, holding out that a knowledge of Greek is necessary before a person proceeds to study Logic, inasmuch as any number of persons may be admitted to the Logic class as private students?—They are admitted to attend the lectures, but they are not publicly recognised as students of Logic in the University; and they do not compete for the prizes, or submit to the examinations.

How would it either injure your Chair or the reputation of the University, that those persons should have the full benefit of attending the Logic class and being examined?—The injury would consist in this. At present, I believe that when students come for one year to the Greek class, they are generally very happy to come back again, and they very commonly take it for a second year, in combination with the Logic class; but there are a number of students, especially the sons of persons in this town, who would be extremely glad to escape classical education altogether, and take no pains in learning even the elementary principles of the classical tongues.

It is presumed that those persons connected with this town are chiefly the sons of merchants and manufacturers in Glasgow?—They are.

And that they are, for the most part, destined to follow the calling of their fathers?—Chiefly.

May it not happen that, in that calling, the knowledge of Greek will not be of material assistance to them, and yet such training and general information, and such a habit of exercising the mind, as is required in some of the Philosophy classes, might be deemed of great importance?—It might be so; but I think the elementary knowledge of both Greek and Latin is a very essential requisite in the education of every person who is to hold the station of a gentleman in society, whatever his profession be; and if the persons that wish to send their sons without this knowledge to the Logic class, to acquire the principles of composition and of taste, must have it so, let them send them to another institution. Why degrade the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

10 October 1827.

character of our University into a mere institution for the accommodation of that class of individuals?

Is it not, to a certain degree, degraded by those private students?—Not to any material degree.

Can you state to the Commissioners, whether the Black-Stone examination is more or less strict now than it was when you first came to the University?—I do not conceive it to be the least more strict. I think that was the purport of my answers formerly. All that I require is, that the student shall have that degree of elementary acquaintance which puts the key in his hand, that if he thinks the pursuit worth following up he will have the power of doing so.

Have you ever rejected any students at the Black-Stone examination, because their profession of what they desired to be examined upon was not sufficiently extensive, without having proceeded to ascertain their attainments from the books that they did profess?—I think I may safely say, in no single case. I do not remember ever rejecting a person, if he brought up only three chapters of the New Testament. I do not suppose it occurs once in a session, that such a profession is brought up; but if it were, I should not feel justified in rejecting the student, without seeing whether he was able to read it.

Have you ever directed your attention to the expediency of adding private tutors to the system of the Scotch Universities?—I was examined upon that subject, on a former occasion; but in addition to what I said then, I wish to say, that the use of private tutors by the students is very considerable, and also the use of private classes, but not under my authority. I think it would be impossible to compel them to use them; but I think it might safely be stated, that all that can afford additional instruction do procure it. There are a number of well qualified students, and others, who give that additional instruction.

At no considerable expense?—At a guinea a month.

How many, on the average of the last two years, have been rejected for deficiency in Greek at the Black-Stone examination?—As many as 10 or 12.

Have there never been more than 20 rejected;—I do not think it—not in my time.

Is there any other point you wish to mention to the Commissioners?—There is an another subject, on which I believe I was examined on my former appearance, that I should like to retouch a little. I mean, the possibility of removing altogether our elementary class of Greek from the constitution of the Scotch Universities. I should wish it to be understood, that no one can more cordially desire than myself, to see the degree of proficiency in Greek, which students bring with them to the University, increased, and the number of those entirely unprepared diminished. I should wish to add, that I conceive that process to be at present in operation—that the schools, at least in this neighbourhood, over which the University of Glasgow exercises, not immediate patronage, but very considerable influence, are gradually acquiring a set of masters, qualified to instruct their pupils in the elements of Greek, and that I think every year will see the number of schools so furnished increased; but I fear that it would be impossible, by the operation of any sudden enactment, to remove elementary discipline in the Greek language from the Universities; and, moreover, I believe it impossible, by any process, wholly to remove it. I think that every year the number of those that come unprepared will diminish, till it reaches a certain point. But there is a set of students, connected with the Scotch Universities, whose case I wish to represent to the Commissioners—I mean those who are somewhat advanced in life before they commence their acquaintance with classical learning, who could not therefore submit to the drudgery and discipline of a grammar-school, yet, at the same time, may wish the stimulus of a public course of education, in preference to pursuing the same studies by themselves, and who, therefore, can get it in no other mode, than by coming to a class in the University. I think, that out of the 80 or 100 who belong to the elementary class in this University, there must be always from 20 to 30 students so situated.

Of what age?—I should say, between 20 and 30, perhaps about 22; and I believe any person that is acquainted with the constitution of the Scotch Colleges will bear me out in that assertion; and it is just to add, that many of them make a remarkably good figure.

To mention a subject of much less importance, I understand there has been some animadversion upon a point in which I am a little interested—the addition of a tower or staircase to the house which is about to be occupied by me. All that I wish to say upon that subject is, that I hope that the Commissioners understand, that that residence was perhaps the worst in the whole College—unsightly without, and inconvenient within, and that it was impossible to make it a convenient residence, without adding a new staircase; that it was found, upon examination, that there was no other way of doing so than by throwing a tower of the nature that appears into the public court; that by these means, instead of the least convenient, it will be rendered, I believe, the most convenient residence in the College, not certainly a good house, according to modern ideas, but a house far superior to any other in the whole range of the College buildings, except the Principal's; and that the money allowed by the University will not entirely cover the expense. I must, of course, lay out a great deal of money from my own funds, but that I do without any reluctance, because I think it will be a convenient house, and a vast improvement on the academic property.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

John Burns, Esq., C. M., Regius Professor of Surgery, called in and farther examined.

What use have you and the other Regius Professors of the Hunterian Museum?—I have the use of preparations from the Hunterian Museum. I can have any preparation from the Museum for the purpose of showing it to my class.

Have you the full use that you desire, for the purposes of the instruction of your class and the improvement of your students?—The Museum does not contain a great many preparations connected with surgery; they are more anatomical, and upon Natural History. The anatomical preparations are very old, and are not so valuable for the purpose of teaching as the private collection of the Professor of Anatomy. There was a remonstrance made by the Regius Professors, on account of their having been refused any control over it, or power of seeing that the preparations are taken proper care of. They have no privilege of taking any friend or stranger to the Museum: when that was made a complaint, the members of Faculty gave up themselves that privilege rather than yield, and enacted, that no man should be allowed to go in whatever, without paying. The objection made by the Regius Professors, relating to the Museum, was, not that they were refused the use of the Museum for their class, but that they were not upon the same footing as the other Professors, with regard to the management, or with regard to the introduction of strangers. That latter part is now done away, because no Professor can take in a stranger.

Have your students, or the students of the other medical classes, such use of the Museum as you think necessary for the improvement of science and the prosecution of their medical studies?—I scarcely think so; but I am aware of the difficulty of giving that, unless there were a greater number of keepers. When I say that they have not the use of it, and that they cannot, under the present system, have the full use of the Museum, I allude to their not being able to spend hours there every day, and examine the preparations individually, which I think would be highly beneficial.

Is any student admitted without paying a shilling?—Students are admitted upon presenting a line from their respective Professors. As a Regius Professor, I am now allowed to send my students to the Museum. I give them very frequently lines of admission, and they do not pay; but I think I am correct in saying that students only visit it as an exhibition.

Do you concur generally in the memorial or representation which Dr. Thomson has transmitted to the Commission, upon the subject of the Museum, and the footing upon which the Regius Professors stand?—Yes, entirely.

Have you anything further to state to the Commissioners?—It is a great deficiency in this University, that we have no clinical lectures; and we can have none, nor can there be any clinical lectures in any University, otherwise than by the pleasure of the Managers of the Hospital in the seat of that University. I have to present to the Commissioners a representation I have received from the magistrates upon the subject.—[*The Witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows*]:—"We, the undersigned, William Hamilton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Alexander Garden, Dean of Guild, and William Rodger, Convener of the Trades House, Managers of the Royal Infirmary, are of opinion, that it would be of great benefit to the Medical School, as well as to the Infirmary, and for the advantage of the community, if the Medical Professors of the University had the privilege of delivering clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery, on the cases of a certain number of patients in the Hospital."—(Signed) "Wm. Hamilton. Alex. Garden. Wm. Rodger."

Does any mode suggest itself to you, by which clinical lectures could be obtained?—The only way is by making it a legislative measure, that wherever an Hospital exists in the seat of a University, it ought to be made subservient to the interests of medical education in that University.

Do you conceive that by any private arrangement that could be accomplished in Glasgow?—I am certain it cannot, from the hostility of the surgeons in Glasgow to the University; and from their influence over the Managers, I am perfectly satisfied that there never can be clinical lectures given by the Professors of the University.

Have you ever thought of appealing to the body of contributors upon the subject?—It was at one time contemplated, but it has not been carried into effect.

Do you conceive that any expression of opinion, by this Commission, of the importance of such an institution, would have any effect upon the Managers and the contributors?—I hope it would have a good effect, but I am very doubtful; I should trust more to a legislative measure.

Have they any charter?—They have a charter; they are incorporated by a Royal Charter, but the very ground upon which the Infirmary stands was a grant from the King. The Episcopal Palace stood upon it, and they received that from Government. I have no doubt, that if it had been attended to at the time, the thing would have been introduced; but Edinburgh is exactly in the same predicament; and, as I mentioned in my former examination, although His Majesty has appointed a Clinical Lecturer in Edinburgh, it remains with the Managers of the Infirmary to say whether that Professor shall exercise his duty or not.

Do you suppose that the Managers of the Infirmary are likely to imbibe the feeling of rivalry that the surgeons entertain upon the subject?—Of course, they will be very much influenced by the surgeons with whom they are connected.

Are there any private clinical lectures given?—There are private clinical lectures given by the surgeons themselves, since the proposal made by the University; and they say, if the Professor of Surgery chooses to give clinical lectures, let him come and be elected one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, and lecture merely as such. Now, no surgeon can be elected for

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

10 October 1827.

more than two years in succession, and therefore the Professor of Surgery could not give regular clinical lectures, and might even be kept altogether out.

It is presumed that the students of the University may take the benefit of those lectures? —They may take the benefit of them; but there are two arguments for there being clinical lectures connected with the University, besides those private clinical lectures. The first is, that it allows the Professor of Surgery to illustrate, by facts and by example, the doctrines that he teaches. The second is, that you have a course of lectures delivered by a man who makes it his business, whereas, in the other case, you have the lectures delivered by a person who lectures this year, and perhaps never again in the course of his life; consequently he cannot be expected to pay the same attention.

There is one circumstance, relating to the Apothecaries' Act, which I hope the Commissioners will do something in. The Apothecaries' Company obtained an Act, by which they exclude from practice all those who are not licensed by them, which must of course exclude all the Scotch licentiates. The surgeons here have come forward, and presented a memorial to the House of Commons, which appears to me to be a very insidious one, because it brings forward their claim to grant diplomas, and requires that Parliamennt shall alter the Act, so far as to allow all licentiates of the faculty of surgeons to practise without any interruption; and they ground this application upon the benefit to the Medical School, thus identifying themselves, as it were, with the very institution which they wish to oppose; and when speaking upon this subject, I may mention the grievance and hardships which our licentiates are suffering from this body. The surgeons in Glasgow profess to have the power of calling before them and examining all that come within their bounds; but not satisfied with this, they have set up as a trading company, and vend general licences; and they not only strike in thus upon the University, but they say to it, you are giving licences in Surgery, which you shall not do; that power belongs to us, and we will prosecute your licentiates. They are prosecuting three of our licentiates at this moment, and the medical profession are obliged at their own expense to support them. An application was made to the Senate, and a motion was brought forward, "that the Senate deem it their duty to support their licentiates in their privileges." That was carried in the affirmative; but when it came to be put, whether they should give anything to carry this into effect, they said, we cannot do it, it must go to the Faculty. The Faculty said, "No, we give no money." We are therefore obliged to support this at our own expense, in a great measure. What I would submit to the Commissioners is, whether they will give any recommendation to the Faculty, it being a public question, to expend any part of their funds upon that support. The members of the Faculty say, we cannot do so unless the Commissioners were to authorize us. A large legacy has lately come into the possession of the Faculty of the College or University, and surely a part of it could not be better employed than in supporting the right and public privileges of the University.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

[*The Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations*]:—

"I beg leave to subjoin to this examination an application respecting my class-room. When, after much delay and difficulty, I obtained a room, it was decided that it should be contained in part of the old quadrangle, but that on no account should the external appearance be altered. The architect being thus tied down, gave in a plan which was adopted, but in which the seats recede so far from the area, that the students cannot see distinctly when they are seated beyond the middle row; and I doubt not that Dr. Lee, when he visited the class last spring, would observe this construction. Learning, after the Commissioners left this, that the alterations in the buildings had attracted their attention, insomuch as to lead, if not misinformed, to ordering a report by the King's Architect, I wish to take the opportunity of now submitting this matter to the consideration of the Commission, and beg that his opinion may be taken, whether my room can be improved, and by what means. Indeed, to render the school every advantage, it would be necessary to have a new suite of rooms for all the medical classes, and the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, and Chemistry, should have each a person under him to take charge of his room, and assist in making preparations for the class. At present, each of those Professors has to provide for himself the best person he can; but if a small allowance were made by Government for the purpose, the appointment, being more permanent, would be more efficient.

"In addition to the memorial presented by the Regius Professors, I would inform the Commissioners, that they have no control over the College Chapel, and although all the students, as well as the Professors, ought, if possible, to attend divine service, yet the Regius Professors have no means of seeing that an object so important, both to the University and the nation, is properly fulfilled. If not misinformed, the Commissioners, by inspecting the minutes of Faculty for last year, will find that this application is not altogether without foundation."

[*The following Letter was received by the Clerk from Professor Burns*]:—

"*Glasgow, 14th November*, 1827.

"Sir,—When I was examined by the University Commissioners here, I made a strong application for their interference to procure a repeal of the Apothecaries' Act in England, in so far as regarded their right to prevent our licentiates from practising without their authority. I have yesterday had a letter from Ireland, complaining, that by a similar act, obtained by

the Dublin apothecaries, our licentiates in Ireland are prevented from compounding or dispensing medicine, even to their own patients, unless examined and authorized by the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin; and at this moment, a person is traversing the country, with notices to all who do so, that they are liable to a fine for so doing. It is evident that if this be permitted to continue, the number of students from Ireland must be diminished, and no one will apply for a licence from this University, if it is to be of no legal use to him. The facility afforded in Dublin for the study of anatomy is such as to operate already greatly against us, and every additional motive must be so much the worse for all the schools in Scotland. I have not seen the Act, nor did I know till now that it existed, otherwise I would have stated the matter to the Commissioners at their visitation; but I hope that I may still be permitted to make this representation, through you, on a subject I consider as very important.

"I am, Sir," &c.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Burns.

10 October 1827.

The Rev. *James Couper*, D.D., Professor of Practical Astronomy, called in and further examined.

Professor Couper.

You are the Keeper of the Hunterian Museum?—I am.

What are the rules at present subsisting, with regard to the admission, first of students, and then of scientific persons, to that Museum?—We took various methods of admitting them at different times, and when we found that they were inconvenient, we altered them. There were several alterations made.

What are now the regulations?—The regulations now, with regard to strangers, are simply these—that every stranger that wishes to see the Museum, gets a ticket at the Janitor's house for a shilling.

What are the regulations with regard to the students?—The regulations with regard to the students are, that every student is entitled, once in the course of a session, to come there, and bring two of his friends with him.

Does that extend to the junior students?—It extends to the whole students in the University.

Is any line from a Professor previously requisite?—The Professor must give a line, otherwise we would not know whether they are students or not; and besides that, by applying to their Professors, they may be admitted at any time through the session, when their own Professor thinks proper to give them a line.

It appears that the regulation you have now stated, with reference to students, is contained in certain regulations adopted in 1822; and it appears from the Minute-book, that in 1824, a general resolution was adopted, proceeding upon the serious inconveniences arising from the present mode of admitting visitors to the Museum, and that henceforth tickets are to be procured upon the payment of 1s.; is it still understood that the regulation as to students continues in force?—The regulation as to paying 1s. applies to strangers; and the regulation as to students is, that every student shall be admitted, once in a session, with two of his friends, and as often as his own Professor chooses to give him a line, without paying anything.

Supposing any student of Natural History or of Anatomy is known by his Professor to be prosecuting zealously any of the subjects of his studies, is there any particular provision for enabling him to remain any length of time in the Museum, so as to inspect the articles?—With regard to Natural History, there is a son of mine who teaches mineralogy for Dr. Muirhead, and he takes the students with him once a week, and sometimes twice, to see the collection of minerals there, in order to illustrate his lectures.

Would that be allowed if he happened not to be conjunct Keeper of the Museum along with yourself?—It is as Lecturer on Mineralogy that he has that privilege; he would have no such privilege unless as Lecturer.

And that privilege would be given to any other Lecturer or Regius Professor?—I suppose so.

Is it independent altogether of his being conjunct Keeper of the Museum?—Yes.

Have you anything to state with respect to the admission of specimens for the Museum at the Custom House?—There is considerable inconvenience suffered by our not having that liberty; and in one or two cases the things lay long, particularly a valuable collection of insects sent from Nova Scotia; they remained at Liverpool a long time before we could get them released from the Custom House.

Did you make application at the Treasury?—We have always had occasion to make particular application at the Treasury for everything of that kind; we have no general permission; that would be very desirable to us.

Are you aware of there being any general permission to the Museum at Edinburgh?—I have heard of that; and our Botanic Garden here has a general permission of the same kind, andwe are very desirous to be placed upon the same footing. There was an application made three or four years ago, and it was said at the Treasury that it would be attended with inconveniences, and they declined giving it.

Was it subsequent to that that the Botanic Garden has received a general permission?—I cannot say.

Are students admitted during the vacation to the Museum?—They have not been generally admitted during the vacation.

What is the principle upon which they are not admitted during the vacation?—The principle upon which we go is, that the students in Glasgow College are very numerous, and we have a great number of strangers that come to visit the Museum at that time,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Couper.

10 October 1827.

and the whole attention of the Under-Keeper and mine is taken up in attending to those strangers, and it is not understood that the students have that privilege, without paying for it as others do.

Would it not appear that the vacation affords an excellent opportunity for the Museum to be visited by the students, for whose benefit it is stated in Dr. Hunter's will to be particularly designed?—To those that live in Glasgow it affords a good opportunity; those that live at a distance it does not so much.

What may the admission-money amount to in the course of a year?—On an average, I think I can hardly state it at £200; sometimes it falls £20 or £30 below that.

Have you found that reducing the payment from 2*s.* to 1*s.* has increased or diminished the revenue?—It has been much about the same.

Then the number of persons who have availed themselves of it, or the number of visits that persons have paid must have been greater than formerly?—When the 2*s.* was paid, there was a privilege given to each Professor of admitting strangers; no less than 15 gratis tickets a week were issued by each of the 14 Trustees.

Are those gratis tickets done away?—They are, and we find that the public are now much better satisfied than they were formerly, because most of our tickets were disposed of at the beginning of the week, and those that came afterwards, owing to their being in the latter part of the week, found there was no accommodation but by paying for it, and they are much better satisfied now.

Is there a considerable number of students that visit the Museum?—There is a considerable number that visit the Museum, particularly those engaged in Natural History. I do not think many of the anatomical students visit it, because they see the preparations carried out to the Anatomical Theatre.

Is there any periodical examination of the articles in the Museum?—There is now and then an examination of them, to see that all is right; but all the Trustees frequently visit it, and look through it.

Are the articles compared with the catalogue?—I do not think there is any regular attention to that.

Nor any periodical examination as to the state and condition of the articles?—From time to time there are Committees appointed, not at regular intervals, but now and then, to inspect those articles that are subject to decay, such as the anatomical preparations.

But that is not done at stated periods?—It is not.

As to the books and other articles of that description, are they ever compared with the catalogue of them, or does any examination take place of them?—There are examinations of them, but I do not think they have been compared with the catalogue. I was the person that drew out the catalogue: I do not remember that they have ever been compared with the catalogue since it was drawn out. At intervals, however, when the books and shelves were cleaned, if any had been amissing, this would have appeared; and I do not know or believe that any book or manuscript has been lost of Dr. Hunter's collection since it came under the management of the Trustees, about 20 years ago.

The Commissioners observe, from the Minute-books, that some applications allowed to be made by scientific persons, to make use of Dr. Hunter's manuscripts, have been refused, and a direction has been given that no person should be allowed to see them: upon what principle was that direction founded?—They were afraid of losing them, or having them spoiled; but upon applying to five Trustees to sign an application, persons are allowed to see them. I know of no instance in which persons of literary and scientific character and pursuits have been refused permission to inspect and consult the books and manuscripts in the Museum, with all the freedom that is consistent with their preservation. Respecting the anatomical preparations, whether preserved dry or in spirits, as most of them are of a very delicate and fragile nature, it was found to be dangerous to permit them to be generally handled, some of them having suffered considerable injury by allowing the presses in which they are contained to be opened, and these preparations taken out and handled with too much freedom. The Committee of the Trustees having taken this under their consideration, did, at a meeting on the 15th January 1822, "Recommend that it should be enacted, That no person shall be entitled to have any of the presses opened, for the purpose of examining the anatomical preparations, unless he shall have procured an order signed by five of the Trustees, of which Trustees there must be one of the Medical Professors at least." On the same day (15th January 1822) this recommendation was enacted and recorded in the minutes of a general meeting of the Trustees of the Hunterian Museum, and this enactment continues in force.

The resolution referred to is a resolution of the whole Faculty, directing that no person should be allowed to see them; do you recollect the particular ground upon which that took place?—I do not recollect upon what ground that took place; but I suppose that regulation of the Faculty must be a pretty old one.

Has any application been made to publish any of Dr. Hunter's manuscripts?—Not that I remember. I know instances of applications being made to have some of the manuscripts, that were refused.

Is there anything else that you wish to state with regard to the Museum?—Nothing else.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. *William Lamond* and Mr. *James Jarvie*, called in and examined.

Mr. W. Lamond and Mr. James Jarvie.

Your names appear to a petition which has been presented to the Commissioners from the students in this University?—*Mr. Lamond.* Yes.

Have you anything to state to the Commissioners, in addition to what is set forth in that

petition?—With respect to the Library, I wish to state, that in the Library there is no catalogue but one, and that lies upon the table; and there are sometimes a dozen students up at a time, and we have to wait an hour before we can get the use of it. If there were printed catalogues that the students could purchase, it would be a great advantage.

You wish to have the use of the catalogue for the purpose of knowing whether the books are in the Library that you wish to have?—Yes.

Have you no means of knowing, before you look at the catalogue, whether the book you wish to ask for is in the Library?—No, except by looking at the shelves.

(*To Mr. Jarvie*). Have you anything to state upon this subject, in addition to what has been stated by Mr. Lamond?—Upon inquiring for some modern books, which I imagined should have been in the Library, I have found them not there; and I have been informed, that owing to the carelessness of the agents, or some person concerned for the Library, those books have never been got from Stationers' Hall. There is another thing I would suggest, which is, that perhaps the use of the Library might be perpetuated to the students; they cease to enjoy the benefits of it as soon as they cease to be students. Now, in the Divinity Hall, they enjoy the benefit of it so long as they are in the neighbourhood.

That is as to the Divinity library only?—Yes.

What fee do they pay to the Divinity library?—I am not sure whether they pay any fee.

Are they allowed to carry the books of the Divinity Library out of Glasgow?—Yes, they are allowed to have them whenever they send for them.

Have the graduates any use of the Library of this College?—I am not aware that they have any.

Does it not appear to you that if all the persons resident in Glasgow and the neighbourhood who have attended the University at any period, were to have free access to the Library, it would interfere with the use of the Library by the students?—The Library is so much larger than the Divinity library, that I should think the demand would be very inconsiderable compared with the collection.—*Mr. Lamond.* Besides the 7*s.* that we pay to the Library we have also to pay 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* before we can get the use of it during the five months in the summer.

Would it be considered as a sufficient remedy against what is stated as the hardship of the deposit if students were allowed to take out books without paying a deposit, provided they obtained an order from their respective Professors?—I should think so: we can get books out of the class libraries without any deposit at all.

Without an order from a Professor?—Without an order; every student is allowed to have about five volumes at a time.

Would it afford the use that you desire to have of the Library if such a regulation were made, that an order from a Professor should entitle you to get a book without making a deposit?—Yes, that would be a great advantage to the poor students. A great many have no use of the Library, after paying the 7*s.* for admission, because they cannot pay £1. for a deposit.

Do you pay £1. for each volume?—We only get one volume at a time.

Is there ever more than £1. deposited by one student?—I believe not; there is never more asked.

If a student offered £3. as a deposit, would he be allowed to take out more than one volume?—I do not know as to that; I do not think it was ever tried.

It is stated in the petition that many students are already connected with other libraries; are they admitted to the use of those other libraries on easier terms than the University Library?—There are several libraries in Glasgow, to which they might subscribe for half a year, and they would get a great many more useful books in them for less money than 7*s.* for half a year, which is the sum exacted for the College Library.

Will you state the names of any of those libraries?—The Glasgow Public Library is only 10*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Does that contain useful works?—Yes; and Mr. Macallan's library is 10*s.* a year also.—*Mr. Jarvie.* I myself have been a subscriber to a very respectable library, and did not pay more than the sum demanded for the College Library.

Did you get out works of history and science?—Yes, and magazines and reviews.

It is stated in the petition that the Under Librarian has stated that he is "unable to give out to the students many of those valuable modern publications in science and literature, the perusal of which is connected with the immediate business of the College." Can you explain that further, by reference to any particular books?—*Mr. Lamond.* I have asked for a particular volume of Brewster's Encyclopædia, and he said he could not give it out, because it was not bound; as the work was not yet complete, it might be damaged.

Are there any other works to which that statement applies?—The running numbers of the Edinburgh Review they will not give out till they are bound.

Have you any other matters to state in support of the allegations of the petition?—It would be greatly for the benefit of the students if they were allowed to consult a particular book in the Library, without taking it away; they are obliged, when they ask for a book, to have their name entered, and to pay a deposit, and to take it away.

According to the present system there is no mode of consulting books in the Library, unless a volume is taken out, and a deposit paid?—No.

Supposing the Library was open to students to read in during certain hours, do you suppose that that privilege would be made use of by the senior students?—I think it would, by a great number.—*Mr. Jarvie.* It has occurred to me that many of the students would avail themselves of it during the interval of their class-hours, if there were such a place for sitting down and reading; it would promote their reading very much, and forward the views of the institution.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. W. Lamond and Mr. James Jarvie.

10 October 1827.

What use practically, at present, have the students of the Hunterian Museum?—We can go in once a year upon the ground of being students, but not more frequently.

Are you aware of any regulation by which a student may be admitted at any time, upon getting an order from a Professor?—That only extends to the time that I mention, once a year; at other times they pay regularly with the public.

Have you yourself paid as a student?—I have not paid myself.

Do you know that students do pay?—Yes.

Do you understand that an order from a Professor is necessary to your admission, or that it is necessary to certify your being a student?—We get an order from the Professor, "Admit such a person into the Museum," and the date, signed by a Professor; and without this we cannot get in. I do not know what is the cause of the requisition.

Does the order not bear that you are a student?—*Mr. Lamond.* No; it only says, Admit so and so.

And upon other occasions students pay?—*Mr. Jarvie.* Yes.—*Mr. Lamond.* With respect to almost all the books which we can get out of the public Library, we can get copies out of the class library, so that the public Library is of very little use to us on account of not being able to get the new publications.

When you say new publications, you mean reviews and periodical works?—Yes.

Are no publications in science given out; for instance, are such books as Mr. Playfair's Works given out of the Library?—I have heard they are; but there is no specific time as to returning them. Some students can keep them out a month or two months, and thus they render them useless to a great many of us.

Does it occur to you that the books are abused by the readers?—I never heard of one instance yet in which there was anything taken out of the deposit money for an abuse.

Are they not written upon by those who read them occasionally?—I have not heard of it. —*Mr. Jarvie.* I have observed it occasionally; but I have observed that also in books that have come from circulating libraries, and there has never been an exaction from the deposit on that account.

Can you state what is the average annual expense of class-books for the students attending the different Philosophy classes?—In the Greek class it is very heavy; there have been a great many new books published by Mr. Sandford of late.

What may be the expense of obtaining the collections used in the Greek class?—About £1 for the two years.

Is it generally higher or lower in the Philosophy classes?—There are fewer books required in the Philosophy classes.

Are there any books required in the Philosophy classes?—In the Moral Philosophy we have Bacon's Works. It was proposed to introduce a Greek book—for example, from Plato.

Is there anything else that you wish to represent to the Commissioners?—*Mr. Lamond.* There are several bursaries connected with the College which are vested in the Professors' power, and the students do not know how those are disposed of. A great many think there ought to be a public examination for them; but they are not aware what law there is regarding them; but they are given away by the favour of the Professors.

Do you apply that to the English bursaries only or to the Scotch bursaries?—To the Scotch bursaries in this University.

Are they given without examination?—I believe so; and there is no public intimation when they are vacant. There are a great many students come to the College and go away, and never know that there are such things in existence.

When you say that they are given without examination, do you mean absolutely so, or that they are given without such public examination as to attract the attention of the students?—I believe they are given without any examination at all in some instances.

Do you mean the bursaries in the gift of the College?—In the gift of the Principal and Professors.

Is there any general examination of the Bursars at the commencement of each session distinct from the Black-Stone examination?—No; the general impression among the students is, that they are not given to those who, if the examination were to take place, would perhaps acquire them by superiority.

You state that to be the impression arising from the appearance of those who have possessed the bursaries?—Yes.

Is there any other matter that you wish to state?—No.—[*The Witnesses withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

LETTER from Mr. Berry, Glasgow, to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

[*Presented to the Commissioners at Glasgow, and ordered to be printed.*]

Honourable Sirs, *Glasgow, 10th October* 1827.

Letter from Mr. Berry.

In compliance with the desire expressed by you in answer to my card of yesterday, I commit to writing what I was personally desirous to state. It was my intention to have this session entered one of my sons a student in the Logic class, from a natural anxiety that he should have the advantage of attending those classes in the University here, which have a more immediate connexion with his intended pursuits in life. But I find that unless he

University of Glasgow.

Letter from Mr. Berry.

10 October 1827.

passes, with the approbation of the Professor, a very strict examination in Greek, in which no distinction is observed betwixt those who are designed for the learned professions and those who are not, he cannot enter the public Logic, or Moral Philosophy, or Natural Philosophy classes—those very classes which I am most anxious he should attend. To the hardship arising from such a system—peculiar, I believe, to this University—I am desirous to draw your attention; and, disclaiming every personal feeling on the subject, beyond that which will properly be allowed to the father of a numerous family, who is anxious to give them the best education suitable to the prospective views he may have for them,—I beg leave to mention what I intend for my son, that you may be enabled the more accurately to judge how far in his, and in many assimilated cases among a great commercial population, the importance which attaches to those three classes being accessible to all students who do not desire any academic honours or privileges. The pursuit to which I have for some years endeavoured to direct the attention of my son is that fitting for a civil engineer—a rank in society now occupying a more enlarged space than at any former period, and which may not improperly be considered as filling the middle space between the professional and mercantile—thus requiring a course of education different from either, and to which, as yet, but little attention has been paid when forming new seminaries of education or altering the forms of the old. To qualify for this line of life, progressing in importance, I would consider it a very great misfortune, and serious loss, should my son be deprived, from his ignorance of the Greek language, of the advantages of improving himself under those Professors who fill the chairs I have mentioned with so much honour and usefulness; and I cannot but look upon the exclusion on such ground as oppressive, when exercised in direct opposition to the practice of the other Universities of Scotland, where, if I am rightly informed, every class is open for the admission of all students presenting themselves; and I am fully warranted in saying that the liberal views which are acted upon in these Universities were fully entertained by the late eminent Professor Jardine, and the same are now by three-fourths of the present Professors. Any alteration, therefore, tending to protect young men so situated as my son, will consequently not only be received as a great benefit conferred on the public, but be acceptable to the great body of those learned individuals.

From what I have stated I hope it will not be laid to my charge, the having improperly interfered in matters with which I have no connection, or that I have thrust myself forward as a would-be reformer. In the liberty I take of addressing you, the duty I owe to a rising family has alone been the guide of my conduct. I may, however, with truth add my sentiments are those of the great proportion of this mercantile community, who deem it a waste of much valuable time to acquire the Greek language so fully as exacted, merely as a passport to the Logic, and which is only learned but to be forgotten. To avoid, as far as I possibly can, a premature discussion of the subject now brought under your notice, I have returned my son to the Ayr Academy, to be with Dr. Memes for another year; having no doubt, that during that period, something effective will be devised, to prevent any unpleasant feeling which might otherwise arise on my presenting him next session as a student to those classes he is now debarred from.

I am,
Honourable Sirs,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BERRY.

To His Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Universities.

Glasgow, Thursday, 11th October 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

John Towers, Esq., C.M., Regius Professor of Midwifery, called in and further examined.

Professor Towers.

11 October 1827.

Have you anything that you wish to add to the statements and suggestions you made in your former examination?—At my last examination, I stated to the Commission, that the class-room I have in the College was very ill suited for the purposes of demonstration; that it was dark and ill lighted, and so damp that I could keep no instruments or preparations in it, without being entirely ruined; that I had repeatedly applied for another room, but that no attention had been paid to my applications. Since that time much money has been expended upon the College Buildings; but no steps, that I hear of, have been taken for providing another class-room for me.

You mean, that money has been expended in alterations on the houses?—Yes.

Have you made any applications since last winter upon the subject?—I have spoken repeatedly to the Principal, and the other Professors. They all know the deficiency of the room.

But your representations have been without effect, and nothing has been done?—Nothing has been done. I have made applications repeatedly, and the subject has been discussed in the Faculty, I understand.

What answer have you got when you made a representation?—It has been postponed; they said they had no other place for me.

Are there any rooms in the College that you could point out as likely to answer your purpose?—There is one above my own room, the room that Mr. Davidson lectures in. It is well lighted, and is free from the annoyances I am subject to, from being on the lower floor.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Towers.

11 October 1827.

I have dissections at times, and the gown students can look in upon those, which I consider to be highly improper.

Were would you propose that Mr. Davidson should lecture, if you occupied his room?—There is another room that was formerly occupied by the Mathematical class. Mr. Davidson's class is but a small one, in comparison with mine; and as he has nothing to shew, the seats need not be raised in the way that I require them for demonstration. I have to point out and explain a number of very minute preparations, and the seats require to be raised, so that the students can all see them.

Is it understood that the distribution of rooms to the different classes belongs to the Faculty or to the Senate?—The Faculty take upon themselves the entire distribution of the rooms.

How are the other Regius Professors accommodated as to class-rooms?—Mr. Burns was for a long time in the same situation as myself; but he made representations to the Faculty, and threatened to appeal to the Crown, and a new room was given to him; but nothing has been done for me.

You are of opinion, then, that with good will on the part of the Principal and Faculty, you might be accommodated with a suitable class-room, without dislodging any Professor: that is, without leaving any Professor without a class-room?—Without inconveniencing any Professor, I am confident, that with good will on their part, it might be done.

Do you mean that you should lecture in the same room that another Professor lectured in at a different hour?—That would not answer. I mean that two or three Professors, who have nothing to shew, might lecture in the same room.

What may be the number attending your class?—They average above 100.

Professor Davidson's class is a class of 15 or 20, is it not?—The number is small compared with mine.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, in which you consider the interests of the University, or those of your own Chair, concerned?—There is nothing respecting the interests of the University except that question, which, I believe is now agitating, respecting the examination in Greek before entering the Logic class.

The Commissioners will be happy to hear your opinion upon that subject?—My opinion has been all along, that the Logic and Moral and Natural Philosophy classes should be thrown open. I have frequently spoken to Mr. Kirkman Finlay, and some of the first and best-informed of the merchants and manufacturers here, and they entirely concur with me; and they are most happy to hear that the subject is being agitated. The matter was discussed in the Senate, and a motion made, that students intended for degrees or for the ministry should go through the regular curriculum, but that the classes for other students attending the College might be thrown open to medical students and others.

Do you conceive that there is no risk, that if all the students attending those classes were allowed to enter as public students, a great proportion would in that way be led entirely to neglect Latin, as well as Greek?—I do not think so. The people of Glasgow have an idea that their children should all attend the Grammar School, and, I believe, upon the principle, that it keeps their minds employed a certain number of years on one subject, that is, in learnig Latin, and gives them habits of perseverance in one thing, so that, when they are put to the counting-house, or any other profession, they are better qualified to attend steadily to business.

Would there be no risk of their entering at once from the Latin to the Logic class too early?—I do not think so.

At what age do the people of Glasgow generally take their sons from the grammar school and send them to College?—I should say, upon the average, at 13 or 14 years.

Do you not consider that too young to enter the Logic class?—I should think they would not enter the Logic class at that time; they would attend Latin for a year or two, with French and Mathematics, and a number of other branches of literature.

But not Greek?—They would not, in general, attend Greek.

Can you state what is the usual time of attendance at the grammar school here?—Four years in the grammar school, and a fifth in the Rector's class, where a little Greek is taught.

Has there been an increase in the number of years of attendance, or a diminution, of late years?—I think it may be about 15 years since the Rector was appointed; before that time, the attendance was only four years.

Are there any summer classes given in the University?—None, except Botany.

Has it ever been proposed, at any time, to have any summer classes for medical students, or do you conceive that not to be necessary?—If a certain number of students would remain here, and encouragement were given for summer classes, I dare say that lectures would be given upon different branches. For my part, I have no objection to give a summer course, were it judged necessary by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners observe, that it is stated that there are lectures in your class on the Practice of the Lying-in-Hospital; on what footing is that hospital?—It is an institution which my father, upwards of 36 years ago, finding the necessity of it, established himself; and it was kept up principally at his expense, and now at my own.

Then, of course, you have the complete use of it?—The complete use of it; it is entirely under my control.

What may be the number of patients generally in that hospital?—I believe they may average 60, or upwards, in the year. Until last year, I only received £10 from the Town, and half-a-guinea from each student that attended the Hospital. Last year I received £30 from the Town and the Trades' House, £20 from the Town, and £10 from the Trades' House; and the rest of it, with the exception of the half-guinea from theattending students, is entirely my own expense.

University of Glasgow.

Professor Towers.

11 October 1827.

Have the College ever assisted at all in maintaining that Hospital?—Never; and it is merely for the sake of my students that I am at that expense.

Then that is an institution which might fall, in the event of your no longer teaching?—Were I to give it up it would fall at once.

In your former examination, you stated that there are holidays on the last Fridays and Saturdays of every month after December; is that the case with all the classes?—With all the classes, at least, they ought to be given; but, as I mentioned before, the Regius Professors lecture on those days. We do not regard those holidays.

Is not every Saturday a holiday in all the other classes?—It is a half-holiday; they meet probably once, but it is in general regarded as a holiday, except in the classes of the Regius Professors, who either lecture or examine their students on that day.

What is your opinion with regard to the effect and utility of the examinations in the medical classes; do you find that that answers; and in what manner do you conduct those examinations?—I think examination is of the greatest advantage to the students; it also gives us a knowledge of the abilities, and the attention of those students, so that we can form an estimate, before they are called upon for examination for degrees, what merit and information they have.

And you think it of use afterwards, to assist you in examining for degrees?—Of great use.

Are those examinations imperative?—In general they are not; the names are called, and if they do not choose to answer they may remain silent; but in my class, the generality answer; and I must say, that I have every reason to be satisfied with the attention of the students, and with the correctness of the answers.

Is the examination carried on at the same hour as the lecture?—I generally devote one hour in the week to it.

And you find that sufficient?—I think it is sufficient; at the same time I have devoted other hours to it, but generally speaking I devote one hour in the week.

Is it your opinion that those examinations might be generally introduced into the Medical classes with advantage?—I think, with the greatest advantage.

Have you anything to state to the Commission, with relation to the interests of that class to which your Chair belongs?—Nothing that I recollect at present.

Have you anything to state, in addition to what is stated in the memorial upon the subject of the claims of the Regius Professorships?—Nothing farther.

Have you seen the communication of Dr. Thomson upon that subject?—I have seen a communication some months ago, and concur in it also.

Can you inform the Commissioners how the restrictions, that appear in your commission, were introduced; was it upon a representation from the Faculty?—I believe it was upon a representation from the Faculty.

Addressed to whom?—Of course, I should think, to the Duke of Montrose.

Upon what ground did they apply to you to examine for degrees?—I believe they considered it to be more respectable for a greater number of Examinators to be present, and I believe also, as being easier for the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine, that the Regius Professors should also examine for degrees.

Then, is it only for medical degrees you are required to examine?—Both medical and surgical.

Are you not present at the examinations for other degrees?—No, we are not.

Is it not a meeting at which you have a right to be present?—We never receive intimations of those meetings.

Then it is not an University meeting, but a Faculty meeting?—I should suppose it is a Faculty meeting, to examine for the degrees in Arts, for we are not called to examine; but for degrees in Divinity and Laws, I know that the letters of application are presented to the Senate; and it is at the Senate meeting that those are conferred.

But at the examinations for the degrees in Arts, the Regius Professors are not present?—We are not present at the examinations; we have received no intimation of the examinations being about to take place.

Were you not present, even last year, at the commencement of the new regulations?—No, we were not.

Was that because you conceived you had no right to be present, or was it from accidental circumstances?—We received no intimation, and very probably our other avocations might prevent us from attending.

You were ignorant of the meeting?—Yes.

Did you make any representation upon that subject to the Principal, or to the Faculty?—We did not.

Are you called to the meeting at which the Dean of Faculty is elected?—We are; at least, I think so.

Do you know under what authority the University Kalendar was published?—I believe, the Librarian undertook it.

How is the Library supplied with medical books?—A certain sum is allotted yearly for the purchase of medical books; but we have not a very great number in the Library.

Have the medical students as much use of the medical books as you desire?—Yes, they have.

The commission of the Professor of Medicine contains a reservation of the power of the Crown to appoint a separate Professor of the Theory or Practice of Medicine; do you consider a division of the subjects, embraced under that Chair, to be necessary?—I should conceive the Professor of Medicine to be fully able to take up both the theory and practice.

For that purpose, do you conceive that a double course of lectures is necessary?—A sepa-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Towers.

11 October 1827.

rate course of lectures might be advantageous on the theory and practice; but I should think that the Professor of Medicine was able to undertake both of these.

Supposing there should be any diminution in the number of hours of teaching in the class of the Professor of Medicine, do you conceive that that would be an injurious alteration to the interests of the medical students?—I should think it would.

Do you consider that any new medical class is necessary in this University?—I mentioned in my former examination, that we were deficient in medical and surgical clinical lectures.

Is there any other class that you think necessary?—I do not think that any other class is necessary. Medical Jurisprudence is a separate class in Edinburgh; but I have talked with the other Professors about giving lectures upon the jurisprudence connected with their particular departments. I give lectures upon every part of Medical Jurisprudence connected with Midwifery

And you conceive that that answers the purpose in this University, without the institution of a new class?—I should think that, if Dr. Thomson would undertake to give the Medical Jurisprudence respecting Poisons, &c., and Mr. Burns regarding Wounds and other subjects connected with Surgery, that this would answer the purpose completely; and being given in connection with the subjects themselves, might even be more beneficial.

Are the Professors in this University in the habit of taking private pupils, for whom higher fees are paid than for the students?—Dr. Thomson takes private pupils in his laboratory, and in this case a higher fee is paid to him.

Are the Professors in the habit of taking pupils for the practice of Physic?—None of the Professors of the College are in the habit of doing so, I think.

So far as you have observed, do the circumstances of the students of Medicine appear, in general, better or worse than those of the students of Divinity?—I should think they are very much the same, both the Irish students of Divinity and of Medicine, and the Scotch students of Divinity and Medicine.

Is it a subject to which you have turned your attention, or in which you have had an opportunity of observing, for many years past?—I have had many opportunities of observing the condition, and know pretty well the state of affairs of these young men.

It is presumed, that the expense of the medical students must be considerably greater?—It is considerably greater; and there is another circumstance, that the Divinity students very frequently teach privately, whereas medical students attend many classes, and require greater time for study; they have no time to teach privately.

Then it is presumed to be your opinion, that whatever attendance, in point of the length of the session, the medical students are able to bear, generally speaking, could be borne by divinity students, and other students?—I should think so.

Have you any other suggestion to make to the Commissioners?—There is a subject that struck me this morning. I do not know whether I ought to mention it to the Commissioners, but it bears upon the respectability of the Regius Professors. Much was said, for many years, respecting the smallness of the number attending Dr. Hooker's class, and the smallness of his salary, with the great hardship of retaining such an eminent person here, with such a small salary. When the College received the last tack of the teinds, this was represented to the Duke of Montrose, and, I believe, to Government; and as there was £100 per annum unappropriated in the tack of the teinds, this sum was allotted to the Professor of Botany, increasing his salary from £50 to £150 a year. The Regius Professors had certainly no objection to that; they would, on the contrary, have rather made a representation to have had it annexed to Dr. Hooker's salary, but it is annexed to the salary of the Professorship of Botany; and now, as Dr. Hooker may be removed to the London University, I wish to state to the Commission, that I conceive it rather unfair that the Professor of Botany should be receiving £150, and the other Regius Professors receiving only £50. It is not for the money that I care, but for the respectability attached to it.

Is the Botanical class a large one, in point of students?—Rather a small one.

Is it the smallest of all the Regius Chairs?—It is.

Is it smaller than the Natural History class?—Not smaller than the Natural History. Natural History has never been regularly taught.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, called in and further examined.

Professor Thomson.

Is there anything you wish to state to the Commissioners, in addition to what they have formerly heard from you?—I put everything in writing that I thought the Commissioners should be acquainted with, and I have nothing to say, provided all that I have said be intelligible. There are one or two things in my paper that do not apply exactly to the present state of the College, because my paper was written during the life of Dr. Freer, and I had no intention of delivering it after his death.

How are you off for a class-room?—I am afraid I could not say anything in favour of the class-room; I believe my class-room is the worst in existence, without any exception.

Is the laboratory sufficient?—I cannot complain of the laboratory. It is not the best fitted for a laboratory, but it is the best that the College of Glasgow could have given me; but the class-room is intolerably bad; I have had it twice altered. The College have done everything that they could; but unless they were to build a room, I do not see how it could be made sufficient for the purpose.

By making a change, could not you be better accommodated without injuring the class of another Professor, who might be as well accommodated in your class-room as the nature of his class required?—I do not think there is any class-room that would hold my class; it is so

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

low in the roof that those behind cannot see. I have got it altered last year, but the students still complain that they cannot see, although the seats were raised as high as they could be. I do not find any fault with the College for that, but it is a very deplorable thing.

Was the laboratory fitted up for you by the College?—There was no laboratory when I came here at all. What is now the laboratory was the chemical class-room; my present class-room was the Logical class-room. Mr. Jardine volunteered and gave me his room.

Was it fitted up for you at the expense of the College?—It was entirely at the expense of the College. The College have behaved with great liberality, as far as my class-room is concerned, but still it is quite inadequate to the purpose.

Have you, as a Regius Professor, received any intimation of the examinations for degrees in Arts?—No, I never received any.

Not even last year, when the examinations became public?—Not even last year.

Can you explain the principle upon which that proceeded?—No; I can give *no* information upon the subject, because I do not know when it took place even.

The Commissioners understand that the Faculty are not in the habit of giving notice to the Regius Professors of any examinations for degrees, except for those of Medicine?—Never.

Have you ever made any remonstrance upon the subject?—If there were a remonstrance from four people against 18, it may be easily conceived what the result would be.

What is your opinion as to the utility of examinations in your class?—I have always been in the habit of examining, and I can speak of it as a very important part of the duty of the class; I conceive it fully as valuable as the lectures, and it enables me to know that my lectures are understood; and I have repeatedly altered the nature of a whole lecture when I found it was not understood.

Are the examinations imperative?—I have no means of making them imperative. I begun with about a dozen, and last year I had about 150 who submitted to examination, so that it has been progressively increasing every year.

Is it your opinion that such examinations might be safely introduced into similar classes?—Yes; and if the Crown would make it imperative, I think it would be a great improvement.

Would that have the effect of deterring some students from entering the class?—I do not think it would; because if a man advanced in years were to come privately and say, I do not choose to answer questions in the class, but I will hear what others do, I would of course excuse him.

Do you examine them solely upon the subjects of the lectures, or do you desire them to read works?—I examine them solely upon the subjects of the lectures.

Is it your opinion that a class of Experimental Chemistry ought to accompany your class?—It is so much my opinion, that I have always a class of Experimental Chemistry. It continues all the year, with the interval of about two months. I have a class that lasts ten months.

Will you have the goodness to explain the manner in which that experimental class is conducted?—The object of the class is to teach all those who wish to become practical chemists. I have a set of rules, which are in manuscript, in the laboratory; they make themselves quite masters of those rules, and I give them different minerals to analyse; they continue in the laboratory, such of them as are interested in the thing, till they become expert chemists, and there are five or six that have gone out of my laboratory that I think are as good chemists as any men in existence.

And that class goes on the whole day?—It does; and I have an assistant generally, who superintends it, so as to save me the labour of being always present, which would be impossible, because I have other occupations.

But you are frequently there yourself?—I am always there when I can be there.

Have you officers of the army and navy frequently attending that class?—I have a captain of the army just now. Since this time last year these gentlemen analysed in my laboratory sixty minerals, many of them quite new, and some of them exceedingly difficult and complicated; and I think I could stake the accuracy of the analysis against any other whatever; and they perform all the most difficult processes in Chemistry.

Do you allow them, if any of them shew a disposition for it, to prosecute any views of their own, or do you prescribe to them what they shall do?—I prescribe always. I tried that mode, but it did not answer; they were not aware of what particular branches were the most important, and they spent their time uselessly and foolishly.

Are there any other similar classes, having a laboratory connected with them, in Scotland?—I am not aware that there is any similar class in existence but my own; there are plenty on the continent, but there are none here; and the consequence is, that the continent abounds in chemists, but there are very few in this country.

Is it the case, that in most of the apothecaries' laboratories in Paris, students are allowed to work?—There are apothecaries who take students in Paris.

But no such system has ever been tried in this country?—Not that I am aware of.

What number may generally attend your Experimental class?—I limit the number, because the laboratory is so small; I never admit more than ten, and I am very unwilling to admit more than six.

Have you had more applications than ten?—I have always more applications than I can admit.

Are those who attend that class chiefly those who intend to set up in business as practical chemists?—No; they are chiefly those who wish to be acquainted with the science as a science, but there are some of the other description too; but, except one, I do not think

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

that I ever made a good chemist of any of those that were going to be tradesmen. They limit their knowledge to some little corner of the science, but that will not do.

Supposing that your laboratory was larger, and you had better accommodation for your class, could you with advantage carry on a greater number than ten?—I could, by having a couple of superintendents, which I could easily get here; but my laboratory could not be increased here without building a new one. It would be of prodigious advantage to the College of Glasgow if they would build a new class-room and a new laboratory, because neither the one nor the other are fit for the object; and if I was a member of the Faculty, I think I could have had that accomplished before now.

Have you ever made representations to the Faculty upon the subject?—I have frequently made representations, and have always found them exceedingly willing to attend to it; but making representations of that kind is a very different thing from having a voice in the disposal of the funds. Had I been entitled to claim, instead of petition, I am of opinion that so much money would not have been thrown away in spoiling the look of the courts, as I think the Commissioners must have seen is sometimes done, while class-rooms are wanted. It is an extremely different thing when a man can give his opinion at a College meeting, from what it is when he merely sends in his opinion.

Do many attend your class, of persons connected with any branches of manufacture?—All the well-educated manufacturers do, but I do not know the number exactly. We have no class of people at all similar to the population of Edinburgh, so that all the amateurs that fill the Edinburgh classes are wanting here.

You stated in your former examination, that you thought that if there were any other person in the College beside yourself to give clinical lectures, there would be no difficulty in getting the Managers of the Infirmary to agree to it; are you still of that opinion?—I am still of that opinion, but I am afraid that clinical lectures are as unlikely to be given as ever, because I do not think there is anybody else in the College of Glasgow that would give clinical lectures at this moment, and one individual is not able to do it; it is too great a labour.

Have you no apprehension that there would be any difficulty on the part of the Managers of the Infirmary?—I have no apprehension at all. I applied without knowing, taking it for granted that I could get some of my colleagues to assist me, and the Managers of the Infirmary consented in a moment, without making any objection; but I found that I could get nobody that would deliver lectures but myself, and I would have done it myself, but I was obliged to go to London as a witness in a trial.

You do not apprehend that you would experience any opposition from the faculty of Medicine?—The faculty would oppose lectures on Surgery. It is not clinical lectures on Surgery that I proposed, but clinical lectures on Medicine, which they would not oppose. They would oppose clinical lectures on Surgery, but I believe the opposition is more personal to a particular individual than anything else.

Of what character are those lectures that have been delivered by Dr. Brown, are they medical or surgical?—I should suppose they are medical, but I do not know. I think an arrangement could easily be made with the faculty, if the thing were practicable in other respects. I am quite sure that the majority of the Managers would agree to everything that is proper and reasonable. In Edinburgh, where there are five or six of the Professors that are willing, they have always been in the habit of giving clinical lectures. Here, there is nobody but one who is willing to do it; and when people are unwilling, objections will always be found, and it is a very convenient objection, that the Managers will not allow it; but I have no doubt, that if we were inclined to give lectures, the Managers would consent to it at once.

Is it your opinion that the degree in Surgery, which has been granted by this University, has tended in any way to create a feeling against the surgical lectures?—No; I believe it is entirely a personal feeling. Our present Professor of Surgery was the great champion of the Faculty against the College, and all on a sudden he changed his side, and became as violent on the other side, and it may be easily conceived how the members of the Faculty will feel in such a case; but they have no antipathy to me, and they would not object to my lecturing.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Additions, on revising Evidence.

"One or two additional observations may not be improper; for unless the Royal Commissioners be aware how matters stand in the College of Glasgow, they cannot apply a remedy to the abuses that may exist.

"1. Some years ago, a legacy of £8,000 or £10,000 was left to the College of Glasgow, I believe by Mr. Hamilton. My own opinion respecting this legacy is, that it was intended for the University, and not for the private use of those individuals who style themselves 'the College.' When I took an opportunity of stating this opinion to some of the members of the 'Faculty,' and of pointing out to them that this legacy, if judiciously laid out, would furnish the medical Professors with excellent class-rooms, I was answered, that if the Crown thought proper to appoint new Professors, it might also find them class-rooms. There was no method of vindicating what I consider the rights of the University, but a lawsuit. But a lawsuit with a body of men who could defend themselves out of the College funds, backed by the very legacy in dispute, was out of the question.

"2. Some years ago 'the Faculty' railed out a part of the College Garden to be feued. One house, at least, has been built upon this portion of ground. But the scheme was, I

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

believe, put an end to last year by the Royal Commissioners. A large piece of waste ground has thus been left. It would answer well for building a set of class-rooms for the medical Professors. The ground would cost nothing. It might be so connected with the Garden, as to be rather ornamental; and Mr. Hamilton's legacy would furnish the requisite funds.

"3. My own class is much more expensive than any other in the College. Chemistry may indeed be taught at a very small expense, and in this way the teacher may be very popular, and the audience delighted. This was the system followed by my predecessor, who, at a very trifling expense, delivered a course of lectures that charmed his hearers. My object being to teach the science, and to raise up a race of practical chemists, my expenses are necessarily much enhanced. The annual salary which I receive from the Crown never covers my annual class expenditure; while causes, which I do not choose to specify, have hitherto prevented the Glasgow Medical School from being so numerously attended, as to render this annual expense of little importance to me.

(The following Communication was received from Dr. Thomson, and ordered to be printed):—

"Answers to two of the Queries sent by the Royal Commissioners to the University of Glasgow.

"A copy of the Queries sent by the Royal Commissioners to the College of Glasgow, having been put into our hands, we have thought it right to return separate answers to the two following:—

'53. Is there any authority or corporate body, office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new faculties or professorships in the said College? And if so, what are the rights and academical privileges and immunities belonging to the same, so instituted?

'54. Are the Professors of such new classes admitted members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the faculties in the College, with the subjects and departments of which such classes are connected?'

"The College of Glasgow was originally established by a Bull of Pope Nicolas V., dated 7th January, 1450, under the title of *Studium generale, tam in theologiâ, et in jure canonum et civili, quam in artibus et in quâcunque licita facultate.* The Bishop of Glasgow and his successors were, in this Bull, appointed Chancellors and Rectors of the College.

"In 1451, a body of statutes was prepared, and the University was established, by the exertions of the Bishop and Chapter. It consisted at this time of the Chancellor and Rector, of various Doctors and Masters in the four faculties of Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts, and of the incorporated students in these four faculties. These four faculties were independent of each other, had separate laws and regulations, and together constituted the University.

"The Bishop and Chapter assigned a house for the *faculty of Arts* to teach in, and appointed three *Regents* as teachers in the same. Afterwards, there were only two Regents, and sometimes only one. The house was known by the name of *Pædagogium*, or *Collegium Artium.*

"In 1459, Jnmes Lord Hamilton bequeathed a tenement of houses and four acres of land, for the *Collegium Artium.*

"At the Reformation, the three other faculties, consisting entirely of priests, were dispersed and annihilated. The faculty of Arts, having a house and garden of its own, still continued to exist, though in a languishing condition.

"The first attempt to revive it was by Queen Mary, who, in 1560, assigned certain funds for the support of the University, and founded five bursaries for five poor children. In 1572, the City of Glasgow gave up certain funds to the University; and in 1577, a new charter was granted by King James VI., confirming all preceding grants, and giving to the University the rectory and vicarage of Govan. King James revived the three Regents in the Arts, and appointed a Principal.

"From the preceding detail it appears that, in the year 1577, the College of Glasgow consisted of a Principal and three Regents. At present it consists of a Principal and 18 Professors. All these additional Professors have been from time to time established by the Crown. The College has occasionally appointed *Lecturers*, but they have never made any attempt to appoint a Professor.

"The above we consider a sufficient answer to the 53d Query. It is obvious, from the history of the University, that no corporate body exists, which has either claimed or exercised the power of appointing Professors in the College of Glasgow.

"That our answer to the 54th Query may be intelligible, it will be requisite to enter into some details.

"In the year 1807, Dr. Lockhart Muirhead was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History, during the short Whig administration, after the death of Mr. Pitt. Mr. Fox dying soon after the appointment, a change of administration speedily followed. At that time political parties ran very high in the University, and they were very nearly matched, eight of the Professors being Tories, and six Whigs. Dr. Muirhead was known to be a Whig. It became, therefore, an object with the Tories to prevent him, if possible, from having a vote at their elections. As the College is totally dependent on the Crown for its revenues, no step could have been taken, had not the sudden change of administration deprived all the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

political friends of Dr. Muirhead of their influence. Thus circumstanced, the majority refused to admit Dr. Muirhead into their number, alleging, as a reason, that the King possessed the power of appointing a new Professor in the University of Glasgow; but that the College being a corporate body, His Majesty could neither increase nor alter the number of individuals of which it was originally composed. A lawsuit began before the Court of Session. But the Principal and Professors becoming sensible of the absurdity of an allegation flying in the face of no fewer than 11 of the 14 Professorships which then existed, thought it advisable to drop the lawsuit, and make a private bargain with Dr. Muirhead. They paid his expenses, and allowed him a salary out of their funds, over and above his salary from the Crown, providing he would waive his privilege of voting in the Faculty.

"About that time, the Medical School in the University of Glasgow was beginning to acquire celebrity. The Crown had appointed a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, as far back as the reign of Queen Anne. The College, out of its own funds, had endowed lectureships of Chemistry, Midwifery, and Materia Medica; and as the Professor of Anatomy and Botany did not choose to teach the latter branch, a Lecturer on Botany had also been permitted by the College.

"In the year 1815, the Crown appointed two new Regius Professors—namely, a Professor of Surgery and a Professor of Midwifery—a previous understanding having been established, that these two new Professors should be subjected to the following restrictions:—

1. They were not to vote at the election of a Professor.
2. They were not to interfere with the College Funds.
3. They were not to examine candidates for Degrees.

"The Professors of Surgery and Midwifery were aware of these limitations, and acceded to them.

"In 1817, when Dr. Cleghorn resigned his situation as Lecturer on Chemistry, Dr. Thomson was chosen his successor—an express stipulation having been previously made, that the Lectureship would be forthwith converted into a Regius Professorship. No hint was given that his commission was to be loaded with any restrictions; nor was he aware of any such intention till he received his commission in 1818, and found it an exact copy of the commission previously given to the Professor of Surgery. No blame is attachable either to the Crown or the College for this, as they were merely following out a system which had been already formed; yet it was unfortunate for Dr. Thomson that the requisite information had been withheld, because, had he been aware of any such intention, he would have stipulated for the removal of all restrictions, or have declined accepting the Chemical Chair altogether. He had given up the literary situations which he held in London before he became acquainted with the footing on which he was to be placed in the College; and as they could not be again resumed, he was under the necessity of accepting the Chair, clogged as it was. It would have been even more for his interest to have continued a simple Lecturer than to have been made a Regius Professor, upon the present footing. As a lecturer, his salary was £70 per annum; as a Professor, it is £50; and his powers and privileges are very nearly the same with those of a lecturer.

"At the same time, with Chemistry, a Regius Professorship of Botany was also instituted exactly on the same footing with the other three. But Dr. Graham, the first Professor of Botany, having succeeded to the Botanical Chair in Edinburgh, Dr. Hooker was appointed his successor, and got a commission from the Crown, as ample as that of any Professor in the College, and without any restriction whatever.

"Such is the history of the erection of the four Regius Professorships of Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany. It will now be proper to state to the Royal Commissioners the situation in which these Regius Professors are placed.

"The old Professors, keeping up the ideal distinction between the University and the College affirm, that the Regius Professors do not constitute a part of that College. It is only by sufferance that they are allowed class-rooms, and some of these rooms were not conceded without very tedious discussions. The Regius Professors are members of the Senatus Academicus; but no business whatever is ever transacted at the meetings of the Senatus, except conferring degrees, and choosing a member of the General Assembly and Dean of Faculty. All the business of the College is transacted at the meetings of the *Faculty*, to which the Regius Professors are not admitted. They are allowed no vote in the disposal of the different bursaries under the patronage of the College; nor have they anything to do with the management of the Museum bequeathed to the University by the late Dr. Hunter, of London; though the Professors of Natural History, Chemistry, Botany, Midwifery, and Surgery, are the individuals most interested in the collection, as connected with their respective classes, and best qualified from their pursuits to manage it properly. The consequence of all this is a total separation between the Regius Professors and those who constitute the Faculty. They were not even called to the meetings at which the Queries sent by the Royal Commissioners were discussed; nor do they know what Answers, or whether any Answers have been yet returned to these Queries. They were merely informed by letter, that this was a reply to No. 15, 18, 24, 25, and 31. In short, the exclusion is so complete and decisive, that the Regius Professors know as little about the affairs of the College of Glasgow as they do about those of the Colleges of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, or Aberdeen.

"Such is the situation of the four last appointed Regius Professors. As the object of the Royal Commission was to redress the grievances under which any body of men connected with the College might lie; and as former Royal Commissions have in fact corrected many abuses, the Regius Professors think it right to lay the following observations before the Commissioners. They entertain no hostile sentiments towards their brethren; most of whom, as individuals,

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

they highly respect. It is only their conduct as a corporate body, that they feel harsh and oppressive; and calculated, by diminishing the respectability of the Regius Professors, to lessen their utility, and thereby injure the University, of which they constitute so considerable and so important a part.

"I. We have always been of opinion, that we are entitled by our commissions to sit in the Faculty, as well as the other Professors, though we did not think it right to disturb the peace of the College, or diminish its respectability in the eyes of the public, by raising a lawsuit, the only way by which we could have made good our claim. The *Faculty* is a meeting of the *faculties* of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and the Arts, which together constitute the College. Now, we are recognised as members of the faculty of Medicine by the Senate, and as such we hold ourselves entitled to a place in the Faculty meetings. Three of us indeed are restricted by our commissions from voting at the election of a Professor, and from interfering in the disposal of the College funds. But the Professor of Botany being laid under no restrictions whatever, is surely entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other members of the Faculty; while the very restrictions in our commissions seem to us to imply that we are entitled to take a part in every other business which may come before the Faculty. The pretence of the distinction between the University and College is easily disposed of. Let them produce a charter shewing the erection of any such College, or proving that any distinction was ever made between the University and the College of Glasgow; or if no such charter exist, let them admit us as members of Faculty, as well as themselves.

"Indeed the commissions of all the old Professors appoint them, not Professors of the College, but of the University of Glasgow; while by our commissions we are declared Professors of the College or University of Glasgow. So that if any distinction exist, we are better entitled to consider ourselves as belonging to the College than the old Professors themselves.

"All the bursaries were mortified to the College or University indiscriminately. Surely we are entitled to a vote in the disposal of them, as well as the rest.

"It is equally evident that Dr. Hunter meant to bequeath his Museum to the University of Glasgow, and of consequence the Regius Professors have a right to take a share in its management, as well as the others. The conduct of the old Professors with respect to this Museum has been most ungracious, and can scarcely be viewed in any other light than a studied design to hurt the feelings of the Regius Professors. Down to the year 1819 or 1820, the Museum was open to all visitors, provided they were introduced by a Professor; and the Regius Professors, not being aware of any impropriety in the thing, were in the habit of introducing strangers, as well as the others. It happens that the Professors best known to the public at a distance are the Regius Professors, because they have published works, which have given them some little scientific reputation. The consequence of this was, that when strangers of distinction or scientific attainments wished to see the Museum, they most frequently applied to some one of the Regius Professors—either because they knew him before, or brought letters of introduction to him. Whether this may here hurt the feelings of our brethren we cannot pretend to say. But when one of the Regius Professors went one day to the Museum with a friend, he was stopped by the Porter, who informed him that the Faculty had issued an order, prohibiting him from admitting. To enforce this order, it was determined, at a Faculty meeting, that strangers should henceforth be admitted into the Museum only upon presenting a printed card, subscribed by a member of Faculty. The consequence of this was, that the Regius Professors were obliged to apply to the old Professors for tickets when they wished to introduce a friend; and when almost all the old Professors happened to be from home, or abroad from the College, which was sometimes the case during the summer vacation, no tickets could be procured. Feeling this situation both irksome and degrading, they made a remonstrance on the subject; but the old Professors did not condescend to offer any explanation. They, however, removed the distinction, by encating, that henceforth no visitors should be admitted into the Museum, except on paying a shilling.

"As Dr. Hunter bequeathed his Museum to the University, and left a sum of money to support it, it comes to be a question, whether the College be entitled to demand money, or whether admittance should not be free, as it is to the British Museum, and to the Museums in other countries.

"II. The Regius Professors submit the following observations, on the limitations in their commissions, to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners. These limitations are three in number:—

"1. They are not to vote at the election of a Professor.

"The Regius Professors having some idea of the disagreeable business which usually goes on in the College during the canvassing for a vacant Chair, do not think themselves personally injured by being exempted from a privilege which can scarcely be exercised without the certainty of disobliging many, and conferring an obligation on no one whatever.

"But they cannot help remarking that the Crown, when it enforced this limitation, did thereby diminish its influence greatly, and did not act with its usual prudence. In times like the present, when party feelings are laid asleep, the election of a Professor in the College of Glasgow is, comparatively speaking, a matter of indifference. Any man competent to discharge its duties may be put into the Chair, without immediate danger. But were the violent revolutionary feelings, which guided the actions of so many of our countrymen during the last French war, to return—and nobody knows how soon that may be the case—would not the sound political and religious views of a body of men, who annually superintend the education of 1500 young men, destined hereafter, many of them, to act a conspicuous part on the theatre of their country, be an object of first-rate importance? And what would be more likely to

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

secure men possessed of these proper sentiments, than entitling the Regius Professors to vote at elections? For the Regius Professors being directly appointed by the Crown, it is obvious that they will be always men of sound political and religious views; and by means of them, the Crown would be sure of a great majority in the College, and thus possess a control over every election.

"For these reasons, the Regius Professors submit to the Royal Commissioners, whether it would not be for the interest of the College of Glasgow, and of the country at large, if this restriction in their commissions were annulled, and they were put upon the same footing with their brethren, as voters for the vacant Professorships in the gift of the College.

"2. The second limitation in the commissions of the Regius Professors is, that they are not to have any vote in the disposal of the surplus funds of the College, nor in the management of the College property.

"This limitation is likely to prove injurious to the Regius Professors, as far as their accommodations are concerned, and to cramp and limit their labours for the benefit of the public. The students attending the medical classes are increasing at a much greater rate than any other description of students; and as the Regius Professors constitute two-thirds of the medical faculty, it is to be presumed that this increase may be in some measure owing to their exertions. The consequence, however, of this increase in their pupils is, that their class-rooms have been found too small. The Professor of Surgery, after a tedious application of several years, prevailed upon the Faculty to give him a new room; but this boon has not yet been bestowed upon any of the others, though before long it will be necessary, at least for the Professors of Chemistry and Midwifery. Now, it is needless to observe to the Royal Commissioners, that the surplus revenue of the College ought not to be diverted into any other channel, till all the requisite accommodations have been procured for the teachers; nor that the wants of the Regius Professors would be more readily listened to, if they were aware of the amount of the surplus revenue, and had a vote in its disposal.

"The only funds at the disposal of the College, over and above the salaries of the Professors, are derived from a lease of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow from Government, renewed every 19 years. By a decision of the Court of Session, this surplus revenue cannot be disposed of, except by the direction of the Visitors. Yet that it has, from time to time, been divided among the old Professors, constituting an augmentation of their salaries, is well known.

"The Visitors are, the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow, and, we believe, the Dean of Faculty and the Rector. For many years, the Minister of the High Church has been the Principal of the College, and the Dean of Faculty is annually chosen by the Senate. Thus two out of three Visitors are always in some measure in the interest of the College; so that the Visitors do not, in fact, constitute the check upon the misapplication of the College revenue, which was intended by the Court of Session. Indeed, we have never heard of any interference on the part of the Visitors, since we have been connected with the College.

"It is obvious, that the chance of misapplying the surplus revenue, or of dividing it among themselves, would be materially lessened by increasing the number of persons interested in the disposal of it, as it is far easier for a few individuals to misapply any such surplus than a great number; and the greater the number the greater the difficulty. *First*, because, in that case, the surplus becomes a smaller object to each individual; and, *secondly*, because the chance of concealment is materially lessened.

"For these reasons, the Regius Professors submit to the consideration of the Commissioners, whether it would not be for the interest of the College and of the public, to remove this limitation from their commissions, and to put them, in this respect also, on a footing with the other Professors.

"That improper liberties are occasionally taken with College property, is unfortunately too well known. One instance of this may be mentioned, because it is known to all the inhabitants of Glasgow. The College Garden, bequeathed by Lord Hamilton to the faculty of Arts, is undoubtedly unalienable by any set of Professors whatever. Yet, about 12 years ago, a portion of that garden was feued off by the then existing Professors, to the manifest injury of the College, and the diminution of its property, &c.

"3. The third limitation in our commissions is, that we are not to examine the candidates for medical degrees.

"The Royal Commissioners are probably aware, that medical degrees are never conferred by the College of Glasgow, till the candidates have produced satisfactory evidence that they have completed the routine of study prescribed by the College, and till they have undergone three separate examinations by the medical faculty—the first on Anatomy and Physiology, the second on Chemistry and Pharmacy, and the third on the Practice of Medicine. After the Faculty have satisfied themselves by these examinations, that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge of the medical profession, a degree is conferred, authorizing him to practise; but not before.

"It is needless to observe, that this examination of candidates for medical degrees is one of the most important of the functions which the medical faculty exercise; because, upon the proper discharge of it, the skill and respectability of the medical profession depend.

"So satisfied, indeed, are the old Professors of the impropriety of this limitation of our commissions, that at a meeting of the Senate in 1818, it was set aside as injurious to the University, and the whole faculty of medicine were enjoined to examine candidates for medical degrees. But these examinations were to be performed by the Regius Professors gratuitously, while the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine receive four guineas each for every medical degree conferred by the College.

"In the year 1818, the number of medical degrees conferred was so small, that the labour of examining was not very heavy. But they have been increasing pretty uniformly ever since, and last year rather exceeded 30; so that 90 examinations, averaging from half an hour to an hour each, was at least the number. This is a very great and irksome, though an important task.

"Of the four Regius Professors, who, together with the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine, constitute the medical faculty, the Professor of Botany, not being a medical man, cannot take part in these examinations. The Professor of Surgery being of opinion that the College cannot remove one of the restrictions in his commission, and insist that the rest shall continue in force, has declined taking part in the examination, and feels, that were he to stop a candidate on account of ignorance, he would be subjected to the odium of being unnecessarily strict, and of depriving the other Professors of fees they expected to receive. Thus the greatest share of the burden has fallen on the Professors of Chemistry and Midwifery.

"The Professor of Chemistry being occupied five hours a day in teaching during the session, and the Professor of Midwifery being much engaged in medical practice, it is not likely that they will continue much longer to give their gratuitous labours; and should they withdraw their attendance, the respectability of the Glasgow medical degrees would be most materially lessened.

"Under these circumstances, the Regius Professors submit to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners, whether it would not be for the interest of the College to remove this limitation also from their commissions, and to order the eight guineas paid by each graduate to be divided equally among all the members of the medical faculty.

"We have thus stated to the Royal Commissioners the peculiarities of our situation, and the grievances under which we conceive ourselves to labour. Though we have felt them ever since we occupied our Chairs, we thought it better to bear them in silence, than to injure the University, and the cause of science, by laying our case before the public. But since the Crown has been graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission on purpose to inquire into our grievances, and to redress them, we have thought it incumbent on us to make the Royal Commissioners aware of the hardships under which we labour. We have done so, we trust, with temper and with truth; and we leave the Royal Commissioners to decide upon the justice and propriety of our claims."

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Thomson to Principal Macfarlane.

"24, *St. Vincent Street, 1st October* 1827.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—I have been just informed by Professor Towers, that a meeting of Faculty has been summoned to decide respecting the number of lectures which Dr. Badham is to deliver per week, and the length of time that his course is to be continued. This information has induced me to trouble you with the present note. I conceive that the Faculty, if they take upon themselves to decide upon these points, without the concurrence of four-fifths of the medical faculty, will be acting *ultra vires*. The number of lectures delivered by Dr. Badham per week, and the length of his course, may, and probably will, have a material influence on the incomes of all the medical Professors. All of them, of course, are entitled to give their opinions and their votes. I request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to state to the Faculty, at their first meeting, that I, for one, will not submit tamely to what I consider improper treatment.

"I take it for granted that the Faculty mean to take it upon themselves to *admit* Dr. Badham into the University, without the presence or the concurrence of the Regius Professors of Medicine. This at least was done with respect to Dr. Gibb, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Buchanan. Though I was of opinion that the Faculty acted illegally in all these cases, I did not think it worth while to interfere, because I was not particularly interested in the qualifications of these gentlemen, who had been elected by the Faculty. But the case is different with a Professor of Medicine. I conceive that all the Regius Professors have an equal right to be present with every other; that they have a right to put questions to the new Professor, and even to pronounce him unfit for his situation, should they find him notoriously ignorant. You will have the goodness to lay these my opinions before the first meeting of Faculty, and to inform them that I mean to take what measures are in my power to endeavour to get this grievance, and some others of a similar kind, to which the majority of the medical faculty are at present subjected, redressed. I have the honour to be, reverend and dear Sir, Your's faithfully, (Signed) "Thomas Thomson."

"*Principal Macfarlane, College.*

Copy of Principal Macfarlane's Answer.

"*College, 2d October* 1827.

"Dear Sir,—I was last night honoured with your letter of yesterday's date, which, according to your desire, shall be communicated to the Faculty meeting. In the meantime, I beg to observe, that, so far as I know, no meeting of Faculty has been called to regulate the hours of teaching Medicine, but for the sole purpose of admitting Dr. Badham to his office. Secondly, I have to state, that, according to the constitution of the College, ascertained many years ago by a judgment of the Supreme Civil Court, the admission of all Professors into the College belongs, not to the Senate of the University, but only to a meeting consisting of the Principal and Professors, called a Faculty meeting; and as it is my bounden duty, so it is my firm de-

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

termination, to resist, by all the means in my power, every encroachment on that constitution, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

"Lastly, I must deprecate most earnestly every attempt on the part of a Regius Professor to interfere with the chartered rights of the College, as calculated only to excite and foster a spirit of jealousy and contention, injurious alike to the interests of the University and of its individual members.

"I have felt it due to you and myself to be thus explicit in my answer; and am, with sincere respect and regard, dear Sir, Your faithful and obedient servant,

"*Dr. Thomson.* (Signed) "D. MACFARLANE."

"I shall take the liberty of hazarding a remark or two upon this answer of the Principal to my letter.

"1. For more than 30 years, the Professor of Medicine has been in the habit of delivering eight lectures a week, during the winter session of six months. The students, of course, will expect the same number of lectures from Dr. Badham that has been hitherto given. Should he deliver only three, or even four lectures in the week, I am apprehensive that the consequence would be a feeling of disappointment on the part of the students, which would induce a great many of them to leave the College, and repair to some other medical school, where the lectures on Medicine are more liberally dealt out. This would most sensibly affect the Regius Professors, because almost all their incomes are derived from the fees of the students. It would be therefore most unjust, if a question of so momentous a nature should be discussed in the Faculty, where no individual personally concerned, with the exception of the Professor of Anatomy, is present. The interests of the Regius Professors would be much more likely to be attended to were they themselves present to enforce them.

"2. It is likely that my letter to the Principal may have the effect of preventing any such discussion from being taken up by the Faculty. But should Dr. Badham be allowed, without question, to follow his inclinations, the bad consequences alluded to in my letter are still likely to follow.

"3. When a Professor is admitted into his office, he reads a Latin essay on any subject which he may pitch upon. I conceive that the intention of this proceeding is to enable his future colleagues to judge how far he is qualified for his office; for unless this power of judging whether a Professor be qualified for his office exist, there is nothing to hinder a majority of the Faculty, or the Crown, if they were so inclined, from giving an important Chair to a man quite incompetent to fill it, to the manifest injury, or even ruin, of the University. But how can the Faculty judge of the qualifications of a Professor of Medicine, when every member of it is unacquainted with the subject on which he is to lecture, and not likely to be affected by the goodness or badness of his lectures, with the single exception of the Professor of Anatomy? How different might the result be, if all the seven members of the medical faculty were present.

"4. When the Principal says in his letter, that the admission of Professors was long ago settled by the Court of Session to belong to the Faculty, he alludes, I believe, to a decision made at a time when all the Professors in the University belonged to the Faculty. Previous to the quarrel between Professor Anderson and his colleagues, no distinction was made (as the Principal very well knows) between the Faculty and the Senate, as appears from the College books, where the term *Faculty* is applied indiscriminately to all meetings, whether of the Faculty or Senate. The object of the other Professors was to expel Mr. Anderson from the Faculty, finding that they were unable to drive him out of the University. In this object they succeeded. It was then, I believe (certainly not since), that the decision of the Court of Session alluded to was given.

"But the case is very different at present, when almost all the medical Professors are excluded from the Faculty. Were the Court of Session to decide upon the question in the new point of view which it has assumed, the decision would doubtless be different. To suppose otherwise, would be to maintain that the Court of Session is indifferent about the qualifications of the Professors of Medicine; for it may very easily happen, according to the system at present pursued, that not a single member of Faculty is competent to judge, or at all interested in the question, whether a Professor of Medicine be qualified to discharge the duties of his office or not.

"5. When the Principal deprecates a Regius Professor interfering with the chartered rights of the College, and says that such interference is calculated to foster a spirit of jealousy and contention, injurious alike to the interests of the University and of its individual members, he has taken a view of the case, perhaps natural enough for every one of these chartered individuals, who consider themselves as entitled by their situation to lord it over the Regius Professors; but certainly not the view which would be taken by one whose sole object was to consult the interests of the University, as a school for communicating knowledge to the country in which it is situated.

"Can there be any impropriety in a Regius Professor seeking to get himself put upon a footing of equality with his brethren? And, supposing this object accomplished, where would be the injury done to the University, or to any individual in it? No one would be deprived of a single privilege which he at this moment enjoys, unless the power of domineering over the Regius Professors be considered a privilege. The privileges at present monopolized by the Faculty Professors would indeed be extended to a few individuals more, as had been frequently done in former times; but nothing whatever would be taken from any one.

"The Principal will not, I presume, maintain, that the Chairs which the Regius Professors

237

University of Glasgow.

Professor Thomson.

11 October 1827.

fill are less important than those occupied by the Faculty Professors, or that they are so viewed by the public. He will not maintain that the Regius Professors are less competent to discharge their duties, or less zealous in the discharge of them; or that they are surpassed by the Faculty Professors either in knowledge or reputation. What reason, then, could he allege, why the change should not be made, or what injurious consequences would follow to the University, if the change were made? For my own part, I confess myself unable to point out a single one; while it would be easy to put the advantages which would attend such a change, in a very conspicuous point of view.

(Signed) "THOMAS THOMSON."

The Reverend *Daniel Dewar*, LL.D., called in and examined.

Rev. Dr. Dewar.

You are one of the ministers of Glasgow?—I am.

You were formerly a Professor in King's College, Aberdeen?—I was.

From your observation of the circumstances of the students attending that University, does it appear to you, that an extension of the session would be felt to be a serious inconvenience to the students in general?—From any observation of mine, in Aberdeen and elsewhere, I think it would not be any serious inconvenience, because the students at Aberdeen are, in regard to their circumstances, upon a level with the students in the other Universities of Scotland; and also the expense of living is much less in Aberdeen than in either Glasgow or Edinburgh, so that the advantage is rather in favour of the Aberdeen students.

What do you conceive might be the annual expense of living to the students who attended King's College, about 10 years ago, when you were a Professor?—I should think it would vary. I have known students pass the five months at King's College as low as £11 or £12, exclusive of fees; but that was an extreme case. But I should think that the average of what might be spent by students in the College, exclusive of fees, might be about £20 for the five months, or between that and £25. The lodging is very cheap there.

Is it your opinion that an extension of the session is generally considered, throughout the country, as required?—It is decidedly my opinion that it is so; that it is required, and that it is the general sense of even those who attend the different Universities, unless in extreme cases, where young men are very poor, and wish to get through the College in some way or other. Excepting in such cases I think the sense of the students themselves is decidedly in favour of lengthening it, so far as I have observed. It is but just to observe, with regard to King's College and Marischal College, that, while the session is a month shorter than in Glasgow, they endeavour to make it up, by adding an additional hour every day; in place of teaching two hours they teach three hours. But I think it would be decidedly better, that they only taught two hours a day, and that the session were extended to six months; because, in that case, the students would have more time for prosecuting, by reading, the line of study sketched out by the Professor.

Do you conceive that a longer session than six months, in all the Universities, could be borne by the generality of students without any great hardship?—I think an additional month, as was formerly the case in Aberdeen, might be borne, and I do not see any great hardship in attending seven months; and I also beg leave to add, that during that time there should be as little interruption as possible; that the vacation should be thrown into one period; for I found, in my own practice, that interruption is very injurious to the progress of the students.

Have you any particular knowledge of the West Highlands, from which many students come to Glasgow?—A very particular knowledge. I have been over all the West Highlands, and all the Western Isles, and some parts of them more than once.

Do you think the circumstances of the students from the West Highlands are better than those of the young men that generally attend at Aberdeen?—I do not; I think, if possible, they are worse. I have known, attending the College at Glasgow, young men who were, if possible, poorer than those who attended at Aberdeen. One objection to the attendance for a long period, more particularly in Aberdeen, is, that some of those who attend are schoolmasters in parish schools, and they are accustomed to leave their schools during the session of College, and to get another person to occupy their place; of course the shorter the session the more convenient for them. There are a few in those circumstances.

Does that go to any great extent?—Not to any great extent.

Would not that seem to imply that persons not very well qualified had previously been appointed schoolmasters?—Perhaps they might be pretty well qualified, as they may have a good knowledge of Latin; and it is a convenience to them of course to have this mode of subsistence while they are prosecuting their studies.

As there are many bursaries at Aberdeen, and as a great proportion of them are decided by competition, do you think that the poor students, if duly qualified for attending at College, might generally obtain one or other of those bursaries?—I think decidedly, if they are duly qualified.

Do you recollect whether the students, whose difficulties were the greatest generally, had bursaries at King's College?—Some of them had not, whose difficulties were very great; and some of those who had no difficulty at all had bursaries. But I do not see how it is possible to avoid that, because, where they are given by competition, of course those who are found best qualified must obtain them; but I own that it has often struck me as an evil, in regard to the bursaries at Aberdeen, that some of those who obtained them had no need at all; they were perfectly capable of going through their College course without any such assistance; and that some of those who really stood in need of that aid did not obtain it.

University of Glasgow.

Rev. Dr. Dewar.

11 October 1827.

It is presumed that you do not mean to allege that the Professors acted with any partiality, or that they ever preferred their own relations or friends?—On the contrary, the Professors acted with the utmost impartiality, and always felt a delicacy when there were any of their own connexions concerned, in even allowing them to compete for the bursaries.

Do you ever recollect an instance of a Professor's son holding a bursary?—It might be the case, but I do not recollect any.

With regard to the regular attendance of the Divinity students, is it your opinion that regular attendance, for several years, might be required, without bearing oppressively hard upon the circumstances of most of the students?—Decidedly so; that has always been my opinion. I cannot see, and I never could see, any reason why students of Divinity should be the only students at the University who are permitted to give irregular attendance; because, if the argument that is used for their irregular attendance be good for anything, namely, that they can prosecute their studies at home, the same argument applies to students of Law and of Medicine, because there are books in those different departments, the same as in Theology.

What is your opinion as to the propriety of Divinity students paying fees?—I think it would be of great importance to themselves that they should pay; I think it would very much raise, in their estimation, the value of the instruction which they receive, and make them give closer attention to the lectures.

And you think, generally speaking, that a fee to the Professor of Divinity could be afforded by the Divinity students?—I think so; because the students of Divinity of course must all attend the other classes before they come to the Divinity Hall, and they are able to pay those fees; they may find some difficulty, and no doubt some of them do find difficulty in paying them, but they are capable of paying those fees, and I see no reason why they should not pay a moderate fee to the end of the course. I think it would be very much in their own favour.

Do you not think it would diminish their number?—I do not think it would be a very serious evil.

In point of fact, would it, in your opinion, have that effect?—It might have a trifling influence in that way; but I think it would not have much influence, provided the fee were moderate. As it is, they pay a fee to the Professor of Hebrew, who is supposed to be of the theological faculty.

Although it might not have the effect of preventing their attending, do you think it would be unpopular, and felt as a hardship among the students of Divinity?—I dare say it might at first be thought rather strange and severe; but in a few years they would soon get over that difficulty. I do not think that it would operate as a hardship in the long run.

Do you consider the supply of students of Divinity at present to be much greater than the demand for them?—It certainly is.

Do you take into your consideration, in stating that opinion, merely the demand of the regular establishment of the Scotch clergy, or have you taken into your consideration foreign preachings and missions, and stations elsewhere?—Foreign missions and chapels of ease in Scotland and elsewhere. I have taken all this into consideration; and after all these are taken into consideration, there are many who cannot obtain any situation—by any situation I mean any clerical charge.

Is it your opinion that the facilities, to which reference has now been made, of the extreme shortness of the session, and no fees being paid by Divinity students, has had the effect, in some instances, of determining young men to enter as students of Divinity, without any very decided turn to the ecclesiastical profession; and that the effect, in that way, has been prejudicial to the interests and to the character of the profession?—That is my opinion; and I think that the character of the students of Divinity, as well as of the preachers of the Gospel, would be greatly raised, if there was a considerable change in that respect, and if the course of education given to students of Divinity was considerably raised.

Is it, in point of fact, the case, that the great number of students of Divinity, especially from the Northern Universities, unable to find any respectable situation or employment in after-life, and who have been in that way scattered over the country, disappointed in their views in life, has had a tendency to lower the estimation in which the clerical character, and that of the preachers of the Gospel, has been held in different parts of Scotland?—I think it has, not only in the north of Scotland, but even in large towns, such as Glasgow. I think it has a tendency to lower the character of preachers of the Gospel, when they get through their whole course in a very superficial manner.

When you stated that you thought the estimation in which the clerical character is held would be increased by the alterations to which you have made reference, it is presumed that you do not mean thereby, merely that the circumstances in life of the students would be better, but that their literary attainments would be raised?—Their literary attainments would be enhanced, and consequently their place in society would be raised.

And you do not think that any great number of persons, who have to struggle with difficulties, would be kept back from the Church by those alterations?—Not any such number as would at all effect the best interests of the community; on the contrary, I think it would rather induce persons to come forward to the Church who should come forward.

Do you anticipate much benefit from the examination by Presbyteries of students, before they enter the Divinity Hall?—Very considerable benefit; inasmuch as some would be kept back, who would otherwise go through the Divinity Hall. At the same time, very much depends upon the manner in which the Presbyteries discharge that duty; if they do it with equitable strictness, it will have the happiest effect, but if it be merely a form, it will have no effect at all.

219

University of Glasgow.

Rev. Dr. Dewar.

11 October 1827.

Are you aware that the Presbyteries have not the power of keeping them back?—That seems to be a thing that is not very well understood: I find, that in Glasgow, they generally think they have; and in the country, they think they have not.

As the number of the classes included in the curriculum of King's College, Aberdeen, is more limited than elsewhere, do you think that the addition of any new classes, for which fees might be required, would press hard upon the students, who have many difficulties to contend with?—I do not see any reason why they should be exempted from those fees in Aberdeen, more than in Glasgow or Edinburgh; they are found to be capable of paying those fees, especially in the Logic class, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and I see no reason why they should be exempted in Aberdeen.

Would you recommend a subdivision of the Magistrand class into two?—Very strongly; that the Logic should be separated from the Moral Philosophy. It would be a very great benefit.

Is there any other alteration, in the distribution of the classes, that you would propose, with regard to the Philosophy classes?—I do not know that there is. It might be an improvement to have a Professor of Rhetoric, but that is of less consequence; but I think it is of very great moment that they should have a Professor of Logic, separate from Moral Philosophy; and I would also beg leave to add, that there should be special attention paid to the Humanity class, because they begin Greek immediately in King's College the first year, and they go on more or less with the Latin during the course, and the same in Marischal College; but I should think, that it would be of considerable benefit, if they paid more attention to Humanity than they actually do, during the first session of the College.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Richard Millar, Esq. M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica, called in and further examined.

Dr. R. Millar.

Is there anything you wish to state to the Commissioners, in addition to what you have stated in your former examination?—There is one point I wish to bring before the Commissioners, and that regards the curriculum of study necessary for obtaining a degree in Medicine and Surgery in the University; that curriculum appears to me to be somewhat defective.

Will you state in what respect?—There is no provision for clinical lecturers, either in Medicine or Surgery. Now I would humbly submit to the Commissioners, that no person should be admitted to a degree, either in Medicine or Surgery, without attending a six months' course, both in Clinical Medicine and Surgical Medicine; that is to say, without attending lectures on clinical diseases and on surgical diseases of patients in an hospital.

Would you propose that those clinical lectures should be delivered in the Infirmary?—Either in the Infirmary, or anywhere else. We attempted to deliver clinical lectures here, but the students would not attend: the truth is, they are rather a poor class of students, and they will not attend any class unless they are forced to do so. Now, if it were made a part of the curriculum, that they could not obtain a degree without clinical lectures, they would be obliged to attend them; and as it is now a regulation in the Army, that no man can hold a situation there without attending six months' surgical lectures, and as all the students must attend an hospital during one year, it is no inconvenience or disadvantage, in point of time, to the students.

You are one of the Managers of the Infirmary, as President of the faculty of Medicine?—I am.

Have any arrangements ever been made between the Infirmary and the University, for the purpose of the establishment of clinical lectures in the Infirmary?—Not between the University and the Infirmary, but by the Infirmary itself. By the present laws of the Infirmary, all attending physicians and surgeons may give clinical lectures, if they like, upon the cases of their own patients; but the University has no authority over the Managers—they are quite an independent body, and they may or may not grant that privilege.

Do you think there would be any difficulty on the part of the Managers, in allowing the Professors of the University, or the Lecturers attached to the University, to give lectures on Clinical Medicine in the Infirmary?—Unless they abrogate the present law, they could not do it. And there is a body here, called the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and they are accustomed to confer diplomas likewise in Surgery; that is to say, they give diplomas that are efficient within their own bounds. Nobody can practise within the four counties constituting these bounds, according to their charter, without a diploma from them; so that they are become a sort of medical school, and there has been a good deal of jealousy between the University and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, upon the score of diplomas. The diplomas in surgery given by the University are not available, according to that faculty, within their district. The University say they are available everywhere, and they have gone to law about it, and it is before the Court of Session. The consequence is, that there is a good deal of bickering between the University and Faculty; and if there were an exclusive privilege granted to the University, or any of its teachers, for them alone to give clinical lectures, it would be considered very offensive to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, which faculty furnishes all the surgeons to the Infirmary.

Would there be any difficulty, or any objection to procuring a privilege to such Professors of the University as could do it, to give clinical lectures?—I should think great difficulty, because we would have to struggle with all the influence of every practitioner in Glasgow. Most of these practitioners are hostile to the plan; and were an attempt made on the part of

University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. Millar.

11 October 1827.

the College to procure such privilege, from the influence these practitioners have over the minds of the Managers, it is not likely to prove successful.

The question does not refer to an exclusive privilege, but to give certain wards to the Professors, that they might be enabled to give medical lectures to the students of the University? —I should think there would be no opposition to medical lectures, but there would be great opposition to surgical lectures.

Has there been any communication to the Managers of the Infirmary, to endeavour to procure that permission to give clinical lectures?—I myself moved, many years ago, when I was a Manager of the Infirmary, that the teachers in the College should have the power of giving clinical lectures upon the medical cases; but the Managers refused it.

Have you any reason to believe that the Managers would now refuse?—I do not think they would refuse lectures in Medicine, but I think they would refuse lectures in Surgery; but it is uncertain, because the Managers of the Infirmary are chosen by a very popular mode of election, and they naturally have the feeling that prevails in the town, and they are apt to be led by that feeling.

Have you any other suggestions to make to the Commissioners?—In the curriculum, the students are ordered to attend two years in the Chemistry class, and only one year in the Practice of Physic, and the Materia Medica. Now Chemistry is well worthy of being attended to; but still, so far as the practice of Medicine is concerned, it is merely a collateral branch, whereas the other two are essential branches; and yet the students are ordered to attend double the time upon the Chemistry, as upon the other two branches. I do not say that attending two years on Chemistry is too much, but I do say that attending one year only upon the other two branches is too little, or at least, that Chemistry should be reduced to the same period with the other classes.

Are there many private lectures in Glasgow?—A great number.

Do you suppose that students sometimes attend, for a second year, some of those classes?—Yes, very often.

Are they available for getting an University degree?—No. There is another thing I would take the liberty to state. It appears to me it would be of advantage to the University, if there were a complete division between the Theory and Practice of Physic, and a separate professor for each, and that could be done without the least injury to the present incumbent, because formerly, the incumbent taught both Theory and Practice for the same fee; he did not get any additional fee for teaching the Theory. We conceive there is a deficiency of physicians in Glasgow for attending the medical cases of the Infirmary. It is necessary that there should be always physicians there, particularly with respect to the East India Company. It is a law now of the East India Company, that no person can go out as a surgeon in that service, unless he has attended the rounds of a physician in some infirmary, for at least half a year. Now it appears to me, that it would be of advantage if we had a separate Professor for the Theory as well as the Practice of Medicine, so that besides other benefits, we would have an additional physician to attend the Infirmary.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Mr. *William Park* called in and examined.

Mr. William Park.

You are Under-Keeper of the Library?—I am.

Have you the charge of the receipt-books in which are contained the issues of the books belonging to the Library?—At present I have.

Is there any regulation of the Library as to the time during which books are allowed to be kept?—There are regulations, but they are not enforced.

Where are those Regulations contained?—They are printed in a separate form, and issued at various time.

Does your last answer apply to books taken out by the Professors, or by the students, or both?—To both. The Regulations which are printed in the returns are the latest regulations. In these, however, there is nothing about the time; but there are regulations of 1818, and one of those regulations is, that an octavo be returned within a fortnight, a quarto within four weeks, a folio within six weeks; but it is to the former regulations that we adhere at present.

Then are the Regulations of 1818 superseded?—I suppose not, but they are not adhered to.

Can you produce a copy of those Regulations?—[*The Witness produced a copy of the Rules, dated the 6th of May*, 1818, *and a copy of the Rules adopted by the Senate on the 4th of April*, 1820.]

Do you consider both those sets of Regulations in force at present, or do you conceive that the former is superseded by the latter?—I should conceive the whole of them in force; but those that refer to penalties are, from leniency to the student, never urged.

Then, are the Commissioners to understand that the Return which they received from the College, in which it was stated that a printed copy of the Rules and Regulations under which the Library is open to the Professors and students is annexed, and which contains only the Rules of 1822, is incorrect?—By no means; probably the most important Rules of 1818 may be there embodied.

Is there any regulation as to the length of time during which a book may be kept out of the Library?—Not that I am aware of, if there is not in these Regulations; I might have received it orally, and I think I did so. I was told that a quarto might be kept out a fortnight, and a folio a month.

Do you mean by a student?—By a student.

Is there any limit as to the time during which books may be kept by Professors?—There is not any expressed in the Regulations.

Is there any limitation to the number of books which may be borrowed by a Professor?—None of which I am aware; at least my superior mentioned none.

Are there any periodical examinations of the books in the Library, to compare the books with the catalogue?—There has been no examination of the books since I was appointed Under-Librarian.

No examination of any kind?—Not of any kind.

Then you have no means of knowing whether any books are missing?—No, except by comparing the books in the presses with the catalogues and receipt-books.

But no such examination has taken place since you were appointed?—No.

What has been the practice in the case of the death of a Professor having books out in his page?—It is, I believe, the Librarian's duty to send his family or heir a list of the Library books in his possession.

Has this been done in the case of two Professors who have died this year?—The list of books taken out by Professor Jardine was sent in; I gave in the list by authority of my superior, although I had no right almost to do so, being merely Under-Librarian.

Were they returned?—They have not been returned as yet.

What was the number of books?—I cannot state the number; but they are still against Professor Jardine's name in the Receipt-book.

Has anything been done in the case of Professor Freer's books?—No; there was only one volume in his possession at his death; they had all been previously returned with the exception of that solitary volume.

Will you explain the way in which the receipt-book is kept?—The Professor's name is given at the head of the page: for instance, in the page before me there is "Robert Davidson, 1801," that is the year in which the book was borrowed. This is the name of the work [*pointing it out*]; this is the press; this is the shelf in that press; and 13 is the number of the volume in that shelf. Then there is the place where printed, "London;" the year when printed; the date when given out, "August 17th."

Has that book been returned?—No, for it is unchecked.

Then that book has been in the Professor's possession since 1801?—It appears so.

Then every book, against which there is not a date marked in the last column, the Professor is still responsible for?—He is still responsible for it.

Do you know, or have you the means of knowing, whether any, and how many books are actually missing?—I have the means of knowing; but I do not know at the present time. It could be done by comparing the books in the Library and those lists with the catalogues, and seeing what books are out, or by calling in all the books.

Supposing books have been issued and not returned, you have no means of knowing whether they may not have been lost or mislaid since they were issued from the Library?—I have no means whatever.

They are never called in to see that they are forthcoming?—They are not called in, or else that book which was issued in 1801 would have been called in and renewed again, if the holder wished.

It appears that in the list of books given out to the Professors, there are, in some cases, other names written under the Professor's name; for instance, here is "Paradise Lost," and the name of Mr. Wood is written under the Professor's name?—Probably he was a friend of the Professor, at least empowered by him to obtain the book in question.

Then that book, which it appears was borrowed by Professor Davidson for Mr. Wood, in 1803, is not yet returned?—No, it is not.

Are there many other such instances?—Yes.

Do you conceive it possible that, under such a system, in which books are taken out by the Professors, both for their own use and for the use of their friends, and kept for many years, losses can be avoided?—Losses can hardly be avoided, I should suppose; but that will depend entirely upon the care that the Professors and their friends take of the volumes in their hands.

How can others enjoy the use of the Library, when two or three hundred books are out in one Professor's page, during the greater part of his incumbency?—They cannot, certainly.

Do you know when the last examination of the books took place?—No, I do not.

Is there any record of any examination or report by the Curators?—There may be, but I am not aware of any such document being in existence; but being only Under-Librarian, that is a part of the duty that I have not been admitted to.

Is there no book in the Library containing any report of such examination?—There is a book where anything of that kind must be entered—I mean the Curator's book. There is a Committee annually chosen from among the Professors to superintend the Library business.

Where is that book?—That book must be in the Library, or in Dr. Muirhead's hands.

What regulations exist as to the students returning the works they take out?—I cannot say that there is any regulation enforced with regard to the time that the students shall keep the books. A student must deposit a pound-note before he can take a book out of the Library, to insure its being returned ultimately; but books are kept out on the faith of this for six months, eight months, and even twelve months, by students.

In point of fact, the only sort of regulation that you know of, is a verbal intimation to yourself, that a quarto may be kept out so long, and a folio so long?—Yes; and if a book was frequently asked for, I should endeavour to get it returned as speedily as possible, by any means in my power.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. William Park.

11 October 1827.

The Commissioners see general orders given by some of the Professors, addressed to the Librarian, to let such and such individuals have any books they choose out of the Library; upon what principle are those orders given?—They are sent to the Librarian by the Professor, and he obeys in terms of the orders.

Are they for the use of students, or for persons in the town?—The individual may happen to be a student, and he may not.

In that case, where a general order is addressed by a Professor to let A. B. have any books he chooses out of the Library, are the books entered under the Professor's name?—They are, and the individual's name is likewise inserted.

Is there any restriction given as to the value of the publications in such a case, or even the number?—No; if the order is general, the Librarian must comply with it.

Then the Professor, giving the order, does not know what books will be applied for by the individual to whom it is given?—If he does not obtain from the individual the names of the volumes he cannot know.

Does it frequently happen that works are given out upon such general orders?—Now and then—very often, indeed: by looking over the receipt-books the Commissioners will see the names of the individuals in these circumstances.

In some of the Professors' lists there are elementary books of Mathematics and Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy; if a student were to apply for such a book, how would he procure it?—I rather think he would not procure it. The Librarian, it is true, has it in his power to wait upon the Professor, and ask for that book; but that is an indelicate task.

Is there any alphabetical list kept of the books that are out in the Professor's pages?—No.

Then, in order to ascertain whether a book is in the posesssion of a Professor or not, it would be necessary for the Librarian to look over the page of that Professor during the last 25 or 30 years?—And not only of that Professor, but of the 19 Professors.

At this moment are there many books which were given out during the last session to the students not yet returned?—Not a very great many; I made a list of them.

What was the number?—Probably 100 volumes.

Does that frequently happen?—It has been the case for some years back since books were given to the students.

How are those recovered?—They bring them to the Library, in consequence of having a deposit there; we are almost quite certain they will bring back the book.

Have you lost any book since the students got the use of them?—Some of the books have been in the possession of students for a considerable period, but whether actually lost I cannot say; their deposits, however, remain.

Do you know the names and the residences of the students?—We do not know their places of residence accurately, but merely the district to which they belong.

Then you have no security whatever but the deposit of one pound?—No; and that does not apply to students in Theology; they are not obliged to deposit a pound.

Are there many works taken out by them?—Not a great many.

Is there any period after which the deposit is understood to be forfeited, or at least the Librarian entitled to purchase the book at the expense of the student who has detained it in his possession?—That has never been done; I do not know that there is any regulation for it.

Then, in that case, might not a very useful book be totally lost to the students for many years?—It certainly might be kept in the hands of a student for years.

In that way, might not a student, writing upon any particular subject, put it out of the power of other students to obtain information upon the same subject which might be material for the preparation of some of their exercises?—Certainly; only, however, to the extent of a single volume.

Have any instances occurred of the deposit being forfeited?—None, during the time that I have been connected with the Library.

How long has that been?—Eighteen months.

Are there any books not yet returned by students that were borrowed out at the time you entered upon your duties as Sub-Librarian?—A few are still not returned.

Do the Professors take no cognizance of that matter?—There is no regulation for it; they do not interfere with it.

Is there any regulation declaring that, after a certain length of time, the deposit shall be forfeited?—No, there is nothing of that kind.

Have you ever applied to any of the Professors to forfeit the deposit?—I have never done so; as Under-keeper it did not form a part of my duty.

And they have never given you any directions upon the subject?—No.

Who keeps the money?—Dr. Muirhead.

How long has Dr. Muirhead been Librarian?—I believe for 20 or 25 years, perhaps longer.

Do you know the actual amount of deposits now in his hands?—No, I do not.

How many books might have been given out to students, at the time that you entered upon your duty as Librarian, that have not yet been returned?—I could not state the number.

Is it under 100?—I think there are 100 books out; but I could easily return an exact list.

Do you keep the book in which the deposits are entered?—No, I do not.

By whom is it kept?—By Dr. Muirhead.

How do you know whether the student applying to you has made his deposit?—I take his word for it after the commencement of the session.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. William Park.

11 October 1827.

Does he not receive a ticket?—He receives a ticket likewise.

Does it bear a date?—It bears a date; that ticket is presented to me once when he leaves the deposit with Dr. Muirhead, and afterwards his word is considered sufficient; indeed, his returning a book is quite sufficient—it shows that he has got it out in the proper way.

Supposing a student to have received a ticket in 1825, and to have paid the dues of the Library that year, might the ticket of 1825 entitle you to give him books out in 1826 or 1827?—No; he gets a new ticket.

Does Dr. Muirhead know, at the time that he takes a deposit from a student of this year, whether there are books still standing out against that student during the former session, or does he just take the deposit as a matter of course, because he is a student of this session?—I rather think he takes the deposit because he is a student.

Then the opportunity of enforcing the return of the books borrowed out in the former session is lost?—The ticket being renewed, and the deposit taken anew, probably does not make us lose the control over him.

Is not the opportunity of desiring a student to return the books which he borrowed in the former session lost by that communication not being made at the time he gives his deposit for this session?—We never give back a deposit till all books are returned.

At the time that Dr. Muirhead receives the deposit for this year, does he take care, in the first instance, before he allows the student to have the use of the Library for this year, that the books which he borrowed out in the former session shall be returned?—When making a new deposit a student can have no books in his possession; all such must have been returned prior to the repayment of his former deposit.

Then a student, against whom a book is entered as having been borrowed out in the last session, may still go on borrowing during the present?—Not with a book against him of the former session; I correct that by looking back. On finding the same signature I prevent his getting more volumes than he ought to have.

Supposing a student has paid his deposit for this year, and comes to you to ask for a book, do you refuse to give him that book till he has returned any book he may have borrowed in the preceding year, or do you hold that you have that power?—I have that power, and always exercise it.

Does the ticket bear that the student has paid the Library dues, or that he has made a deposit, or both?—Both.

At what time does he receive back his deposit?—When he returns his last book.

Is it returned every session?—The book is not returned every session.

Is the deposit returned every session?—No, it is not; a young man may have a deposit in the Library for several years.

You stated that you had made out a list of the number of books now standing against students; how do you propose to enforce the return of those books by the students?—It is a difficult matter; it is not in my power to enforce the return.

And there is no regulation by which you are enabled to do so?—There is no regulation in existence that I am aware of; it may be expected by my constituents that I should do it of my own accord, but I do not conceive that I have any right to enforce such a thing.

[*Two papers were shown to the Witness.*]—Here are two general orders by the Principal for the use of books in the Library; are they to students?—Mr. Meyer is a student, and Mr. Pinkerton is a preacher, not a student. Mr. John Strang is not a student; he got his books eight or ten months ago, and he has never been in the Library since.

What is he?—I see the individual in our town, but I have no knowledge of him. The Principal must know him, or he would not have introduced him to the Library.

Is it usual for the Professors to give these orders to persons who are not members of the University?—It is pretty common.

Is there any limit to the power of giving such orders?—Not that I am aware of.

Do any ladies get out books under such orders?—Ladies have got out books since I have been here, but a Professor, or some member of his family, was along with those ladies, and the lady's name is entered in our receipt-book in the Professor's list.

It is stated, in the Return by the College, that the regulations apply to students and Professors; will you have the goodness to state which of the regulations apply to Professors, or what regulations apply to Professors, if any?—The first applies to Professors.

The question refers to the use that the Professors shall have of the Library?—I do not see any regulation that applies to the Professors.

Then, in point of fact, are you aware of any sort of rule or regulation which subsists, which you conceive to be imperative upon Professors, and by which you have any authority to refuse to give out any book, or to demand the return of any book, as Under-Librarian?—No, I have no such power, but in one instance, that is, with regard to Professor Simpson's collection of mathematical books; I can refuse those even to Professors. Those are not given to them but by an order from a meeting of the Senate, which is composed of the 19 Professors.

With that exception, the use of the Library by the Professors is unrestricted as to the number of books and the length of time they may be kept out?—I think so; indeed these re eipt-books show that.

Or as to the individuals to whom they may give the use of the Library?—There is no restriction as to that either; it is not in the power of the Librarian to refuse.

And there is no regulation upon the subject?—Not that I am aware of.

When an order is given by a Professor for another individual to get books out of the Library, is it usual to give the books to any person that shall be sent by that individual, or must he come himself to receive them?—I have given the books to a messenger that was sent, knowing him to be accredited.

University of Glasgow.

Mr. William Park.

11 October 1827.

Is the request always in writing?—I would not say so, because there may be instances to the contrary; but it is so in general.

Supposing a person, with an order of that sort in his favour, were to send a messenger to the Librarian with a verbal request for a book, would he, in that case, get the book?—He would not.

It appears, that in 1796, there is a Dr. Williamson, against whose name there are a number of books entered "not returned," which are scored out; do you suppose those books have been lost?—I cannot account for that.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

The Very Rev. *Duncan Macfarlane,* D.D., again called in and further examined.

Principal Macfarlane.

The Secretary of the Commission has received a note from you, in which you say, that the order of the Commissioners respecting the College buildings shall be laid before the Faculty; the Commissioners presume that the building will of course be stopped?—I am not entitled to say anything on that subject, of my own authority.

When will it be laid before the Faculty?—To-morrow. I have issued a summons to convene the Faculty at the very earliest hour that it can meet.

Is the building going on in the mean time?—There is next to nothing doing; they are only hewing a few stones. The stone-work of the building is all finished, except one slight ornament, which will not be ready for a week.

With reference to the Library, are there any regulations with regard to the length of time that Professors or students may keep books out of the Library, or the number that they may keep out?—There is a regulation, that Professors shall not keep them out more than twelve months; then, once a year, all the books are called in, at the commencement of every session.

Is that enforced?—It is; at least, I always send in my own books, and I understand every one of my colleagues to do so.

Is the Librarian responsible for the observance of that rule?—I understand him to be so.

In what way has that regulation been communicated to the Librarian?—I cannot say. The late Librarian has been a member of the Senate; I always understood him to be cognisant, as a member of the Senate, of what is done there.

Then, if it should appear from the receipt-books, that any Professor has had books for 10, 15, or 20 years, that is irregular?—Certainly, I consider it to be so. I know, that since I was a member of the University, the regulation I have mentioned was made.

Is that in writing?—I understand it to be in the Senate record, but I am not certain that it is.

Is there any regulation as to Professors giving the use of the Library, and the books in it, to persons not belonging to the University?—It is understood that the Professors often lend their names to individuals whom they wish to accommodate with books. The Library is open to the clergy of the city, without such an order; but we wish that all clergymen, and all literary gentlemen, who have occasion for our books, should have them through the medium of any one of the Professors; and I believe it is very common for Professors to give their names for books to be given out to respectable individuals.

It is the practice for Professors to give an order to the Librarian, to give to any individual whatever books that individual may require?—I have frequently given such directions.

Without a specification of the books, or a limitation of their number?—Yes, I have sometimes given directions to the Librarian to give books to an individual without restriction, and at other times books on certain subjects which I knew to be connected with the pursuits of that individual.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

James Corkindale, Esq., M.D., called in and examined.

Dr. J. Corkindale.

The Commissioners understand that you are officially connected with the Infirmary of Glasgow?—I have been so, as Manager and Practitioner, for nearly 20 years, with little interruption.

Are you of opinion, that if it were deemed desirable that clinical lectures in Medicine should be given in the Infirmary by the Professors of Medicine, there would be any objection to it on the part of the Managers of the Infirmary?—I do not think so.

How many are there, generally speaking, of the Managers of the Infirmary, who take an an active part in the management of it, and are resident in Glasgow? About 18; there are a number of official people, and magistrates, and gentlemen in business, that do not pay much attention to it.

Are you aware that any representations have ever been made by the College to the Infirmary upon that subject?—I know of none.

Therefore there never has been any refusal?—Not with respect to Medicine.

Has there been an indisposition to admit clinical lectures on Surgery?—Clinical lectures given exclusively by a person not an ordinary practitioner in the Infirmary.

You conceive that that would be objected to by the Managers?—I think it would be objected to by the other practitioners of Surgery in the house, as well as by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Have any of the Professors of the University applied to be made Consulting Physician of

University of Glasgow.

Dr. J. Corkindale.

11 October 1827.

the Infirmary?—Not for a long time past; there was Dr. Freer, who is now dead. Dr. Jeffray has never attended the Infirmary at all.

Do not you think, that in order to facilitate clinical lectures in Medicine being given, it would be desirable if some of the Professors of the University would offer to attend the Infirmary?—Certainly; but there are only two of the Professors that are practitioners. The Professor of Chemistry is not a practitioner, and the Professor of Botany is not a practitioner.

Considering the number of the Professors, do you think it desirable that the Professor of Botany should be a medical person?—I think so. The great discouragement to clinical lectures being given is, that it is not made a part of the curriculum of the University, and the students not being very rich, take no more education than is absolutely necessary for meeting the demands of the curriculum.

Then the Commissioners understand it to be your opinion, that any obstacle that may have existed to the establishment of clinical lectures in Glasgow has not arisen from the Managers of the Infirmary?—I do not think it has.

And there would be no jealousy created by lectures on Medicine, on the part of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons?—I rather think not; there has been a jealousy with respect to Surgery.

You have been very extensively employed, for many years past, in Glasgow, in all cases of accidents and suspicious deaths, and every case falling under the investigation of the public authorities, and you are constantly a witness in such cases, in all trials in Glasgow?—Yes.

Do you conceive it to be material for the interests of the public, that there should be a separate class of Medical Jurisprudence, or that the different branches of that subject, connected with the different branches of Medicine, should be taught by each Professor as a matter of duty?—When the different branches are taught by each Professor, such as Chemistry, and Anatomy, and Surgery, the attention of the Professor is not so exclusively turned to that department as to general science, and of course he must teach it imperfectly, compared with one who directs his whole attention to the several departments that come under the general name of Medical Jurisprudence.

Then you consider that the establishment of such a class would be useful?—I think so.

Have you had occasion to observe, upon the subject of Medical Jurisprudence, considerable ignorance on the part of practitioners, otherwise respectable for medical knowledge?—I think I have.

Have you known cases of persons being acquitted, owing to the confidence with which rash medical opinions were sometimes hazarded?—I think I have.

Do you think that it is material, as a preparative for medical education, that young men should be well acquainted with classical literature, or with any of the branches of Philosophy?—Certainly my opinion has been so. When the degree of Medicine is given in Glasgow, there is a nominal degree of Master of Arts always given with it, and I would like to see some regulation by which physicians particularly should have a higher qualification than is required at present.

Do you think that those young men who have given much attention to literary study are likely to be less ardent in the pursuit of their medical education than others?—No; the habits of attention to other branches of education previously will enable them to enter with more success upon the career of medical studies when they come to that department.

Do you think it material to the advancement of medical science, that practitioners in medicine should be capable of writing works in a way that is not discreditable to their literary character?—Certainly, there are many works that are respectable in point of medical information, that yet are very deficient in point of literary character.

Were you yourself educated in this University?—I was educated partly at this University. I finished my curriculum of Master of Arts at this University, before I studied medicine at Edinburgh, where I graduated.

Do you conceive that the education you had here received facilitated your after progress?—I think so.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Daniel K. Sandford, Esq., A.M., again called in and further examined.

Professor Sandford.

The Commissioners wish to ask you a question, with reference to a matter bearing upon your recollection, respecting the rejection of a young man at the Greek examination, on account of an inadequate profession. You seemed to think that you never had rejected a student upon any such ground. It has been stated to the Commissioners, that a young man of the name of David M'Lachlan was rejected by you, on account of an inadequate profession. During the session of 1825-26, he professed six chapters of the Gospel by St. John, and all the Odes of Anacreon; and he states that that was deemed by you too small. The Commissioners thought it fair to state the circumstance to you; and they will be glad to hear any explanation you have to offer with respect to it?—I have not the least doubt of the accuracy of the statement, but the circumstance did not occur to me at the moment, it is so very seldom I have acted upon that ground; and I am quite sure there must have been some collateral circumstance that induced me to reject him—that I must have known something of the student's want of preparation, or of the possibility of his preparing a much greater quantity, if he had chosen to do so, which must have actuated me in rejecting him.

He states that he had attended the Greek class in the University of Edinburgh in the previous year, and then came here and enrolled himself in the Logic class?—I have not the

University of Glasgow.

Professor Sandford.

11 October 1827.

least doubt that the statement is correct; but it is so very rare an occurrence, that I did not remember it; and it is not the principle upon which I act, because if, even from six chapters of the Testament, I found that a student had a knowledge of the Grammar, and of the elements of the language, I might rebuke him for bringing up so small a profession, but I should not reject him.

Do you preserve any record of the names of those you reject?—I generally have the list lying by me for one or two years; after that, it may fall into neglect. I do not know whether it has been mentioned, that even if a student be rejected upon the first examination, he is allowed an opportunity at the end of the session of re-professing, although it is not frequently that students avail themselves of that opportunity.

It is presumed that that could not be carried to any extent, from the numerous occupations you have towards the end of the session?—No; although the facility is allowed them, I do not think above one-third ever avail themselves of it.

And that is merely a private arrangement?—Yes.

Do you think that it is possible that any instances can have occurred of students being admitted as public students, either of Logic or Moral Philosophy, without having presented certificates of having passed the examination at the Black-Stone?—They are admitted as public students of Logic before the examination; it is in the character of public students of Logic that they are examined, and the true effect of rejection upon the Black-Stone should be to remove them immediately from the Logic class: that, however, has fallen into desuetude; and I think the revival of that discipline would have no bad effect, at least, perhaps, in certain cases, with respect to those that attend for the sake of following a profession, or of graduation; but I do not believe that any student has in fact been ever prevented from going on to Moral Philosophy, in consequence of rejection.

And you then do believe that many of them pass through Moral Philosophy as public students, who have been rejected at the examination?—I rather think so. In some cases, I know that they go to another University, but I believe there must be cases in which they are received by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, from his not knowing that they have been rejected. To obviate that inconvenience last year, we attempted to introduce the practice of giving a certificate of having passed the examination, and to request that the Professor of Moral Philosophy should demand that ticket, if the student had previously been in the University of Glasgow; but the Professor of Moral Philosophy did not seem to come into the arrangement.

At the examination of the students in the Greek class, you and the Professor of Latin are present?—Yes.

And then, at the examination of the students in the Logic class, you and Professor Buchanan are present?—Yes.

And in like manner, at the examination of the students in the Moral Philosophy class, the Professor of Moral Philosophy and the Professor of Logic are present?—Each of the Professors presents his students to the Professor of the class immediately below him.

Is the Principal often present?—The Principal makes it a rule to be present at the examination for the prize; there are prizes given for the best appearance at the Black-Stone.

Is not that the result of the average examination?—No; those who profess for the prize give in their names separately. The Principal is always present at that examination, but at the ordinary examination I do not think he is ever present.

How many may generally compete for that prize?—The number varies a good deal. I have seen as many as six, and as few as three? but I should say, perhaps four or five is the usual number of competitors.

Is it a prize given to each class?—It is given in the Greek class to the best Grecian among the Logic students, and given in the Latin class to the best Latinist among the Greek students, and it is a very severe examination. The students generally profess a great deal, and are under examination a considerable time, so that very few like to venture it.

As you are present at the examination by the Professor of Humanity, do you always acquiesce in his decision?—I do not remember ever to have differed from him; I may sometimes have thought him too lenient, but never too severe.

Do you examine, or do you hold yourself entitled to examine, when you are present at the examinations of the students of your class in Latin?—No; the Professor of Latin alone conducts that examination.

Then is it his judgment alone that determines?—His judgment; but in practice, he would always refer to the Professor of the class examined; so should I to Mr. Buchanan, or whoever might be Professor of Logic.

Then, in the instances of rejection in Greek, when you conducted the examination of the Logic students, Professor Buchanan was present and acquiesced?—He was present and acquiescing. I always state to him those whom I consider inadequate to pass, and ask his opinion.

Supposing he differed from you, what would follow?—Probably a re-examination. I never knew a case of that sort; but I should propose a re-examination, and request some of the other Professors to be present. But uniformly the leaning is to mildness; and if it is possible to allow a student to pass, it is always done.

Is it held as a matter of regulation, that the examining Professor of the preceding class is entitled to reject, by his own authority, supposing the other Professor present should differ, and should require an appeal?—From that case never having occurred, I cannot state.

Is it held that the examining Professor is entitled, as of right, to reject, any student?—I rather think the spirit of the regulation is, that the Professor of Greek may reject the Logic students, and the Professor of Latin the Greek students, of his own act.

Without appeal to any other University authority, or the Principal?—Any student has a right to bring the conduct of any Professor before the Faculty.

University of Glasgow.

But, except from a courtesy of feeling on the part of the examining Professor, there would not necessarily be an appeal as a matter of right to the Principal or to the other Professors?—Not necessarily.—[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Professor Sandford.

11 October 1827.

The Right Honourable *William Hamilton*, Lord Provost of Glasgow, called in and examined.

Lord Provost Hamilton.

The Commissioners believe that your Lordship is officially one of the Managers of the Infirmary here?—Yes.

It having appeared to the Commissioners, that it might be a desirable thing, if possible, to introduce clinical lectures into the curriculum for medical degrees in this University, they wish to know whether any facilities would be offered by the Managers of the Infirmary to lectures in Medicine being given in the wards by the Professors of Medicine in the University?—I have understood that it was wished, on the part of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, that lectures on both Surgery and Medicine should be given there.

By Professors in the University?—I am not sure so much about Medicine as Surgery in that respect.

Do you think there would be any objection, on the part of the Managers of the Infirmary, to permit the Professors of the medical faculty in the University to give clinical lectures on Medicine in the Infirmary?—I am not aware that there would be.

Has any proposition of that sort been made and rejected?—Not that I know of. I have only been one year a Manager of the Infirmary; therefore I am not quite conversant with what their wishes are, and there has been an overthrow of the Managers very much. Dr. Millar, who resigned his situation, has made a total overthrow in the Directors lately, and what their wishes in that respect would be, I do not know; but I believe, formerly, the majority of the Directors, and surgeons not connected with the faculty of Physicians, wished that clinical lectures should be given by the Professors of the University. Dr. Millar's wish, and, I believe, that of most of the medical men is, that they should be given by physicians in the institution at the time.

Is not Dr. Millar's feeling rather limited to lectures on Clinical Surgery?—I think more so to them, but I think Medicine was also talked of.

The Commissioners presume, that even supposing there might be some opposition from any feeling that any of the practitioners in Glasgow might create, yet that probably a majority of the Directors would be induced to establish medical lectures?—I am sure that medical lectures and surgical lectures will be introduced in the Infirmary; but the question will be, whether it shall be by the Professors of the College, or by their own people; and Dr. Millar's opinion, and probably that of the majority of the Directors, will be for the surgeons doing it, and not the Professors.

Supposing any of the Professors of the University were to offer to be the house-physicians of the Infirmary, would that tend to remove any objection that may be felt to the clinical lectures being given by them?—That is what one would naturally expect, but I believe that appointment could only be for two years at a time.

Then the feeling is partly, that to allow the Professors to have the credit of giving the lectures, without the duty in the House, is giving them rather an unfair advantage over those who do the duty as the house-physicians?—I believe that is the feeling; and the argument also is, that the Professors of Surgery and of Medicine might get old men, and not so fit for their duty; whereas those that are elected for the Infirmary are always young men, and would perhaps be more active in the discharge of that kind of duty. But the view I take of it is, that a Professor of the University, from his situation, and being an eminent man, is more likely to be a fit person than those young men who are just appointed for the year, and who change constantly.

The Commissioners understand your Lordship to say, that the unwillingness is chiefly with respect to clinical lectures in Surgery, and not so much with respect to clinical lectures in Medicine?—I do not think there would be much objection as to Medicine; in fact, it has always appeared to me a matter of jealousy betwixt the University and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons more than anything else.—[*His Lordship withdrew.*]

The Rev. *James Marshall* called in and examined.

Rev. J. Marshall.

You are one of the ministers of Glasgow?—I am.

The Commissioners understand that you will be able to give them some information as to the difficulties with which the poorer students have to struggle in this University?—We all (viz. the ministers of Glasgow), I dare say, come into contact with a great many, who have many and very serious difficulties to contend with. We are in the habit of seeing a great many students of the University, and among them not a few who have difficulties to contend with.

Do you conceive that their difficulties are in many cases such as to render the length of the session oppressive to them?—Certainly not; at least not more oppressive than it ought to be.

Is it your opinion that it would be more desirable to prolong than to abridge the period of the session?—I should rather have it prolonged than abridged; but I am not prepared to say that I should like to see the session prolonged.

University of Glasgow.

Rev. J. Marshall.

11 October 1827.

Will you state what you have reason to believe may be the annual average expense of living among the poorer class of students that attend this University?—It is a very difficult question to answer; some of them I know live at a very small expense indeed.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that any of them live at the rate of perhaps £10 or £12, exclusive of fees?—I am sure at the rate of £12.

Do you include in that the expense of a gown or books?—No, it is simply the expense of lodging and board, and clothes, but not the gown; but indeed the gown is a very trifling matter; I believe an old gown may be had for 5*s*., and some of them are old enough certainly. In stating that I am not prepared to say that I should like to see the session here prolonged, I beg it to be understood, that I do not give it as my opinion that it would not be desirable to have it prolonged, but that I cannot say so without more consideration.

Have you any knowledge of the circumstances of the students attending other Universities?—I have not.

Have you studied at other Universities?—I was two winters at Edinburgh.

With regard to the circumstances, either of the general students or the Divinity students, do you consider that there are as great a number of poor students at Edinburgh as at this College?—I do not know; because I must say, that I have come much more into contact with poor students since I have been a clergyman here, and have known more of their circumstances and their difficulties than I did when a student, because when at College myself, it was a very limited range of students with whom I was acquainted; whereas, here, I have often been confidentially made acquainted with their difficulties by themselves.

Do the poorest students generally come from the country, or are they the children of parents residing in Glasgow?—A great many of them are the children of parents residing in Glasgow.

Those that have parents residing in Glasgow have of course no pecuniary difficulties to contend with?—Not for their support; but there are young men attending the University here whose parents are so exceedingly poor, that they have great difficulty in paying the fees.

Is there not a considerable number of persons, rather advancing in life, who attend College here, after having had a view to some mechanical employment?—There are many such.

Have those to work their way through the classes?—Of course they must.

But still they contrive to devote a sufficient portion of time to the studies in which they are engaged?—I think so; but if the time of study were to be diminished, and the difficulties connected with it done away with, I conceive the temptation would be rendered much greater to young men, in the lower ranks of life, coming to College, and endeavouring to get into the ministry, solely with a view of aggrandizing themselves. I think there is a great deal too much of that already, and I should be exceedingly sorry to see the temptation to it increased.

Do you think the character of the Church of Scotland has suffered somewhat from the facility with which individuals are able to get admission into it?—I must say, that I have met with individuals struggling through the College, whose great motive I conceived to have been simply to get into a better station of life than they had been accustomed to move in.

Do you mean without being very well adapted to make a figure in that line of life?—Decidedly so; persons whom I have often earnestly advised not to go on with their studies.

Do many students come from the West Highlands?—They do, and many of them are in poor circumstances.

Do you know if any considerable number go away before the termination of the session, in consequence of the difficulties under which they labour?—I do not remember to have heard of a single student who was obliged to give up the prosecution of his studies, respecting whom I felt the least degree of regret that he had done so.

Do you think the number of classes attended in the philosophical course at present sufficient, or do you think the present number of years a sufficient preparation, for the study of Theology in particular?—I should think, that if the plan were more universally adopted, of boys getting a little further on in their course before they come to College, the term of attendance for four years would be sufficient. If, instead of coming (as too much they have been in the habit of doing) at 12 years of age, to begin their study of Greek at the University—if some knowledge of Greek were acquired before coming, and their period of life were a little more advanced, I should think that the present term of years would be sufficient; but in the case of boys coming to College at 12, and coming to learn the Greek alphabet, I should be exceedingly happy that such persons had to attend five years before entering the Hall.

Do you conceive that that knowledge of Greek could easily be acquired generally throughout the country?—It could be acquired here, and in large towns; but I am afraid there might be difficulty in acquiring it in the country. I began the study of Greek myself at College, but I attended five years before I went to the Divinity Hall, and I shall always be happy that I did so.

What is your opinion with regard to partial attendance at the Divinity Hall?—I dislike it very much.

Would you wish to see it altogether abolished?—I should like, at all events, to see much more of regular attendance than there is at present. Whether one session might not be given is a question I am not prepared to answer, but I should like to see more of regular attendance.

And you do not consider that the circumstances of the Divinity students oppose any objection to such an alteration?—No, I conceive that some might have difficulties to contend with in doing so; but then we are to place in the other scale the advantages to be derived, and the extent to which the Church may suffer, by young men coming into it who have not enjoyed the advantages that are connected with studying Divinity in College, which are many more

than simply attending lectures. I am convinced that the Church has sustained most material injury by young men coming forward who have not attended at College during the Divinity course.

Can you state whether you think that young men, generally speaking, throughout the country, who are attending partially, have any sufficient opportunities of obtaining such works as are necessary for the prosecution of their theological studies?—I think in general their opportunities are most scanty, and that the habits they acquire are unfavourable to their advancement; many of them have schools, others are in families; and in both these situations, when living constantly in the country, their habits of mind are often contracted, which are unfavourable to their future proficiency in the profession they have made choice of.

Then you do not think the defence is well founded, in favour of partial attendance, that they are able to prosecute private reading with advantage?—Not at all.

Do you ascribe any part of the benefit of regular attendance to a spirit of competition, or a desire to excel, and the intercourse of the students with one another?—The intercourse of the students with one another is most valuable, and the societies for preaching, and also for reading the Scriptures critically, and conversing on the subjects of which they read, are of the greatest importance.

Are they in the habit of instituting those societies among themselves?—Yes, both here and at Edinburgh there are many such societies. I do not suppose you will find a young man at the Divinity Hall here, giving regular attendance during the winter, who is not a member of some society where he is obliged to preach a sermon before his fellow-students, and they give their criticisms after the sermon is finished. There is not one of my acquaintances that is not a member of some such society.

What is your opinion as to the propriety of requiring fees of the students in the Divinity Hall?—I have not made up my mind upon that subject. I have never thought of it particularly.

Do you think that the payment of fees might have any effect in making the students value more the instruction they receive?—I know that that is a principle which applies to education in general, and I do not see why it should not apply to theological education also. I do not see, if students contrive to pay the fees during the first four years, why they should not be able to do the same during the last four: but at the same time, any opinion I can give upon that subject is crude, for I have not thought upon it.

Does it occur to you that the requisition of fees, provided the fees were moderate, would exclude any great number of students?—Not one; I am quite convinced of that.

Have you had occasion at any time to observe the circumstances or character of any of the ordinary students or of the students of Divinity attending the northern Universities?—None.

Do you suppose that if the session here were prolonged to seven months, it would bear too severely either upon the general students or upon students of Divinity?—It certainly would not exclude one; but if the duty of teaching is to be confined to one Professor of Divinity, whether he is really able to labour for a longer time than he does at present, I should very much question; and if students were under the necessity of attending regularly during the six months that constitute the session here, I can conceive that many of them would feel the remaining six months to be almost necessary to enable them to get a little money for the succeeding session.

As to the general students, do you suppose that many of them would be excluded by the session being prolonged to seven months?—I do not think it. As to exclusion, I am convinced there would be very few indeed, if any.

At all events, your impression is, that all that ought to go forward would, somehow or other, contrive to do it?—I have no doubt of it.

Can you state, as the result of your observation and experience, that upon the whole you think that the want of a more regular and systematic study of Theology has been seen in the attainments of the young men who may have come under your notice?—It certainly has.

To such an extent as to require some alteration?—Undoubtedly.

Do you think that sufficient attention has been paid to the study of Biblical Criticism in the Scottish Universities?—I do not think there has.

Do you think the institution of a separate Chair for Biblical Criticism would be an improvement in the Theological education of this country?—I have no hesitation in saying that there are few things that would give me more pleasure than the institution of a Chair for Biblical Criticism; it is of immense importance, and I humbly think that there are few things in which many of the students have been more deficient than the knowledge of Biblical Criticism.

Do you think it is a study that the Theological students would in general be disposed to pursue with ardour if it were open to them?—I think so.

Would it not tend also to increase their classical attainments as well as their knowledge of Hebrew?—Certainly; and to increase also their knowledge of the Scriptures, because there is no way in which a knowledge of the Scriptures is better acquired than by reading them in the original languages.

Might the same object be attained if, instead of instituting a separate Chair for that purpose, the Professors of the theological faculty were to divide it among themselves, and were each of them to insist upon Biblical Criticism as part of their lectures?—If the work which is now done by one, were to be done by two other Professors, and Biblical Criticism were in that way to form a distinct branch of study, it would come very much to the same thing, I should think.

Do you yourself conceive the field of Biblical Criticism to be so extensive, that it might

University of Glasgow.

Rev. J. Marshall.

11 October 1827.

sufficiently occupy the whole labour of one Professor?—I do, decidedly. It was only upon the supposition that by perhaps three undertaking what is now done by one, as much time would be given to Biblical Criticism as would be given upon the supposition that one Professor were appointed for it, that I said that it would come to the same thing as if a separate Chair were instituted for the purpose.

Have you any reason to think that many of your brethren in the Church concur with you in opinion upon this subject as to Biblical Criticism?—I know that they do.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 17th October 1827.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Robert Reid, Esq., King's Architect, and Master of Works for Scotland, called in and examined.

Robert Reid, Esq.

17 October 1827.

You went to Glasgow, in consequence of a communication you received from the Lord Advocate, in order to examine an addition making to one of the College buildings?—I did.

And you have made the report now lying before the Commissioners?—I have.—[*The Report is added at the end of this Evidence.*]

Have you anything to state to the Commission upon the subject?—No, nothing occurs to me.

You mention, in your report, that various openings have been made in the fabric, which may affect its durability; of what description are those openings?—There is, in particular, a large window that has been broken out towards the inner quadrangle.

What description of window has been placed there?—There is a projecting window; I could hardly call it an oriel window; it is a projecting window, with three sides.

Has it a tendency to weaken that part of the building?—Yes, I conceive so.

Did you observe, above that window, any marks of failure?—Yes, above that window there is a fracture in the wall.

Did that appear to have been occasioned by the slapping of the window, or is it an old rent?—I pointed it out to the person that had the superintendence of the operations, and he assured me that it was there before they commenced their operations. I have no means of judging of that, not having had a previous knowledge of the buildings.

But still those operations, with that fracture, must have been more dangerous, than if the fracture had not existed?—Certainly.

With respect to any of the other openings, is there any particular danger arising from those?—I cannot say that there is any immediate danger arising from them; but the work seemed to me to be so cut and carved upon in different places, and more especially as some of the apartments in the lower floor are arched, they have broken out doors immediately under where the arch springs from; though there may not any serious danger arise from it immediately, yet ultimately I think it must tend to affect the durability of the fabric.

In making an opening under where an arch springs from, it is presumed the operation must be attended with danger?—More especially as they have left those openings, without having any stone lintels introduced; and I advised the person there to have stone lintels introduced.

Does any farther remedy suggest itself to you for any of those operations, or do you consider the mischief as done?—There is nothing suggests itself to me at present. I have stated generally in my Report, that they have broken out windows and opened doors; and they have slapped chimneys into the interior walls, all of which I consider as in some degree tending to affect the durability of the building.

And, except introducing those lintels, it does not occur to you that any other remedy could be applied to strengthen the fabric?—No.

Did you observe any interior partitions taken down, that, in your opinion, have weakened the building?—I was not acquainted with the place before, and it was all in a state of confusion. There had been, as I understood, a number of internal walls taken out, and other partitions put up. In short, the place appeared to have been gutted, and entirely altered internally.

Would replacing it entirely as it was before, do away the mischief?—Not, I apprehend, where the walls have been cut and pared down.

You have stated in your report, that you think that no sufficient remedy is applicable to the external appearance of the building, except removing the structure which is now being erected, and building a new staircase?—I do not apprehend that any alteration can be made upon the new erections which could assimilate them to the old building.

Of what description of architecture is the new building?—I can hardly tell. It is certainly not at all in the style or character of the old part of the building.

Are the windows of the same size as those of the old building?—No; quite different in size and in figure.

Is it your opinion, that a sufficiently commodious staircase might be made for the accommodation of the Professor, in the manner in which you have stated in your report, by making an octangular turret, only a little larger than the one in the opposite corner?—Yes. I looked at the staircase in the opposite corner, and I think a better stair than that might be contrived in a tower of a little larger dimensions.

University of Glasgow.

Robert Reid, Esq.

17 October 1827.

Such a staircase as to be commodious?—Such a staircase as I should conceive quite sufficient for the accommodation that there is in that part of the building.

Does the new erection contain nothing but a staircase?—Nothing but a staircase.

Is it a good staircase?—No, it is not a good staircase; it is a hanging wheeled stair; it is not a square stair; the building itself is square, but the stair within is wheeled.

Would the enlargement of the turret not produce an incongruity in appearance, with reference to the opposite angle?—If it were very much enlarged, it might; but I think it might be enlarged a couple of feet without interfering, provided the same character was maintained, as in the tower opposite.

If you were to give any name to the architecture of the new building, would you be inclined to call it Grecian?—Yes.

Upon the top of which they were erecting an old ornament, belonging to the original window?—Which had been removed from the window adjoining.

You did not make any drawings or plans of the building?—No, I did not.

Did you make any estimate of the expense that might attend the taking down the new building, and erecting a sufficient staircase in its place?—No.

Do you think that the new projecting staircase might be taken down, and another one, upon the plan you have described, built; and the parts of the building connected with it roofed in, for a moderate sum of money?—Yes; I should think within £300.

Applying the materials of the present building, so far as they would apply?—Yes, so far as they would apply.

You said that you could not describe the window into the inner quadrangle; did it resemble a shop-window?—Yes, it was in that style.

Is it situated near the angle?—Very close to the angle.

Within what distance may the south side of it be from the adjoining wall?—Not above three or four feet, I should suppose.

The wall above is supported, is it not, by wooden beams?—It is resting upon wooden beams, which I thought a very objectionable part of the construction.

Did you observe any flat arch over those beams?—There was an attempt at making a flat arch out of the old materials, but it was very imperfect.

And do you not think it is such as to give strength or durability to that part of the building?—Certainly not.

Do you think the safety of that part of the building materially injured by what has been done there?—The wall rests upon those beams, which will naturally shrink and get into smaller dimensions, and which is likely to increase the fracture which is now over them.—[*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*]

Mr. Reid's Report.

"*Charlotte Square, Edinburgh,*
"My Lord, *13th October* 1827.

"In consequence of your Lordship's letter to me, dated from the College of Glasgow, on the 10th inst., enclosing an extract from a minute of that date, from the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, I proceeded to Glasgow to inspect the matters referred to in that Minute, and now do myself the honour to report thereon as follows:—

"The new building now erecting in the outer quadrangle of the College, as an addition to one of the Professor's houses, encroaches on the area of that quadrangle considerably beyond the limits of the old staircase which formerly stood on the same site, and which was lately pulled down, to make way for the new building in question. Various alterations have likewise been made on the interior of this portion of the old edifice, by the removal of walls, opening up doors, and enlarging windows in different situations; and although these alterations may not affect immediately the safety of the fabric, yet, from their having been made solely with the view of rendering the interior accommodation more commodious, such liberties have been taken in cutting and slapping the old walls, as must ultimately affect the durability of this quarter of the edifice. With respect to the best means of rendering the exterior appearance of the new addition more conformable to the rest of the building, I have, on this point, only to observe, that the addition in question, as well as the new window which projects into the inner quadrangle, appears to me so very incongruous, and so totally at variance with the style and character of the old edifice, that no alterations on those parts could in any way assimilate them to the portion of the building to which they are attached. I can only, therefore, recommend that those additions be altogether removed, and the building restored to its original external appearance, by the erection of an octagon tower on the angle as formerly, similar to the one on the opposite side of the quadrangle; and in order that the staircase may be made somewhat more commodious than the old one, I should see no objection to the proposed tower being built a little larger in its dimensions than the one lately removed, provided the same form and features are preserved.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "Robert Reid,
"*King's Architect, and Master of Works for Scotland.*

"*The Lord Advocate.*"

University of Glasgow.

Robert Reid, Esq.

6 February 1828.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 6th February 1828.

The Right Hon. the LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Robert Reid, Esq., King's Architect and Master of Works for Scotland, called in and examined.

In consequence of directions received from the Lord Advocate, you went to Glasgow for the purpose of examining and reporting as to the present state of the staircase erected in the outer quadrangle of the College buildings?—Yes; and I reported on the subject accordingly.

In what state did you find that erection?—I found that it had been roofed, and the work seemed generally to be going forward towards its completion.

Was it plastered?—Partly so; I think it was only first-coated.

Was any part of it plastered when you saw it in October last?—No.

Do you conceive that more was done than was necessary for the preservation of the building from the injury of the weather?—Yes. The plastering was going on internally, and new window-cases had been put into the staircase windows, and also into the projecting windows towards the second quadrangle.

Perhaps some kind of roof might be necessary over the staircase during the winter?—It was certainly better for the building that it should be roofed in.

Were the slates on the roof?—Yes, the roof was slated, and otherwise completed in a permanent manner.

On the other side of the house did it appear anything had been done towards giving greater security to the building?—I could not see that anything of that nature had been done, as the walls were covered with plaster.

Do you conceive that the staircase, as it now exists, is susceptible of any exterior alteration, so as to render it conformable to the tower in the opposite angle of the same quadrangle?—No; the new staircase is a square erection, and the opposite tower is octagonal.

Do you conceive, from what has been done since you saw it in October last, that it was the intention of the Faculty to remove the staircase and erect another?—Certainly not; the roof had been put on in a permanent manner, and the finishing was going on internally.

Was any part of the roof of the old building removed?—Part of the roof of the adjoining old building had been uncovered when the new staircase was erected, but that part of the roof has again been covered in and completed.

Was this done in October last?—No; it has since been done.

Would it have been useful to have covered it during winter?—Yes, for the preservation of the timbers and building generally.

Could this part of the roof have been completed without roofing the staircase?—It could not be so well completed, as it is in some manner connected with the staircase.

If the staircase had remained without a roof, would the house have been habitable?—I think not, as some of the apartments and passages open into the new staircase.

Was the house inhabited when you saw it?—It was not.

You say the plaster-work was going on?—I am not certain that the plaster-work in the staircase was actually going on, but I think it had got the first coat of plaster on the walls, and the plaster-work in the house generally appeared to me to be in progress.

The Very Reverend Dr. *Duncan Macfarlane,* Principal of the University of Glasgow, was called in and examined.

Principal Macfarlane.

We wish to be informed from you with regard to the state of the staircase lately erected in the outer quadrangle of the College of Glasgow; you seem to state here, in your letter to the Lord Advocate, that nothing has been done but what was absolutely necessary to preserve the building from injury?—I understand so.

Mr. Reid has stated that it appeared to him that the roof had been recently put on in a permanent manner; what do you say to this?—Your Lordship will see what has been done from the minutes I have brought in.—[*Hands the Chairman the Minutes.*]

Have you brought in Mr. Hamilton's plans?—Yes, I have.

And Mr. Reid's plans also?—I observed, from the minutes of the Commissioners, that there were copies of these here, and therefore I did not bring them.

The elevation is what we want; does not this of Mr. Hamilton shew the addition still to be square?—It does. But the door is completely altered, and the windows are what they call bevelled or chamfired off. There are some other small alterations.

Is there a ground-plan of it?—The ground-plan is not here; it is the same as the original.

Supposing that plan to be ultimately adopted, was the roof which has been put on made conformable to it?—Yes.

Is it proposed that it should remain permanently as it is?—Yes.

Can the corner be taken off without altering the roof?—I think it can.

As it was merely for the purpose of preserving the building from the weather that a roof was necessary, might not a temporary roof have sufficed?—I must say, in justice to myself, that though I consider myself equally responsible with my colleagues for the steps which have been taken, yet, from my having taken no active part in their deliberations on this subject since last October, I am the least qualified of the members of College to give any explanation of their motives and intentions. So far as I understand, the intention of the Faculty was, that

University of Glasgow.

Principal Macfarlane.

6 February 1828.

as a roof required to be put on, a permanent one was preferred, because putting on a slight roof would have been throwing away money.

Has the staircase been plastered?—No; so far as I have seen.

We have been informed that the room has been plastered, is this so?—Yes; that part was lathed, and at least the first coat of plaster has been put on it. This was thought to be the most secure part of the whole building, and required only to be slightly altered externally.

Have you a copy of Mr. Reid's Report?—I have.

Must not the slapping the large window in that room have been injurious, considering the rents previously in that part of the wall?—I remember the rents since I was a student at College. I believe they have been there upwards of 150 years, and were obviously occasioned by the pressure of the tower.

Has there been nothing done to remove the risk of injury from making a large opening in a wall having rents in it, proceeding from such a cause?—We were satisfied that there was no danger whatever, and therefore nothing was done.

Were there any other supports put in over the large window but wooden beams?—Nothing but wooden beams and iron wedges.

How have the cracks in the wall been supposed to have arisen?—They appear to me to have arisen from the pressure of the tower, 150 years ago, sinking the wall under it.

Are you not sensible that that crack has increased within your recollection?—Not in the least.

Does not Mr. Hamilton report that there is some corner that he thinks might be taken off without injury to the staircase, so as to give it more the appearance of an octagon stair?—Yes; about eight or nine inches, or a foot at most, to take away the rectangular appearance.

You say that something is to be done to the windows; has anything been done yet?—Not yet, to the windows in the staircase.

Are all the windows which appear intended to shew light?—No. It may be proper to mention that it struck us that Mr. Reid's plans were ineligible on the score of both economy and convenience. One of these plans took up two rooms in the house, and the other would make the stair a very confined one.

Did it lie with Dr. Couper, or with you, or with whom, to send an abstract of the Minutes of 18th October to the Visitors?—It lay with Dr. Couper chiefly, though it was my duty to see that this duty was done. It was delayed till the plans were made out, and we have been dunning our architect to get these copies made; but being overwhelmed with occupation, he has not got them finished in time.

Did the architect superintend the erection of the roof, to see that it corresponded with his plan?—Yes.

What is the height of the different floors?—I can only conjecture. I think the ground story is about eleven feet, and the story above that ten or ten and a half, and the next story is in the attics.

To make a tolerable staircase for such a height would it not require a very great space?—The first story, I should say, is nearly twelve feet; the second story about ten to ten and a half.

APPENDIX.

ORDERS AND RETURNS.

ORDER I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the College of Glasgow, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

(1.)—Bulla Papæ Nicolai, Erectionis Universitatis Glasguensis. 7 Kal. Jan. (26 Dec.) 1450.

7 Kal. Jan. 1450.

Nicolaus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Inter cæteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vitâ ex dono Dei nancisci potest, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod per assiduum studium adipisci valet scientiæ margaritam, quæ benè beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum ab imperito sua pretiositate longe facit excellere, et ad mundi arcana cognoscenda dilucidè introducit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos vehit in sublimes: Et propterea sedes Apostolica, rerum spiritualium et etiam temporalium provida ministratrix, et cujusvis commendabilis exercitii perpetua et constans adjutrix, ut eo facilius homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios refundendum semper cum augmento inducantur, illos hortatur, eis loca præparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac favoribus prosequitur gratiosis: Cum itaque, sicut pro parte carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, Scotorum Regis illustris, nuper fuit expositum coram nobis, ipse Rex, non solum ad utilitatem reipublicæ, ac incolarum et habitatorum terrarum sibi subjectarum, sed etiam aliarum partium vicinarum laudabiliter intendens, in ejus civitate Glasguensi, tanquam in loco insigni et valdè accommodo, in quo aëris vigeat temperies, victualium ubertas, cæterarumque rerum ad usum humanum pertinentium copia reperitur, desideret plurimum fieri et ordinari, per sedem Apostolicam Studium generale in qualibet licitâ facultate, ut ibidem fides catholica dilatetur, erudiantur simplices, æquitas servetur, judicii vigeat ratio, illuminentur mentes, et intellectus hominum illustrentur: Nos præmissa et etiam eximiam fidei ac devotionis sinceritatem, quam idem Rex ad nos et Romanam ecclesiam gerere comprobatur, attentè considerantes, ferventi desiderio ducimur, quod civitas ipsa scientiarum ornetur muneribus, ita ut viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos, virtutum redimitos ornatibus, et diversarum facultatum dignitatibus eruditos; sitque ibi scientiarum fons irrigans, de cujus plenitudine hauriant universi, literarum cupientes imbui documentis: His igitur omnibus, et præsertim idoneitate ejusdem civitatis, quæ, ut accepimus, ad multiplicanda doctrinæ semina, et germina salutaria producenda, valdè congrua et accommoda fore dicitur, diligenti examinatione pensatis, non solum ad ipsius civitatis, sed etiam incolarum et habitatorum totius regni Scotiæ et regionum circumjacentium commodum atque proficuum, paternis affectibus excitati, necnon ipsius Regis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, ad laudem divini nominis et orthodoxæ fidei propagationem, in eâdem civitate generale Studium auctoritate Apostolicâ erigimus et statuimus; et etiam ordinamus, ut in ipsâ civitate de cetero Studium hujusmodi perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat, tam in Theologiâ ac jure canonico et civili, quam artibus, et quâvis alia licitâ facultate; quodque doctores, magistri, regentes et studentes ibidem, omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, exemptionibus, immunitatibus per sedem Apostolicam vel aliis quomodolibet, magistris, doctoribus, et studentibus in Studio nostræ civitatis Bononiensis concessis, gaudeant et utantur: Ac venerabilis frater noster, Willielmus Episcopus Glasguensis, ac successores sui, qui pro tempore fuerint Glasguenses Episcopi, præfati Studii Glasguensis sint Rectores, Cancellarii nuncupati, qui habeant super Doctores, Magistros, ac Scholares, ac alios de Universitate Studii hujusmodi, similem facultatem, et potestatem, quam habent Rectores Scholarum dicti Studii Bononiensis; quodque illi qui processu temporis bravium meruerint in facultate illâ in quâ studuerint, obtinere, ac dicendi licentiam ut alios erudire valeant, necnon Magisterii seu Doctoratûs honorem petierint eis elargiri, per Doctorem seu Doctores, ac Magistrum seu Magistros facultatis ejusdem in qua examinatio fienda fuerit, Episcopo Glasguensi nunc et pro tempore existenti, et Glasguensi Ecclesiâ pastoris solatio destitutâ, vicario seu officiali in spiritualibus dilectorum filiorum capituli dictæ ecclesiæ, præsententur; quiquidem Episcopus vel vicarius, seu officialis, aliis Doctoribus et magistris ibidem tunc legentibus convocatis, promovendos eosdem, in his quæ ad Magisterii seu Doctoratûs honorem quomodolibet requiruntur, per se vel alium, juxta morem seu consuetudinem in aliis Studiis observari solitos, examinare studeat diligenter; eisque, si ad hoc sufficientes et idonei reperti fuerint, hujusmodi licentiam tribuat, seu Magisterii impendat honorem. Illi vero qui in eodem Studio civitatis Glasguensis examinati et approbati fuerint, ac docendi licentiam, et honorem hujusmodi obtinuerint, ut præfertur, extunc, absque aliâ examinatione et approbatione deinceps, regendi et docendi, tam in eâdem civitate quam in singulis aliis, studiis generalibus in quibus regere et docere voluerint, plenam et liberam habeant facultatem, statutis et consuetudinibus etiam juramento, confirmatione Apostolicâ, vel quâcunque aliâ firmitate vallatis, ceterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino hujusmodi hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ creationis, constitutionis, et ordinationis, infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quadrigentesimo quinquagesimo, septimo Cal. Januarii, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

* The charters here printed are those contained in the Appendix and Supplementary Appendices to the original Returns. They are here brought together, and printed in the order of date.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

20 April 1453.

(2.)—Litera vel Carta Jacobi II., Regis, de Protectione Universitatis Glasguensis, et de Exemptione a Taxationibus, &c. 20 Aprilis 1453.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Cum inter curas et solicitudines quibus animus noster afficitur, et quæ nobis ex ministerio regalis dignitatis incumbunt, ad ea summopere retorquere debemus intuitum, per quæ in regno nostro grata literarum studia teneantur, et proficientium in scientiis numerus augeatur; (hi sunt qui aulam dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in stadio insinuant iter rectum; qui quosdam per fructum boni operis alliciunt ad virtutem, et in desiderium divinæ scientiæ attrahunt alios per exemplum) sane ad fovendum et promovendum statum prosperum et felicem almæ universitatis Glasguensis, filiæ nostræ quam dilectæ, ex intimis desideriis incitamus studium et operam adhibere, et solerti animo manum nostræ possibilitatis apponere, ut nostris temporibus jugiter proficiat felicibus incrementis; et eo vigilantius, quò frequentius ipsam videmus viros producere scientiis decoros, viros alti consili et moribus præsignitos, per quos, cùm de disciplinæ fonte potaverint, populus christianæ professionis nobis commissus virgâ æquitatis et justitiæ corripiatur, orthodoxa fides solidè defensetur, querelæ jurgiosæ determinentur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur: Nos igitur, præmissa digna meditatione pensantes, notum facimus universis, quod omnes et singulos Rectores, qui pro tempore fuerint, Facultatum Decanos, Procuratores nationum, regentes, magistros et scholares in prælibatâ Universitate studentes, præsentes et futuros, sub nostrâ firmâ pace, custodiâ, defensione, et manutenentiâ suscipimus et specialiter reservamus: Necnon eosdem Rectores, Decanos, Procuratores, Regentes, Magistros, Bedellos, scriptores, stationarios, pergamenarios, et scholares continuò studentes, dummodo prælati non existant, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis et pedagiis, amodo infra regnum nostrum statuendis, levandis seu quomodolibet percipiendis, liberaliter eximimus per præsentes: quodque hanc nostram concessionem et gratiæ specialis prærogativam indultam eisdem studentibus pro perpetuis temporibus omnino volumus inviolabiliter observari. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Striviling, vicesimo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, et regni nostri anno decimo septimo.

(3.)—Privilegia concessa Universitati Glasguensi per Willielmum Turnbull, Episcopum, et Capitulum. 1 Dec. 1453.

1 December 1453.

Nos Willielmus, miseratione divinâ Episcopus Glasguensis, de consensu et assensu Capituli nostri, vobis, Rectori Universitatis Glasguensis, Doctoribus, magistris, ceterisque suppositis ejusdem Universitatis, volumus, damus, et concedimus: Inprimis, Quod habeatis liberam facultatem emendi et res proprias vendendi, quas causa negotiandi non defertis, in dictâ civitate nostrâ Glasguensi, et ubique per Regaliam nostram, et alias, terras ac portus, omnia et singula vobis necessaria quæcunque, et præsertim ea quæ ad victum, esum, et vestitum pertinent, quotiescunque ac quandocunque volueritis, vel aliquis vestrum voluerit, absque exactionibus custumarum et licentiâ a quocunque petendâ.

Item, ut assisæ panis et cerevisiæ, et appretiationes omnium quæ ad esum pertinent, debite secundum leges burgorum et consuetudines, vobis plenius observentur, et ut in his delinquentes debitâ animadversione puniantur, volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris Glasguensibus Episcopis, quòd hujusmodi delinquentes qui fuerint, Præposito vel alicui Balivorum per Rectorem Universitatis intimentur, quos a dicto Præposito, vel aliquo Balivorum coram testibus requirat corrigi sufficienter et puniri, et nisi infra octo dies naturales præfatus Præpositus vel aliquis Balivorum, super hoc requisitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debitè reformari, extunc correctio eorundem, secundum leges civitatis, toties quoties contigerit, ad ipsum Rectorem transferatur.

Et si discordia aliqua super hujusmodi correctione et punitione inter Rectorem et Præpositum, vel aliquem Balivorum, oriatur, ad nos et successores nostros cognitionem et determinationem super hoc volumus pertinere.

Item, quod idem Rector Universitatis nostræ Glasguensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat jurisdictionem, cognitionem, et correctionem in quibuscunque causis civilibus, pecuniariis, ac minoribus, necnon contentionibus, litibus, rixis, et controversiis inter prædicta supposita seu per hujusmodi supposita, contra quoscunque nostros cives, vel nostram terram inhabitantes, motis, seu de futuro movendis, ac omnia et singula hujusmodi in formâ et effectu, ut præfertur, audiendi, corfigendi, ac summarie et de pleno sive debito terminandi, toties quoties necessitas exigit, sive alias sibi videbitur expediens vel opportunum: ita tamen quod de injuriâ atroci sive causis majoribus se non intromittat, quarum cognitionem nobis specialiter reservamus.

Item, volumus et concedimus per præsentes, quod omnia et singula supposita intra nostram civitatem Glasguensem existentia, habeant plenam et veram facultatem et libertatem, an velint contendere in causis et litibus antedictis coram præfato Domino Rectore, vel coram nobis seu officiali nostro qui pro tempore fuerit; salvis libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et privilegiis Decani et Capituli nostri Glasguensis. Et siquis sentiat se per dictum Rectorem in aliquo gravatum, facultatem et libertatem ad nos et successores nostros appellandi et provocandi habebit.

Prætereà, concedimus vobis, quod hospitia et domus civitatis nostræ vobis locentur ad taxam vestrum et civium, in æquali numero eligendorum, et ad hoc juratorum, et ab illis non moveamini, quamdiu bene solvatis firmam, et bene conversemini in eisdem, et salvis aliis casibus in jure expressis.

Ad hæc adjicimus, quod beneficiati nostræ diœceseos, actu regentes, studentes, vel qui studere voluerint, dum tales dociles sunt, petitâ a nobis et successoribus nostris licentiâ, non valeant compelli in suis beneficiis residere personaliter, dummodo tamen faciant in eisdem in divinis pro tempore suæ absentiæ laudabiliter deserviri; quodque interim fructus dictorum beneficiorum suorum possint percipere et habere.

Insuper præsentium tenore volumus quod Bedelli, scutiferi, familiares, et servitores vestri, necnon scriptores, stationarii, et pergamenarii, vestrique et eorum uxores, liberi et ancillæ, gaudeant privilegiis omnibus infra et supra scriptis nominatim. Prætereà curabimus, et nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus, quod Præpositus, Ballivi, et alii officiarii prædictæ civitatis nostræ, singulis annis in eorum assumptione, jurabunt in præsentiâ nostri et successorum nostrorum cancellariorum, et, in nostri absentiâ, ad hoc deputatorum unius vel plurium, rectorisque et ceterorum

suppositorum universitatis prædictæ, omnia et singula privilegia et libertates universitati nostræ prædictæ concessa et concedenda, quantum ad eos spectat, necnon statuta et consuetudines ejusdem universitatis nostræ fideliter observare, et, posse tenus, facere observari. Eximimus quoque vos et immunes facimus ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, vexationibus, capitulationibus, vigiliis, custodiis, collectis, oneribus, angariis et perangariis, in nostrâ civitate, quâcunque præstandis ratione, temporibus de futuro perpetuis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum authenticum, una cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, præsentibus apponi præcepimus, apud civitatem nostram Glasguensem, primo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, et consecrationis nostræ anno sexto.

(4.)—Sequitur Carta Domini Hamilton super Donatione Pædagogii. 6 Jan. 1459-60.

6 January 1459-60.

Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, Jacobus Dominus le Hamilton, sinceram in Domino caritatem: Cum inter curas et solicitudines, quibus animus meus afficitur, ad ea summopere deberem intuitum retorquere, per quæ grata foveantur literarum studia, et proficientes in eisdem accipiant incrementa virtutum; (Hi quidem sunt qui aulam Dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in stadio insinuant iter rectum; qui quosdam per fructus boni operis alliciunt ad virtutem, et in desiderium divinarum rerum attrahunt alios per exemplum) sane ad fovendum et promovendum statum prosperum et felicem Almæ Universitatis Glasguensis, ex intimis desideriis ammoneor studium et operam adhibere, et solerti animo manum meæ possibilitatis apponere; ut meis temporibus jugiter proficiat felicibus incrementis, et eo vigilantius, quo plerumque ipsam video viros producere scientiâ decoros, alti consilii, et moribus præsignitos; per quos, cum de disciplinæ fonte potaverint, populus Christianus virgâ æquitatis et justitiæ corripiatur, orthodoxa fides solide defensetur, querelæ jurgiosæ derimantur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur: Ego igitur præmissa digna meditatione præponderans, Universitati vestræ notum facio per præsentes, me ad laudem et honorem Dei omnipotentis, Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, Sancti Kentigerni et omnium Sanctorum, ac ob salutem animæ meæ, et Dominæ Eufemiæ Comitissæ de Douglas et Dominæ de Bothueill, carissimæ sponsæ meæ, prædecessorum, hæredum et successorum nostrorum: Necnon ob salutem animarum omnium illorum a quibus bona aliqua habui directe vel indirecte, et hactenus restitutionem plenam non feci, dedisse, concessisse et assignasse, ac præsenti scripto meo confirmasse, et a mei, hæredibus meus, in perpetuum alienasse, dilecto meo Magistro, Duncano Bunch, Regenti Principali in Facultate artium Studii Glasguensis, pro toto tempore vitæ suæ, dummodo ipse personaliter resideat in eodem, aut ab eo sufficientes instituat monitores et regentes, et regentibus in eadem profuturis, quoddam tenementum cum pertinentiis, una cum quatuor acris terrarum Montis Columbarum, prope torrentem de Malyndonore contigue adjacentibus: Quod quidem tenementum jacet in magno vico descendente ab Ecclesiâ Cathedrali Glasguensi usque ad Crucem fori ex parte orientali ejusdem, inter locum Fratrum Prædicatorum ab australi parte, et terram Domini Thomæ Arthurle, Capellani a parte boreali; ad usum, commodum, et utilitatem dicti Magistri Duncani, Regentium futurorum et omnium studentium in Facultate Artium qui nunc sunt, et futuris temporibus erunt: Reddendo inde annuatim episcopo Glasguensi firmam suam burgalem et alios annuos redditus solitos et consuetos. Præterea, ut ad locum unde exierant flumina, revertuntur, et interim fluunt, volo et ordino quod dictus magister Duncanus, pro nunc regens principalis, et alii regentes profuturi, in suâ primâ institutione ad regimen collegii mei, obligabitur et obligabuntur in uberiore formâ episcopo Glasguensi qui pro tempore fuerit, omnia et singula quæ sequuntur firmiter, et inviolabiliter observare: In primis, quod singulis diebus, in fine prandii et cænæ, assurgent magistri regentes cum universis studentibus; et principalis regens exhortabitur omnes ad orandum sub hac forma; Oretis pro statu universalis ecclesiæ, supremi Domini nostri regis et reginæ, pro animabus Domini de Hamilton fundatoris hujus collegii, et Dominæ Eufemiæ sponsæ suæ, prædecessorum, hæredum et successorum suorum; et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum; Ibique pro animabus supradictis speciales orationes habeantur. Item, quilibet regens, si sacerdos fuerit, in suis missis, et specialiter tempore lectionis ad cornu altaris, publice et aperte commendabit populo circumstanti animas Jacobi Domini le Hamilton et Eufemiæ sponsæ suæ, fundatorum hujus collegii: Et quilibet sacerdos studens in Facultate, similiter pro quo per regentes speciales favores habeantur. Item, si contingat in collegio capellam aut oratorium ædificari, omni sabbato post vesperas ibi conveniant regentes cum studentibus, et flexis genibus cantabunt unam antiphonam de Beatâ Virgine, viz. "Ave gloriosa virginum regina," cum collectâ, et memoriâ pro animabus Jacobi Domini Hamilton, et Dominæ Eufemiæ sponsæ suæ, fundatorum collegii: Et quousque capella aut oratorium in collegio ædificetur, omni sabbato post vesperas, dicent dictam antiphonam, cum memoriâ, submissâ voce, ante aliquod altare in ecclesiâ fratrum prædicatorum. Præterea singulis annis die obitus et anniversarii Jacobi Domini le Hamilton, et similiter obitus et anniversarii Dominæ Eufemiæ sponsæ suæ prænominatæ, fundatorum hujus collegii, venient regentes cum studentibus ad ecclesiam majorem; et quilibet regens, si sacerdos fuerit, missam leget de defunctis; si non, exequias legat mortuorum; studentes vero notas orationes faciant pro animabus fundatorum: Ceterum quilibet regens, in negotiis fundatorum prædictorum et successorum suorum gerendis et exercendis, fidele consilium dabit, toties quoties fuerint requisiti. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium, sigillum meum, apud prædictum magistrum Duncanum et alios regentes in Facultate Artium studii Glasguensis profuturos perpetuo permansurum, præsentibus est appensum. Apud Glasgw sexto Januarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo, et secundum computationem ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, quinquagesimo nono.

(5.)—Privilegia concessa Universitati Glasguensi per Andream Episcopum. 1 Julij 1461.

1 July 1461.

Andreas, Dei et Apostolicæ sedis gratiâ Episcopus Glasguensis, universis et singulis Christi fidelibus, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem cum benedictione divinâ. Noveritis nos, de consensu et assensu Capituli nostri, Rectori Universitatis Glasguensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, dedisse, concessisse, necnon, tenore præsentium, dare et concedere plenariam jurisdictionem et causarum cognitionem, necnon criminum et excessûm correctionem in quibuscunque causis civilibus, pecuniariis, necnon contentionibus, litibus, rixis, correctionibus et controversiis, cæterisque universis injuriis motis et movendis, inter supposita dictæ nostræ universitatis, seu inter hujusmodi supposita, contra quoscunque nostros cives ac alios quovismodo nostræ jurisdictioni sub-

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

jectos, citandi, monendi, suspendendi, et excommunicandi; necnon in causis prædictis, et prædictos, per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi et exercendi, quæ nobis de jure seu consuetudine spectare dinoscuntur. Insuper concedimus et volumus, quod dictus Rector qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat primum locum post nos in sessionibus, processionibus et cæteris solemnibus actibus quibuscunque, ante omnes prælatos nostræ diœceseos. Cæterum volumus quod in hujusmodi causis inter supposita nostræ universitatis, fiat in optione rei coram quo judice, an Rectori vel nostro officiali, respondere voluerit, his nostris privilegiis et concessionibus perpetuis temporibus duraturis. In QUORUM FIDEM ET TESTIMONIUM sigillum nostrum rotundum, una cum sigillo Capituli nostri, quo utitur ad causas, præsentibus est appensum, apud nostram civitatem Glasguensem primo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo, et nostræ consecrationis anno sexto.

(6.)—Litera Capellani Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, pro Lecturâ in Jure Canonico. 2 Mar. 1462.

2 March 1462.

In Dei nomine, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, ac gloriosissimæ Virginis et matris Mariæ, et Beatissimi Kentigerni, ecclesiæ, civitatis et Universitatis Glasguensis patroni; Ad perpetuam rei memoriam:—Noverint universi Christi fideles, quod ego, David de Cadzou, canonicus Glasguensis, ac Rector dictæ almæ Universitatis Glasguensis, quamvis immeritus, matris nostræ supernâ pietate pensatâ, et ut cultus divinus efficacius augeatur, intuitu caritatis et zelo commoditatis, diuturnitatis, longanimitatis, status ac prosperitatis præfatæ matris almæ Universitatis, do, lego, concedo, et pro perpetuo assigno duodecim mercas annui reditus usualis monetæ regni Scotiæ de certis terris et tenementis, in burgo et civitate Glasguensi jacentibus, levandas et percipiendas, prout in evidentiis, literis, cartis, instrumentis et munimentis desuper confectis plenius contineri videtur, cuidam egregio, digno et idoneo clerico in sacrorum canonum facultate, in scolis publicis infra civitatem Glasguensem de mane legenti, ut moris est in aliis Universitatibus: Quiquidem clericus, ut præmittitur, de mane legens, celebrabit, seu celebrari faciet missam cotidianam, secundum ejus congruam et regulatam dispositionem, apud altare dictæ gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, in ecclesiâ inferiore cathedrali Glasguensi, pro animâ nostrâ et animabus parentum meorum, amicorum, benefactorum vivorum ac defunctorum, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, et specialiter in dictâ ecclesiâ et cemeterio Glasguensi jacentium; dicens, in quâlibet missâ post offertorium, psalmum *De profundis*, cum precibus et orationibus consuetis pro animabus suprascriptis. Insuper cum et quoties dictum servitium et officium, ut præmittitur, per cessum aut decessum vacare contigerit, Volo, concedo, constituo et ordino Rectorem dictæ almæ Universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, cum suis quatuor deputatis, verum et legitimum patronum præsentandi alium idoneum ad dictum officium et servitium exercendum; ac reverendum in Christo patrem, dominum episcopum Glasguensem, cancellarium præfatæ almæ Universitatis ad hujusmodi officium et servitium conferendum admittendum et instituendum: Et si contingat quod dictus rector cum suis deputatis ad prædictum officium, seu servitium, infra viginti dies a tempore notitiæ vacationis ejusdem, neminem idoneum legitime duxerit præsentari, ipsius officii et servitii collatio, institutio sive admissio, pleno jure, extunc illa vice dumtaxat, ad præfatæ Universitatis cancellarium libere devolvatur. In CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM sigillum meum præsentibus est appensum apud Glasgw die secunda mensis Martii anno Domino millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo secundo.

(7.)—Litera vel Carta per Jacobum III., Regem, qua confirmat Cartam Jacobi II. (No. 2.) 10 Dec. 1472.

10 December 1472.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos quandam literam quondam Serenissimi Principis, progenitoris nostri, Jacobi Secundi, Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, factam et concessam Almæ Universitati Glasguensi, filiæ nostræ quam dilectæ, ac rectoribus, facultatum decanis, procuratoribus nationum, regentibus, magistris et scholaribus in præfatâ universitate studentibus, præsentibus et futuris, super privilegiis infra scriptis, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam, et diligenter examinatam, sanam, integram, suoque magno sigillo sigillatam, et subscriptione manuali suâ roboratam, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec

20 April 1453.

in aliquâ sui parte suspectam, ad plenum intellexisse sub hâc formâ: "JACOBUS, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Cum inter curas et solicitudines quibus animus noster afficitur, et quæ nobis ex ministerio regalis dignitatus incumbunt, ad ea summopere retorquere debemus intuitum, per quæ in regno nostro grata literarum studia teneantur, et proficientium in scientiis numerus augeatur; (hi sunt qui aulam dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in stadio insinuant iter rectum, qui quosdam per fructum boni operis alliciunt ad virtutem, et in desiderium divinæ scientiæ attrahunt alios per exemplum) sane ad fovendum et promovendum statum prosperum et felicem Almæ Universitatis Glasguensis, filiæ nostræ quam dilectæ, ex intimis desideriis incitamur studium et operam adhibere, et solerti animo manum nostræ possibilitatis apponere, ut nostris temporibus jugiter proficiat felicibus incrementis, et eo vigilantius, quo frequentius ipsam videmus viros producere scientiâ decoros, viros alti consilii et moribus præsignitos, per quos, cum de disciplinæ fonte potaverint, populus Christianæ professionis nobis commissus virgâ æquitatis et justitiæ corripiatur, orthodoxa fides solidè defensetur, querelæ jurgiosæ determinentur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur: Nos igitur præmissa digna meditatione pensantes, notum facimus universis, quod omnes et singulos rectores qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatum decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magistros et scholares in prælibatâ universitate studentes, præsentes et futuros, sub nostrâ firmâ pace, custodiâ, defensione, et manutenentiâ suscipimus et specialiter reservamus: Necnon eosdem rectores, decanos, procuratores, regentes, magistros, bedellos, scriptores, stationarios, pergamenarios, et scholares continuò studentes, dummodo prælati non existant, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis et pedagiis, amodo infra regnum nostrum statuendis, levandis, seu quomodolibet percipiendis, liberaliter eximimus per præsentes; quodque hanc nostram concessionem et gratiæ specialis prærogativam indultam eisdem studentibus pro perpetuis temporibus omnino volumus inviolabiliter observari. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Striveling vicesimo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, et regni nostri decimo septimo." Singularis amor grataque dilectionis affectio quos circa universitatem prædictam gerimus, ut inibi studentium crescat numerus in nostræ reipublicæ honorem et multorum profectum, nos inducunt, ut ea privilegia et indulta eidem universitati,

259

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

Rectori, Procuratoribus, Regentibus, Magistris, Scholaribus incorporatis et studentibus perpetuò confirmemus, et nostrâ auctoritate regali, pro nobis nostrisque hæredibus et successoribus perpetuò, innovemus quæ dictus noster clarissimus Progenitor eisdem indulsit, ac pro se et suis successoribus conservanda mandavit. Prædictam igitur literam quondam Serenissimi progenitoris nostri, et omnia et singula in eâdem contenta, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis et circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, dictæ Universitati, ac rectoribus, facultatum decanis, procuratoribus nationum, regentibus, magistri et scholaribus, in eâdem studentibus et studendis, incorporatis et incorporandis, approbamus, ratifis camus, et pro perpetuis futuris temporibus duratura, pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris, in omnibus, et per omnia, ut præmissum est, pro perpetuo innovamus et confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus literis nostris innovationis et confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcipimus, Testibus Reverendis in Christo Patribus, Andreâ Episcopo Glasguensi, Thomâ Episcopo Aberdonensi, Willielmo Episcopo Orchadensi, nostri sigilli secreti custode; dilectis consanguineis nostris, Andreâ Domino Avandale cancellario nostro, Colino Comite de Ergile, Domino Lorne magistro hospitii nostrii, David Comite de Craufurde, Domino Lindsay, Jacobo Domino Hamiltone, Willielmo Domino Monypenny; Magistris Archibaldo Quhitelaw Archidiacono Laudoniæ secretario nostro, et Johanne Layng Rectore de Newlandis, Thesaurario nostro, apud burgum de Edinburgh, decimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo, et regni nostri decimo tertio.

(8.)—Præceptum sub Secreto Sigillo dicti Jacobi III., Regis, de dictis Privilegiis servandis. 10 Dec. 1472.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Reverendis in Christo Patribus, universis et singulis regni nostri Episcopis, aliisque quibuscunque nostris subditis, quos infrascriptum tangit negotium, salutem. Quia aliàs per excellentissimum Principem Jacobum recolendæ memoriæ patrem nostrum, Universitati Studii Glasguensis, in favorem suppositorum ejusdem, gratiosè indultum fuit specialiter et concessum, quod omnes et singuli dictæ Universitatis pro tempore rectores, facultatum decani, nationum procuratores, magistri, bedelli, scriptores, stationarii, pergamenarii, incorporati et scholares inibi continuè studentes, dummodo prælati non existant, quieti essent, immunes, et liberi ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis, et pedagiis, quibuscunque etiam nominibus censerentur: Quæ quidem indulta, concessiones, libertates, et privilegia, certis rationabilibus causis animum nostrum ad hoc moventibus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris perpetuis futuris temporibus inviolabiliter inconcussèque servanda hodie confirmamus, ratificamus, et ex nostra merâ liberalitate approbamus, prout in literis desuper confectis plenius continetur: Vobis et vestrûm cuilibet exhortando præcipimus, et præcipiendo strictè inhibemus, ne vos aut vestrûm quisquam dictos rectores, facultatum decanos, nationum procuratores, regentes, magistros, bedellos, scriptores, stationarios, pergamenarios, incorporatos et scholares inibi continuè studentes, cujuscunque diœcesis existant, in personis, rebus, bonis, officiis aut beneficiis, quæ in vestris diœcesibus nunc obtinent, vel in posterum forsitan obtinebunt, molestare, inquietare, seu quovismodo perturbare temptetis aut temptet, prætextu seu occasione quarumcunque exactionum, collectarum, aut taxationum; immo omnes et singulos suprascriptos in dictâ universitate incorporatos, per nos et illustrissimum Genitorem nostrum, sicut præmissum est, privilegiatos, postquam vobis, legitimè per literas sigillo et manu scribæ dictæ Universitatis roboratas, continuos ibi esse studentes, aut moram studii causâ trahentes, constiterit, in dictis suis exemptionibus et privilegiis defendatis et defendat, defendere et tueri, quantum in vobis est, procuretis et unusquisque vestrûm procuret, prout nostram volueritis devitare indignationem, et gratiosos a nobis, si nostris in hac parte parueritis mandatis, favores reportare. Datum sub nostro privato sigillo, apud Edinburgh decimo die mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo, et regni nostri decimo tertio. 10 December 1472.

(9.)—Litera Exemptionis Suppositorum a Taxâ, per Jacobum Quartum.

James, be the grace of God King of Scottis, Till al and sindry the Ordinaris Spirituale being within our Realme, Greting: Forsamekle as oure maist noble progenitouris, quham God assolze, has privilegiit and exempit all continuale Regents and Students, and dayly officiaris, being in oure Universite of Glasgw, fra all taxt and impositions; quhilkis we purpos, God willing, for our tyme til observe and kepe to thame efter the forme of our progenitouris forsaid, and our lettres grantit to thame therapone: Our wil is herfoir and exhortis and prais zow and ilk ane of zow, in the mast hartly wise we can, that ze noder imput, tak, nor taxt of continuale Regents, Students, nor dayly officiars within our said Universite, sen tha ar exempit fra the samyn, as tha allege: the said privilege being sene be zow, or the copy therof: And this ze do, as zhe will report singular thank of ws tharefore, and do ws singular emplesour; and as we traist in zow. Gevin under our Privie Sele, at Edinburgh the vij day of Junij, and of our Regne the xxi zere. 7 June 1509.

(10.)—Copia Literæ Serenissimi Principis Jacobi Quinti Scotorum Regis illustrissimi, super exemptione suppositorum a Taxâ, cum consensu Nobilis Principis Johannis, Ducis Albaniæ, Scotiæ Gubernatoris, ac Tutoris dicti Serenissimi Principis, sequitur inferius in Congregatione tentâ xxiiij mensis Maij, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo xxij.

Die xxiiij mensis Maij, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo xxij.

Congregatione Generali Universitatis Glasguensis factâ, loco Capitulari Ecclesiæ Metropolitanæ ejusdem, die xxiiij mensis Maij, anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo xxij, per venerabilem virum Magistrum Jacobum Steward, Præpositum Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Dunbertene, ac Rectorem dictæ Universitatis; præsentibus ibidem honorabilibus viris Magistris Johanne Majore, Theologiæ Professore, Thesaurario Capellæ regiæ Strivilingensis vicarioque de Dunlop, ac Principali Regente dicti Collegii; Johanne Doby, Canonico Glasguensi ac Præbendario de Ancrum; Jacobo Neilsoun, Vicario de Colmanel; Johanne Spreule, Vicario de Dundonald, Jacobo Lyndesay, Secundario Regente, aliisque, pluribus Magistris, Studentibus ac suppositis inibi congregatis: In quâ quidem congregatione idem Dominus Rector exposuit et declaravit, qualiter quædam taxa, seu tallia, sive exactio imposita fuerat beneficiatis totius regni Scotiæ, regnante illustrissimo Principe nostro Jacobo quinto, minore annis, et 24 May 1522.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

imperante Johanne, Duce Albaniæ, Scotiæ Gubernatoris, usque ad octavam partem fructuum dictorum beneficiorum, solvenda eidem domino gubernatori pro utilitate reipublicæ, regiminis regni, et defensione ejusdem, ad resistendum invasionibus Anglorum: Et exposuit qualiter Rectores dictæ Universitatis, Decani, Regentes, et Ministri ac alii Scolastici actualiter Studentes fuerant ab antiquo ab omni tali taxatione, exactione, seu tallià immunes, exempti et privilegiati per varios reges regni Scotiæ, prout plenius continetur in hujusmodi literis privilegitoriis et in præsenti libro superius inscriptis, redactis et registratis; et qualiter Rex modernus, Jacobus quintus, ac dictus dominus, dux et gubernator, prædicta privilegia, universa et singula, approbarunt, ratificarunt et confirmarunt, prout in eorum literis confirmatoriis, sub signeto regio et subscriptione, dicti gubernatoris plenius continetur; quarum quidem literarum tenor sequitur sub hac verborum serie.

REX,

15 May 1522.

We, with aviss and consent of our derrest Cousing and Tutour Jhone Duk of Albanie &c., Protectour and Governour of our realme, ratifies, appreves, and for us and our successors, perpetually confirmes be thir our lettrez the lettris under vritin, maid, and gevin be umquhill our maist noble progenitouris of gud mynd eftir following, quham God assoilze, to the Universite of the Cite of Glasgw, and to the Rectouris, Denis of Faculte, Procuratouris, Regentis, Maisteris, and Scolaris of the samyne: That is to say, ane lettre maid and giffin be our maist noble progenitour King James the Secund, quham God assoilze, under his greit seil, of the dait at Streveling the xx day of Aprile the zeir of God i^{m}. iiij^{c}. liij zeris, and of his regne the xvij zeir: Ane uther lettre maid to thaim be our maist noble Grantshir of gud mynd Kyng James the thrid, under his greit seile of the dait at Edinburgh the x day of December the zeir of God j^{m}. iiij^{c}. sevynty and tua zeris, and of his regne the xiij zeir: And the third lettre maid to thaim and their successouris be oure maist noble fader King James the ferd, quham God assoilze, under his privie sele of the dait at Edinburgh the vij day of Junij, and of his regne the xxi zeir: schewin and producit befoir our said derrest Cousing and Tutour in presens of our Chancelar and Lords of our Counsall, and admittit be hyme in our name, with all and syndrie the privilegis, concessionis, immunities, and fredomez contenit in the samyn: And in special the exoneracioun and discharging of all taxationis, exactionis, and utheris chargis quhatsumever, that may be imput upon thaim; as the said lettrez proportis, gevin to the saids Rectouris, Denis of Faculte, Procuratouris, Regentis, Maisteris, and Scolaris of the said Universite, present and for to cum: Charging heirfoir all and syndre our officiaris, legis, and subdittis present and to cum, that nane of zou tak upon hand to do or attempt ony thing in the contrar of the said exemptionis, exoneracionis, faculties, immunities, and privilegiis foirsaidis, grantit to the said Universite, Rectouris and suppostis thairof, contenit in the said thre lettrez in ony wiss in tyme cuming, vnder all heast payne and charg that after may follow. Giffyne under our Signet and subscrivit by our said derrest cousing and tutour the Governour, at Edinburgh the xx day of Maij, the zeir of God i^{m}. fyiff hundreitht twenty and twa zeris, and of our regne the nynt zeir.

Quibusquidem literis per dictos Rectorem et Magistrum Joannem Majorem, Principalem Regentem, eorum propriis impensis impetratis, et Edinburgi præsentatis Reverendissimo in Christo patri Jacobo, Glasguensi Archiepiscopo, ac Scotiæ Cancellario, Idem Reverendissimus suas literas, sub suis signeto et subscriptione manuali, suis Decanis ruralibus scripsit et direxit; prohibendo eisdem, ne quid de taxâ seu tallià petatur seu exigatur a personis, subscriptis, viz. A dicto Magistro Jacobo, Rectore Universitatis, Magistris Matheo Steward, Decano Facultatis, Johanne Majore, Regente Principali, Johanne Doby, Canonico Glasguensi, et Johanne Spreull, Vicario de Dundonald, tanquam actualiter studentibus. Quibus etiam literis confirmationis, in loco capitulari lectis et præsentatis, præfatus Dominus Rector, Magister Johannes Major, Principalis Regens, cæterique magistri ibidem præsentes, declararunt, præfatos Magistros Johannem Doby et Johannem Spreull esse et fuisse actualiter studentes sub dicto Magistro Johanne Majore; et ea ratione a solutione dictæ taxæ exemptos esse. Et super hujusmodi declaratione a me, Notario Publico, petierunt instrumenta præscripti Magistri, Johannes et Johannes: Qui etiam Dominus Rector decrevit, "præmissa, semel in anno, in aliqua congregatione generali. ad futuram rei memoriam, debetur legi."

(Sic subscribitur)
Nicholaus Witherspuyne, Notarius Publicus, ac Scriba Universitatis, manu propria.

(11.)—Copia literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ Mariæ, Scotiæ Reginæ, super exemptione Rectoris, Decani Facultatis, Regentium, &c., cum consensu illustris Domini Jacobi Comitis Arraniæ, Scotiæ Gubernatoris, impetrata per venerabilem et egregium virum, Magistrum Valterum Betoun, Sancti Andreæ infra partes Laudoniæ Archidiaconum, Canonicumque Glasguensem, ac almæ Universitatis ejusdem Rectorem meritissimum.

MARIA REGINA,

6 July 1547.

We, with avise, authorite, and consent of our derrest cousing and tutour, James, Earle of Arrane, Lord Hamyltoun, &c., protectour and governour of our realme, ratifeis, appreiffis, and for us and our successouris perpetualy conformis be thir our lettres underwrityne, maid and giffin be umquhil our maist nobill progenitouris of gud mynd efter following, quhome God assoilze, to the Universite and Cete of Glasgw, and to the rectouris, denis of faculte, procuratouris, regentis, maisteris, and scholaris of the samyne; that is to say, ane letter maid and gewin be our maist noble progenitour James the Second, quhom God assoilze, under his greit seile, of the dait at Streveling, the xx of Aprile, the zer of God ane thousand four hundreth liij zeris, and of his reigne the xvii zer: Ane uther lettre maid to thaim be Kyng James the Third, quhom God assoilze, under his greit seill, of the dait at Edinburgh, the x day of December, the zer of God ane thousand iiijc. sevinty and tua zeris, and of his regne the xiij zer: And the thrid letter, maid to thaim and thair successouris be our maist noble grandshir King James the Ferd, quhom God assoize, under his prive seile, of the dait at Edinburgh, the vij day of Junii, and of his regne the xxi zer: And the ferd letter maid elikwiss to thaim and their successouris be our maist noble and derrest fader King James the Fyft, quhom God assoilze, with consent and assent of his derrest cousing and tutour Johne umquhile Duke of Albany, &c., protectour and governour of this realme, under his signett, of the date at Edinburgh, the xx day of

May, the zer of God ane thousand vc. twenty and tua yeirs, schawin and producit befoir our said derrest cousin and tutour; with all and sundry the privilegis, concessionis, immunities, and freedomes contenit in the samyne; and, in special, the exoneratioun and dischargyne of all taxationis, exactionis, and utheris charges quhatsumever that may be imput upon thaim; as the saidis letters proports, giffyne to the saidis rectouris, denis of faculte, procuratouris, regentis, maisteris, and scholaris of the said Universite, present and for to cum: Chargeing herfoir all and syndry our officiaris, legis, and subdittis present and to cum, that nane of zow tak upon hand to do or attempt any thing in the contrar of the saidis exemptionis, exonerationis, faculties, immuniteis, and privilegis foirsaidis, granted to the said Universite, rectouris, and suppositis tharof, contenit in the saidis four letteris, in ony wise in tyme cuming, under all heast paine and charg at may efter follow. Giffin under our signet, and subscrivit be our said derrest cousing and tutour the governour, at Linlythgw, the saxt day of July, the year of God ane thousand fyfe hundretht fourty-seven zeris, and of our regne the fyft zer.

Hæc est vera copia Principalis literæ, concordantis cum originali, nil addito vel remoto quod facti substantiam immutaret seu variaret, copiata, et collationata per me Magistrum Nicolaum Witherspoun, Notarium Publicum, ac dictæ Universitatis Scribam, teste meâ subscriptione manuali.

(Sic subscribitur)

Nicolaus Witherspoun, Notarius Publicus, propria manu: Ita sig^{t}.

(12.)—Copia Literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ nostræ Mariæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, cum consensu Serenissimæ Principis Mariæ, suæ matris Dotariæ, regni Scotiæ ac Regentis ejusdem, super Exoneratione Solutionis unius taxæ X^{m} Librarum, impositæ super Universali Scoticanâ Ecclesiâ.

8 February 1555.

We and oure derrest moder, Mary, Quene Drowrear and Regent of oure Realme, understanding that the Universite of Glasgow and members thereof, has bene fre and exemitt fra all payment of Taxtis and Contributionis to ony oure maist nobill progenitouris of gude mynd sen the first erectione thairof; And beyng myndit rather to augment nor hurt thair privilegis, for the zele and favoure we beir thairto and commone wele of our Realme, dischargis, exoneris and quiete clamis Maister Johne Colquhone, person of Stobo, Rector for the tyme of the said Universite, Maister Johne Layng, person of Luss, Dene of Facultye, and Maister Johne Houstone, Vicar of Glasgow, Regent in the Pedagog tharof, for thair partes of the taxt and contributioun of ten thousand pund, grantit to ws and oure said derrest moder be the Clergy of Scotland, in the moneth of Januare the zeir of God i^{m} v^{c} fifty foure zeiris or tharby: And attoure dischargis ane reverend fader in God and oure Traist Counsaloure, William, Bischop of Dumblane, Collector General of the said Taxt, oure familiar Clerk and Counsaloure, Maister Henry Synclare, Dene of Glasgow, utheris quhome it efferis, of all asking, cravyng, monyssing and ledying of process quhatsumever aganis the saidis personis for thare partis of the said taxt of thare foirsaidis Beneficis of Stobo, Luss, and vicarage of Glasgu, be the tenore heirof. Gevin under our Signatt and subscrivit be our said derrest moder, Marie, Quene drowriar, and Regent of our Realme, at Edinburgh, the viij day of Februar, the zeir of God i^{m} v^{c} fifty five zeris, and of our regne the xiiij zeir.

(13.)—Copia similis Literæ Serenissimæ Dominæ nostræ Mariæ, Reginæ Scotiæ, cum consensu Serenissimæ Principis Mariæ, suæ matris, Dotariæ regni Scotiæ ac Regentis ejusdem, super Exoneratione Solutionis unius Taxæ ij^{m}. Librarum, impositæ super Universali Scoticanâ Ecclesiâ.

15 June 1556.

We and our derrest moder, Marie, Quene Drowrear, and Regent of our Realme, understanding that the Universite of Glasgow and Membris tharof has bene fre and exemitt fra all payment of Taxtis and Contributionis to ony oure noble progenitouris of gud mynd sen the first erectione thairof; And beand myndit rather to augment nor hurtt thair privilegis, for the zele and favour we beir thairto, and commone wele of our Realme, dischargis, exoneris and quieteclamis Maister Archibald Betone, Chantoure of Aberdene, Rectour for the time of the said Universite, Maister John Layng, persone of Luss, and Maister John Houstone, Vicare of Glasgu, Regent in the Pedagog thairof, for thair part of the said Taxt and Contributione of tway thowsand pundis, grantit to ws and our derrest moder be the Clergy of Scotland, in the monethe of Maij, in the zeir of God i^{m} v^{c} fifty sax zeris; and als of all taxtis, contributionis and chargis to be putt on the Rectouris, Denis of Facultye and Regentis of the said Universite in ony tymes cuming; dischargeand heirfore all and sindry our Collectouris, present and to cum, of all asking, cravyng, monyssyng and ledyng of process quhatsomever aganis the saidis personis for thair part of the said taxtt of there Beneficis foirsaidis: And siklyke Dischargeand ye Rectouris, Denis of Faculte and Regentis of the said Universite for the tyme of all payment of ony taxtis, chargis, or contributionis to ws or oure Successouris in all tymes to cum, be the tenour heirof. Gevin under our Signett and Subscrivit be oure said derrest moder, Marie, Quene Drowrear, and Regent of oure Realme, at Falkland, the xv day of Junij, the zeir of God i^{m} v^{c} fifty sax zeirs, and of oure regne the xiij zeir.

(14.)—Copia similis Literæ Serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ.

14 March 1556-7.

We and our dearest mother, Mary, Queen Dowrear, and Regent of our Realm, understanding that the Universitie of Glasgow and Members therof hes been free and exemit from all payment of taxations and contributions to any our noble progenitors of good mynd, since the first erection therof: and being mynded rather to augment nor hurt their priviledges, for the great zeal and favour we bear thereto, and the common weil of our realme, discharges, exoners and quietclaims Mr. Archibald Betoune, Chantour of Aberdeen, instant Rector of the said Universitie, Mr. John Houstoune, Vicar of Glasgow, Dean of Facultie, and Mr. John Davidsone, pensionar of the Personage at Kinkell, within the Diocie of Aberdeen, Principall Regent in the said Universitie and Pedagoge thereof, for ther parts of the taxations and contributions granted to us, and our dearest

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

mother be the Clergy of Scotland, viz. of Tua thousand pound in the moneth of May, and others tua thousand and fyve hundreth pounds in the moneth of December, last and immediatlie. bypast in this instant zeir of God, 1556 zears; Discharging herefore all and sundrie our Collectors of the forsaid taxis, be the tenor of thir presents, of all asking, craving, monissing, and leading of process whatsomever against the saids persons for ther parts of the saids contributions for ther benefices forsaids, be the tenor hereof. Given under our Signet and subscryved be our said dearest mother, Mary, Queen Drowrear, and Regent of our Realme, at Stirling the 14. day of March, the zear of God 1556. zears, and of our reigne the 14 zeir.

(15.)—Donatio Vicariæ perpetuæ Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Colmonel, per Jacobum, Archiepiscopum Glasguensem, in favorem Magistrorum et Regentium Pædagogii Universitatis Glasguensis. 24 Jan. 1557.

Charter by James Archbishop of Glasgow.

24 January 1557.

Jacobus, miseratione divinâ, Glasguensis Archiepiscopus, Universis et singulis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, et quos infrascriptum tangit negotium, seu tangere poterit quomodolibet in futurum, Salutem cum benedictione divinâ: Noveritis nos, ex certis causis rationabilibus. et pro scientiâ et literarum studio continuè in pædagogio seu Universitate civitatis nostræ Glasguensis exercendo, ac pro augmentatione annualis redditus dicto pædagogio, et magistris et regentibus in eodem commorantibus, fien. cum consensu et assensu venebilium fratrum nostrorum Jacobi Balfoure, thesaurarii præsidentis, ac Joannis Colquhoune de Stobo Joannis Hamilton de Durrisdere, Alexandri Lauder de Glasguâ primo, Joannis Houstoun de Glasguâ secundò, Joannis Layng de Luss, Stephani Betoune de Moffett, Davidis Gibsone de Air, Willielmi Hamiltone de Cambuslang, et Roberti Creichtone de Sanquhar, præbendariorum ac canonicorum dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ Glasguensis, capitulariter congregatorum, patronorum indubitatorum vicariæ perpetuæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Colmonel, dictæ Glasguensis diocesis, jam vacantem in manibus nostris ac dictorum patronorum, per simplicem resignationem et dimissionem ejusdem per dictum magistrum Davidem Gibsone, dudum vicarium et possessorem ejusdem, omnibus melioribus modo viâ, formâ, jure, et causâ quibus melius et efficacius possumus et debemus, ipsam vicariam perpetuam de Colmonel, cum universis et singulis ejusdem fructibus, redditibus, juribus, terris ecclesiasticis et emolumentis, dicto pædagogio sive Universitati Glasguensi ac magistris et regentibus in eodem pro tempore, et non aliis aliter neque alio modo dictis patronis, ut præmittitur, ad id consentientibus, ac titulo quod ad dictam vicariam et jus patronatûs ejusdem quolibet in futurum habere poterunt, renunciantibus, et eundem in dictos magistros et regentes dicti pædagogii pro tempore perpetuis futuris temporibus . . . . . Dedisse, assignasse, incorporasse, annexisse et univisse, prout tenore præsentium Damus, assignamus, incorporamus, annexímus, et in perpetuum sine revocatione unimus, ad effectum ut ipsi magistri et regentes instruant, informent, et doceant in scientiis, quotidianâ doctrinâ et lecturâ, pueros, juvenes, et adolescentes, ad dictum pædagogium confluentes, ac literas et scientiam amplecti cupientes, et in signum veræ et realis traditionis possessionis dictæ vicariæ, ac unionis ejusdem dicto pædagogio, venerabilem virum, magistrum Joannem Davidsone, principalem regentem dicti pædagogii, in corporalem possessionem dictæ vicaræ de Colmonel, nomine prædicti pædagogii ac magistrorum et regentium in eodem pro tempore existen., per annuli nostri digito suo impositionem, instituimus et investivimus nomine quo supra in eadem proviso; tamen quod non licebit dicto magistro Joanni, aut ipsius in dicto pædagogio successoribus, resignare, dimittere, seu permutare dictam vicariam in favorem alicujus personæ, sed semper remaneat sic unita et annexata dicto pædagogio ac magistris et regentibus ejusdem pro tempore existen.; et si contingat dictum magistrum Joannem recedere aut aliquo modo expelli a dicto pædagogio, in illo casu dicta vicaria semper maneat intromittenda et, fructus ac emolumenta ejusdem percipien. et levan. per magistros et regentes ejusdem pro tempore existen.: præterea non licebit dicto magistro Joanni aut suis successoribus assedare, arrendare, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim permittere, aut ad certos annos locare dictam vicariam de Colmonel, aut fructus, redditus, et terras ecclesiaticas, sine licentiâ et tolerantiâ rectoris et decani facultatis dicti pædagogii et universitatis, ac magistrorum et regentium ejusdem pro tempore; aut applicare fructus, redditus, et proventus ejusdem in proprios usus et utilitatem, sed duntaxat in communes usus dicti pædagogii et magistrorum et regentium ejusdem, ut supra: volumus autem, quod propter unionem et annexationem dictæ vicariæ, ipsa ecclesia parochialis, et parochia ejusdem, debitis propterea non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eâ nullatenus negligatur, sed ejus supportentur debitè onera consueta: in quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum his præsentibus literis unionis et incorporationis vicariæ de Colmonell, manu nostrâ ac manibus suprascriptorum nostrorum fratrum ac scribæ nostri et notarii nostri in præmissis subscriptas, sigillum nostrum rotundum, unà cum sigillo communi dicti nostri capituli, est appensum, apud palacium nostrum prope dictam nostram ecclesiam, die vigesimo quarto mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, coram his testibus, Jacobo Balfour, thesaurario, et Roberto Creichtoun canonico dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ, Archibaldo Betone, officiali nostro generali, Joanne Steuard de Mynto, Willielmo Waltar servitore nostro, et Willielmo Steuard laico, cum multis aliis.

(16.) The Erectione of Fyve Bursaris in the College of Glasgow, maid be the Quene Marie, dochter to King James the fyft.

13 July 1563.

Marie, be the Grace of God Quene of Scottis, To the Lordis of our Counsell and Sessioun, and our Comptrollare now present and being for the tyme, Greting: Forsamekle as within the citie of Glasgw ane College and Universitie was dewysit to be hade, Quhairin the zowth mycht be brocht wp in lettiris and knawlege, the Commoune wealth servit, and vertew increasit: Off the quhilk College ane parte of the Scoles and Chalmeris being biggit, the rest thairof, alsweill dwellingis as provisioun for the poore bursours and Maisteris to teache, ceassit: Swa that the samyne appearit rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor ony wayis to be rekint ane establischit fundatioun: And We for the zele we beare to lettiris, and for the gude will we have that vertew be incressit within our realme, Have foundit and erectit, and be thir our lettiris, foundis and erectis Fyve poor children Bursours within the said College, to be callit in all tymes cuming Bursouris of our Foundatioun: And for furnessing and provisioune to be maid to the saidis fyve Bursouris, We haif gevin and grantit, and be thir our lettres givis and grantis to thame, thir aikeris, landis, and annuellis under-

written, maillis, fermis, proffeitis and dewities thairof, to be applyit for furnessing of thame in meit, cleathing and utheris necessaris to thair sustentatioune: That is to say, the Manss and Kirkrowme of the Freiris Predicatours within the said citie; Threttene aikeris of land lyand besyde the samyne citie; Ten markis of annuellis, quhilkis war wont to be uptaken be the said Freiris of sindrie tenementis within the citie foirsaid, Twentie markis of annuell to be taken up zeirlie of the Nether toun of Hammiltoun, ten bollis ferme meill to be taken up zeirlie of certane landis within the boundis of the Lennox, and Ten markis to be taken up zeirlie of the landis and Lordschip of Avendaill. And ordanis the Maister of the said College and Universitie now present and being for the tyme, to intromett and tak up the mailes, fermes, proffeitis and dewities of the saidis aikeris, lands, manss and zairdis and annuellis foirsaidis zeirlie and in all tymes cumming; and apply the samyne to the sustentatioun of the saidis Bursouris; and to sett and raiss the saidis aikeris, manss and zairdis, inputt and owtputt the tenents and occupyaris thairof at thair pleasure: Quhairfoir we charge and straitlie commands zow oure said Comptrollare now present and being for the tyme, That ze causs the Maister of the said College, and his successours maisteris thairof, be answerit of the mailes, fermes, proffeitis, and dewities of the saidis landis, aikers, manss, and zairds and annuellis foirsaidis; and that ze suffer thame intromett with the samyne, occupye, labour, sett and dispone thairupon at thair awin plesure; And that ze mak na stop, trouble nor impediment to thame thairin, swa that the samyne may be applyit to the effect foirsaid in all tymes cuming. Charging alswa zow the saids Lordis of our Counsell and Sessioun to direct our utheris letteris at the said Maisteris instance, to the effect foirsaid, ay and quhill ane generall ordour be taken be ws thairin; at the quhilk time we mynde to doit the landis and annuellis foirsaids thairto; and als to mak the said College to be prowydit of sic reasonable leving, that tharin the liberall sciences may be plainelie teachit, siclyke as the samyne ar in utheris Collegis of this realme; Swa that the College foirsaid sal be reputit our Foundatioun in all tyme cumming: And to that effect we ordain that quhen ever the Maister thairof, or onie of the Bursours of the samyne happin to deceiss, that uthers in thair rowmes be placit be us and our Successours, that the memorie of the gude will we bear to wertew may remaine to the posteritie to cum. Gevin under our Previe Seill at Glasgw the threttene day of Julij, the zeir of God i^m^. v^c^. threscore thre zeiris, and of our regnne the twentye ane zeir.

(17.)—The New Foundation of the College of Glasgow made by the Town.

8 January 1572.

In the parliament halden at Edinburgh the twenty-sext day of Januare, the zeir of God i^m^. v^c^. three score twelve zeirs. The quhilk day our sovereign Lord, with avyse and consent of his rychte traist cousing James Erle of Mortoun, Lord Dalkeith, Regent to his Heiness his realm and leigeis, the thre estaits and haill bodie of this present parliament, for the incress and help of gud letters, and the instructioun of the zouth, quhairthrow thay may be able to serve in the kirk of God and commounweill of this realme in tyme cuming, Be the tenor of this present act, Ratifies, appreveis, and, for his Hieness and his successors, perpetuallie confirms the Charter, Foundation and infeftment, and all pointis, articles, conditiounis, clauses, and circumstances thairof, maid and gevin be the provost, baillies, counsall and communitie of the citie and burgh of Glasgw, to the College or Pedagog of Glasgw, regents and students resident thairin, nominat in the said fundatioun to thair honest and commodious sustentation; Of all and sindrie the landis, tenementis, howsis, biggingis, kirkis, chapels, zards, orchardis, croftis, annuel-rentis, fructes, dewties, proffeitis, and emoluments, mailes, obite-silver, and anniversaries quhatsomever, quhilkis be onie manner of way perteinit, or are knawn to pertene to quhatsomever chappelis, alteragis, prebendaries, foundit in quhatsomever kirk or college, within the said citie of Glasgw, or of the places of all the Freiris of the same citie: togidder with all and sindrie landis, howses, tenementis and annuellrentis of quhatsomevir landis, howsis and tenementis, within the said citie of Glasgw or without the samyne, perteining and belanging to the saids Provest, Baillies, Counsall and communitie, or usit to be upliftit and payit, efter the form and tenor of the infeftment maid and gevin to tham theirupon be the Queen Moder to our sovereane Lord in hir reigne, and conforme to the said Fundatioun, quhilk is of the daite, the aucht day of Januar instant, declaring and determining the samyne, to haif full effect in all tyme cuming, of the quhilk Fundation the tenor followis: UNIVERSIS et singulis in Christo fidelibus ad quorum notitiam præsentes literæ pervenerint, et quos infrascriptum tangit negotium, seu quorum imposterum quovismodo interesse poterit; Joannes Steward de Mynto, miles, præpositus burgi et civitatis Glasguensis, magister Adamus Wallace, Archibaldus Lyonne et Georgius Elphinstoune ballivi, cæterique a consiliis civitatis, totaque urbis nostræ et burgi Glasguensis communitas, Salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus: Quum nos, inter alia civitatis nostræ detrimenta atque incommoda, scolas nostras atque Gymnasia omnino perire animadvertimus, adolescentiamque nostram, quæ prius vitæ ac morum probitate informabatur, otio, ignaviâ, lasciviâque torpescere, huic rei, pro munere nobis credito, remedium adferre ex intimis animi penetralibus studentes, pædagogium nostrum Glasguense, quod, præ sumptuum inopiâ, pene corruerat, et in quo disciplinarum studia, præ nimiâ paupertate, extincta jacebant, renovare, restaurare, dotare, in novamque fundationem erigere volumus; Indecorum, quippe imo indignum rati in tantâ evangelii luce, quæ jam passim circumfulget, scolas ecclesiæ, totiusque reipublicæ seminaria contemni ac negligi, operam dedimus, quantâ a nobis diligentiâ fieri potuit, ut in hac saltem academiâ bonarum artium studia reviviscerent, pristinumque decus ac gloriam tuerentur: Inde enim brevi futurum speramus ut mater hæc nostra Universitas, invictissimos athletas et Christianæ fidei pugiles fortissimos producat, ex eâque, tanquam ex equo Trojano, ad omnia reipublicæ munia subeunda peritissimi exercitatissimique adolescentes prosiliant. Noveritis igitur nos (quod felix nobis faustumque ac toti reipublicæ sit), præmissa, tanquam opus memoratu dignum, diligenti meditatione præponderantes, et assiduâ frequentique adhortatione, suasu, consilio, et auxilio viri multum colendi, magistri Andreæ Hay, Rectoris ecclesiæ de Ranfrew, vice superintendentis Rectorisque pro tempore Universitatis nostræ Glasguensis, hujusmodi Collegium dotare, fundare, et erigere, modo, formâ, et conditionibus subsequentibus, eâque occasione dedisse, concessisse, annexasse, incorporasse, et univisse, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris disposuisse et confirmasse, prout per præsentes damus, annectimus, incorporamus, et pro perpetuo unimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris disponimus et confirmamus, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, pomeria, croftas, annuos reditus, fructus, divoria, proficua, et emolumenta, firmas, lie obite-silver, et anniversaria quæcunque, quæ quovis modo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere dignoscuntur, ad quascunque capellas, alteragia, præbendarias, in quâcunque Ecclesiâ aut Collegio intra nostram civitatem Glasguensem fundata seu

fundatas, aut loca fratrum omnium nostræ civitatis, unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, et tenementis, ac annuis reditibus de quibuscunque terris, domibus, ac tenementis, intra dictam nostram civitatem seu extra eandem, nobis pertinentibus aut spectantibus, aut levari seu percipi solitis et consuetis, juxta et secundum tenorem et formam infeofamenti nobis desuper facti et concessi per Mariam Reginam, matrem supremi domini nostri Regis, sub ejus magno sigillo de datâ apud Edinburgh diei decimi sexti mensis Martii, annique Domini millesimi quingentesimi sexagesimi sexti, et regni sui anni vigesimi quinti, prædicto nostro Collegio ac Regentibus ac studentibus infra nominatis in eodem residentibus, ad illorum honestam et commodam sustentationem temporibus futuris, ad numerum quindecim personarum; Quarum primus Professor erit Theologiæ, in eâque facultate graviter et strenuè exercitatus, vocabiturque Collegii præfectus seu præpositus; duo insuper alii erunt Regentes Dialecticæ, Physices, Ethices, Politices, atque adeo totius Philosophiæ Didascali et Præceptores; duodecim præterea erint studentes pauperes, apti ad literas et philosophiam capessendam, quibus neque, parentes præ inopià, neque ipsi pro angustiâ patrimonii, subvenire ac sumptum suppeditare possint. Pro sustentatione ver oet victu quotidiano dictarum quindecim personarum, et servitorum communium ad communes Collegii usus inservientium, omnes et singuli annui redditus, proventus, emolumenta, firmæ, et proficua capellaniarum, præbendarum, altarium præscriptarum, nobis virtute dicti infeofamenti serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ pertinentes, unà cum fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, custumis et aliis emolumentis quibuscunque dicto nostro Collegio ac Pedagogio prius solvi solitis et consuetis, levabuntur et percipientur; Unà cum potestate dictis Præposito et duobus Regentibus, et ipsorum successoribus, per seipsos, aut ipsorum provisorem, aut collectorem, seu officiarios quos suo nomine constituent, præfatos annuos redditus, fructus, firmas, devoria, proficua et emolumenta quæcunque, perpetuis futuris temporibus, levandi et percipiendi, ubicunque prius levari et percipi solebant, aut in futurum percipi aut levari poterint, virtute donationis prædictæ. Munus autem ipsius Præpositi, unà cum iis quæ ad eum ex Collegio pertinebunt commoda, pro toto vitæ ejus tempore durare volumus, nisi ejusmodi flagitiis se contaminaverit, aut aliàs ineptum se reddiderit, ut deponi et abdicari officio mereatur: Quo casu, iis jus deponendi concedimus qui et facultatem habent eligendi, Cancellario nimirum, Rectori Universitatis, Facultatis Decano, et Decano Rectori de Hamilton Rectorique ecclesiæ Glasguensis, si verbi ministerio hi duo ultimi functi fuerint: Regentes vero sexto quoque anno, hoc est, cum duas in curriculo classes absolverint, Præpositi, Rectoris Academiæ, et Decani Facultatis arbitrio removere poterint, præsertim si eos tædere laboris cœperit, neque satis diligenter suo muneri incumbant: Quod si quid intra hæc annorum spatia admiserint officio indignum, penes eosdem judicium esto vel corrigendi, vel, si ita facto est opus, abdicandi officio. Aliæ vero duodecim pauperum personæ in esculentis, potulentis, Collegii cameris ac cubiculis, reliquisque (ut vocant) asiamentis debitè provideantur et sustententur pro spatio trium annorum cum dimidio duntaxat; quod tempus ad lauream magistralem acquirendam in Artium Facultate, secundum Facultatis ipsius statuta, idoneum esse judicamus, neque ulli pauperum studentium permittimus ejus temporis prorogationem. Sed eo exacto, removeri a bursis suis debebunt, ut alii idonei ac habiles eorum loco substituantur. Insuper volumus quod ipse Præpositus Collegii, per singulos hebdomadæ dies, sacris libris publicè legendis et interpretandis, in Collegii Cathedra, exerceatur. Regentes autem Dialecticæ, Logicæ, Physicæ, Moralis Philosophiæ, Metaphysicæque præceptis edocendis sedulo incumbant; atque in horas pene operam navent, pro classium varietate, Collegii statutis, et Præpositi voluntate. Ut autem præfati Præpositus et Regentes majori alacritate et curâ incitentur ad officia sua peragenda, animentur atque inflammentur, præter ea victus commoda, de quibus supra, sallarii loco vel honorarii Præposito Collegii vicariatum de Colmonel attribuimus ac assignamus, cujus reditus ipse percipiet, vocabiturque ejus loci vicarius; præter ejus quoque decimas et fructus, annuatim ad quadraginta marcas extendentes, percipiet ex primis Collegii reditibus marcas viginti, quas illi Domûs Procurator aut Collector quotannis appendet ac annumerabit. Quilibet etiam duorum Regentium, ad vestitum extraordinariasque impensas, percipiet, in annos singulos, libras viginti probæ pecuniæ, ad duos anni terminos, Pentecostes, videlicet, et Divi Martini in hyeme, per æquales portiones, ex Collegii ipsius proventu ac reditibus, per domûs Provisorem seu Collectorem persolvendas. Vetamus autem et severissimè inhibemus, ne ullatenus Præposito dicti Collegii liceat alibi quam intra Collegii mœnia residere. Quod si minus id præstiterit, atque alibi quam in dicto Collegio remanere ac residere cœperit, ipso facto munus atque officium ejus vacare volumus ac declaramus, aliumque idoneum ejus loco ab iis constitui quibus jus et facultas, ut sequitur, eligendi tributa est. Regentes quoque in labore assiduos esse volumus; ut si ad beneficium aliquod extra Gymnasium promoti fuerint, munusque docendæ plebis aliudve susceperint, negotiisque se aliis involvant, quibus a docendæ juventutis cura distrahuntur, minime liceat Collegii emolumentis et commodis gaudere, sed exauctorari et deponi volumus, Rectoris, Decani Facultatis, et Præpositi authoritate. Ita tamen, ut prædictos Regentes astrictos velimus, alternatis vicibus, ad precum lectionem in eâ quæ nunc est proxima Collegio, Ecclesiâ, olimque Fratrum Prædicatorum vocabatur, pro eorum arbitrio qui in senatu ecclesiastico morum censuram gerunt, senioresque vocari solent: quorum etiam arbitratu curabunt ex pauperibus studentibus singulos, vice suâ, campanæ signum ex campanili dare, ut studiosi adolescentes unà cum populo ad preces audiendas convocentur: et horologii curam gerant, siquod illic a civitate collocatum fuerit. Ipsius autem Præfecti præsentationem, admissionem et provisionem ad Academiæ Cancellarium, superintendentem, aut ejus vicegerentem, Universitatis Rectorem, Decanum Facultatis, Decanum Rectorem ecclesiæ de Hamilton, Rectorem ecclesiæ Glasguensis, modo verbi Dei hi duo ultimi sint præcones, volumus pertinere, ita quod si contigerit Præfecturæ locum vacare, aut per deprivationem, mortem, aut dimissionem Præfecti, duo Regentes, edicto dierum quindecim, supradictas quinque personas publicè admonebunt, ut eligendo Præposito adsint: Qui, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis, et sacramento in manu Cancellarii Universitatis, Superintendentis, aut Vicegerentis præstito, jurabunt, ejusmodi se virum electuros cui pietas et Christiana religio curæ sit, quique felicissimè ac dexterrimè Gymnasiarchæ officio sit functurus. Quicunque autem eorum suffragiis præpositus declaratus fuerit, is præfecturâ potiatur. Verum si supradictæ personæ edicto accersitæ non comparuerint, venireque neglexerint, ut de præposito intra mensem non providerint, eo casu jus eligendi omne Præpositi ad Rectorem ejusque assessores, quos deputatos vocant Universitatis, in solidum eâ vice pertinebit; Regentium vero electionem, præsentationem, admissionem, et provisionem penes Academiæ Rectorem, Præfectum, Collegii, et Facultatis Decanum constituimus. Cæterorum vero duodecim Scolarium pauperum præsentationem et nominationem nobis ballivis et senatui, sive consulibus dictæ nostræ civitatis, et successoribus nostris pro tempore existen., reservamus: admissionem vero et receptionem eorundem scolarium Præposito ipsius Collegii et Regentibus concedimus: Proviso tamen, si post mensem quo bursa vacaverit, a nobis, ballivis, et senatu Glasguensi pro tempore existenti nemo idoneus scolaris Præfecto Collegii et Regentibus

oblatus fuerit, eo duntaxat casu jus patronatûs bursæ illius ad Rectorem Academiæ, Decanum Facultatis et Collegii Præpositum, pro eo tantûm tempore et vice, devolvatur, eandemque habeant potestatem quam nos habuissemus si in tempore præsentassemus, pro illâ duntaxat vice. Pauperes autem hos duodecim scolares ex filiis burgensium burgi de Glasgw assumi, eligi, ac nominari volumus, sic institutos in Re Grammaticâ ut Philosophiæ idonei auditores esse possint, rectèque loquendi et scribendi peritiam teneant. Quod si ex his filiis burgensium de Glasgw idonei inveniri non possunt, nominandi erunt nostro arbitratu alii, prædictis facultatibus instituti, idque intra mensem postquam vacare contigerit, ut prædictum est. Ordinamus insuper omnes dicti Collegii personas honestè vivere, ut bonos et pios viros decet, neque scortentur, neque vagentur noctu, neque offendiculo sint civitati. Quod si præceptorum vita castitatis non sit capax, neque continere se possint, ducant in Domino uxores, quas tamen intra Collegii septa retinere non liceat. Adhæc quindecim supradictas et fundatas personas collegialiter vivere volumus, simul vesci, dormire intra septa Gymnasii, unumque dictorum duodecim scolarium, per hebdomadas mutuas, janitoris vice fungi, eâque septimanâ, bibliorum sit in aulâ publicâ lector, habeatque brevem die sabbatino et publicam a cœnâ orationem. Claves autem deferat serò ad Collegii Præpositum aut priori Regentium; brumali tempestati Collegii fores non ante quintam matutinam reserendas, octavâ vero vespertinâ claudendas curabit; æstivo autem tempore janua patebit non ante quartam mane, neque vesperi post decimam. Præterea dictum Collegium ac quindecim personas eisque servientes, aliosque omnes qui illic studiorum causâ degere dignoscentur, ab omni jurisdictione ordinariâ, necnon ab omnibus custumis ac actionibus pedagiis intra civitatem nostram Glasguensem impositis aut imponendis, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, liberos et exemptos esse, nunc et in perpetuum, volumus et declaramus: Statuentes insuper et ordinantes, quod præfatum Collegium, in omnibus et singulis suis ædificiis et domibus, de communibus sumptibus ejusdem sustentetur et reparetur, ac omnia et singula, ad ipsius Collegii usus spectantia, ex ipsius Collegii reditibus et impensa sarciantur et emendentur. Item volumus et ordinamus Rectorem Universitatis, Decanum Facultatis, unà cum Ballivis dictæ nostræ civitatis Glasguensis pro tempore existentibus, bis in singulos annos, calendis, videlicet, Martii et calendis Septembris, dictum nostrum Collegium visitare, tam in capite quam in membris, ut siquâ in re (quod absit) ab officio deflexerint, visitatorum operâ et authoritate corrigi et in viam redire queant; aut si rebelles fuerint, functione privari possunt. Ibique vero visitatores provideant, ne bona Collegii, in pios usus a nobis concessa, eorum luxu, abusu, atque inertia dilapidentur, alienentur, oppignorentur. Ad hæc præfati visitatores, rationibus Collegii audiendis, præfatis binis temporibus, operam dent, ut omnia bonâ fide ac secundum nostram dispositionem collocata esse videant, nihilque fraude a præceptoribus et domûs procuratore administrari. Subductoque calculo, si quid ex reditibus Gymnasii residui fuerit, id omne in maximos necessarios Gymnasii usus Collegiique reparationem, visitatorum arbitrio et Collegii Præpositi consilio, impendatur. Et quia (Deo bene juvante), ut speramus, fructus, proventus, et emolumenta nostri Collegii accrescent et augebuntur, volumus quod personis quindecim prædictis sufficienter sustentatis, si quid præterea, virtute donationis nostræ, Collegii reditibus accesserit, id studentibus et scolaribus pauperibus duodecim prædictis, a nobis adjungendis, ad eorum victum et necessarios usus tribuatur, aut pluribus regentibus et præceptoribus fundandis, si ita res Collegii postulaverit, Rectorque Academiæ, Decanus Facultatis, et Collegii Præpositus, cum Ballivorum consilio, necessarium esse provideant: quorum præsentatio et admissio ejusdem juris sunto cum iis qui præcesserint. Insuper dictas quatuordecim personas, videlicet, duodecim pauperes scolares duosque Regentes, studentes que omnes qui in Collegio literis operam navant, prædicto eorum Præposito, in omnibus et singulis quæ ad mores et disciplinam spectant, subjectos esse volumus, eique in eosdem esse jurisdictionem committimus ordinariam. Statuimus præterea ut nemo in studentium album in prædicto nostro Collegio recipiatur, qui puram et sinceram fidei et religionis confessionem, priùs, coram Præposito et Regentibus, non ediderit, eam nimirum quæ a serenissimo domino nostro Rege Jacobo sexto moderno in actis Parliamenti præscripta et confirmata est. Adhæc jurejurando affirmabunt, se omnia Gymnasii statuta inviolabiliter servaturos, et Collegii commodum ac utilitatem, ad quamcunque vitæ conditionem seu statum pervenerint, pro virili procuraturos. Proviso tamen, quod præsens nostra donationis et fundationis litera nullatenus præjudicabit nobis aut successoribus nostris, quin poterimus in futurum liberè disponere et conferre illas capellanias et præbendarias, intra dictam civitatem fundatas, nobis ex antiquo ante prædictam donationem supremæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ, ratione nostri jurispatronatûs laicalis, spectantes, scolaribus filiis nostrorum comburgensium, pro eorum supportatione et sustentatione in scolis infra dictam civitatem, ac non alias, tribuen., secundum tenorem acti Parliamenti; et quod ipsæ præbendæ et capellaniæ, ac donationes earundem per nosipsos scolaribus conferendæ, cum ipsarum fructibus, sint liberæ et immunes a solutione cujuscunque tertiæ partis fructuum earundem, quæ ab eis quovismodo exigi poterunt. Ad hæc volumus et ordinamus, capellaniam (dictam Omnium Sanctorum) per nos Magistro Scolæ Grammaticalis dictæ nostræ civitatis aliàs concessam, cum fructibus ejusdem, cum eodem magistro Scolæ Grammaticalis et suis successoribus, præceptoribus pro tempore, pro perpetuo liberam esse a solutione alicujus tertiæ partis fructuum ejusdem, remanere, et ipsis reservari in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus, manibus nostris atque nostri communis scribæ ut infra subscriptis, sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus est appensum, apud nostram civitatem Glasguensem, die octavo mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo secundo. (Sic subscribitur) John Stewart of Mynto, Knycht, Provest; Maister Adam Wallace, Baillie; George Elphinston, Baillie; Archibald Lyoune, Baillie; James Fleming; Johne Wilson; William Donaldson; Thomas Normount; John Grahame; Johne Boyd; David Lyoune; Michell Baird, Comoun pror. Wm. Maxwell; John Woddrop; Matthow Wilson; William Hiegait, with my hand. Ita est, Henricus Gibson, Notarius ac Scriba Curiæ burgalis civitatis Glasguen., de mandatis Consulum et Decanorum artium mechanicarum ejusdem civitatis, communitatem ipsius repræsentantium, et scribere nescientium, manu propriâ. Extractum de Libris Actorum Parliamenti, per me Magistrum Jacobum Makgill, de Rankellor nether, clericum rotulorum registri ac consilii S. D. N. Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus. (Sic subscribitur)

JACOBUS MAKGILL.

(18.)—Copy of the *Nova Erectio*, or Foundation Charter of the College of Glasgow, by King James 6th.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis quia nos ac fidelissimus noster consanguineus Jacobus, Comes de Mortoun, Domi- 13 July 1577.

nus de Dalkeith, nostri ac regni et liegiorum nostrorum regens, intelligentes, quod annua proficua et reditus Collegii seu pædagogii Glasguen. tam exigua sunt, ut hac nostrâ ætate minimè sufficientia sint ad sustentandum principalem, magistros, regentes, bursarios, et officiarios necessarios in quovis Collegio, nec adminiculandum sustentationi et reparationi ejusdem: Ac itaque volentes exiguitatem dictorum parvorum redituum juvare, et ad faciendum et erigendum illic quandam faciem Collegii, pro zelo et bonâ voluntate, quam ad propagationem et incrementum bonarum literarum, et juventutis instructionem gerimus, ut membra utilia ad serviendum ecclesiæ Dei et reipublicæ intra hoc nostrum regnum, alantur, instruantur, et educentur, cum avisamento et consensu dicti nostri fidelissimi consanguinei et regentis, dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, incorporavimus, et per mortificationem pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ, damus, concedimus, disponimus, incorporamus, et per mortificationem pro perpetuo confirmamus, dicto Collegio seu pædagogio Glasguensi, principali, magistris, regentibus, bursariis, servis et officiariis, per nos specificandis in nostrâ erectione et fundatione subsequenti, desuper confect. et eorum successoribus, totam et integram rectoriam et vicariam ecclesiæ parochialis de Govane, cum omnibus decimis, fructibus, reditibus, proficuis, emolumentis, devoriis, mansis, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem, et suis pertinen. jacen. infra diœcesin Glasguen. et vicecomitatum nostrum de Renfrew, nunc per decessum quondam Magistri Stephani Betoun, ultimi rectoris et possessoris ejusdem, vacantem, idque liberas et exemptas a solutione tertiæ taxationis, seu aliarum impositionum quarumcunque: Tenendam et habendam totam et integram prædictam rectoriam et vicariam ecclesiæ parochialis de Govane, cum omnibus fructibus, reditibus, proficuis, emolumentis, devoriis, mansis, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem, ac omnibus suis pertinentiis, prædicto collegio et pædagogio, principali, magistris regentibus, servis, et officiariis ejusdem, ac successoribus suis pro perpetuo mortificat. in futurum; cum potestate ipsis, per se, suos factores et servitores, ipsorum nominibus, dictis rectoriâ et vicariâ utendi, gaudendi, et possidendi, ac decimas, fructus, reditus, proficua, emolumenta, devoria earundem, ac mansarum, glebarum, et terrarum ecclesiasticarum eisdem spectan. cum suis pertinen. percipiendi, levandi, et intromittendi, ac desuper ad usum et effectum suprascriptum disponendi, pro reductione et annullatione infeofamentorum feudifirmæ earundem mansarum seu glebarum, vel assedationum de eisdem, seu aliquâ earundem parte, vocandi et prosequendi, easdem de novo locandi et assedandi, simili modo ac adeo liberè et legitimè, sicuti rectores vel vicarii dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis potuerunt, seu in usu facere consueverunt aliquibus temporibus retroactis, sine aliquâ revocatione, contradictione, aut obstaculo quocunque: Ac etiam de novo dedimus, concessimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ, damus, concedimus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, dictis collegio, magistris regentibus, studentibus, servis, et aliis officiariis subscriptis in eodem servientibus, omnes et singulos alios annuos reditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, et emolumenta, prædicto collegio, antea per quemcunque ordinem seu quovismodo fundata, donata et concessa; ac præsertim, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, capellanias, hortos, pomeria, croftas, annuos reditus, fructus, devoria, proficua et emolumenta, firmas, lie obit-silver, ac annuos reditus quoscunque, quæ quovis modo pertinuerunt, seu pertinere dignoscuntur, ad aliquas capellanias, altaragia, præbendas, in quacunque ecclesiâ seu collegio intra civitatem Glasguensem fundat. vel de locis omnium Fratrum ejusdem civitatis; Unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, tenementis, et annuis reditibus quarumcunque terrarum, domorum, et tenementorum, intra dictam civitatem Glasguen. seu extra eandem, iisdem pertinen. et spectan. ac dicto collegio antea concess. et fundat.: Quos quidem fructus et proficua annuorum redituum et capellaniarum, cum Fratrum terris, domibus, reditibus et emolumentis antedict. nos et successores nostri, volumus et concedimus pacificè levari et disponi ad usum dicti collegii, sine aliquâ tertiâ impositione, aut aliquâ aliâ taxatione quacunque, non obstantibus quibusvis legibus, consuetudinibus, parliamentorum actis, seu ordinationibus in contrarium; ac etiam cum potestate ipsis ad usum dicti collegii colligendi tertiam fructuum omnium illarum præbendarum et capellaniarum, quarum præsentes possessores nunc vivunt: Reddendo inde annuatim dicti principales, magistri regentes, bursarii, servi, et officiarii dicti collegii seu pædagogii Glasguen. et eorum successores, servitium communium precum et supplicationem Omnipotenti Deo pro statu prospero nostro et successorum nostrorum, ac doctrinam bonarum literarum et linguarum, aliarumque professionum necessariarum, ac utendo bonis disciplinâ et ordine in dicto collegio, disponentes reditus in educationem juventutis, juxta erectionem et fundationem per nos desuper confectum, cujus tenor sequitur:

Jacobus Sextus, Dei gratiâ Scotorum Rex, omnibus et singulis Christiani nominis cultoribus, salutem. Cum Divina Providentia nos iis temporibus ad regni gubernacula perduxerit, in quibus Evangelii lucem, expulsis Papismi tenebris, Scotiæ nostræ prælucere voluit; nosque imprimis solicitos esse oporteat, ut tantum Dei beneficium ad posteros nostros propagetur; neque id aliâ ratione commodius fieri possit, quam probâ educatione et juventutis rectâ informatione in bonis literis, quæ, nisi honoribus et præmiis alantur, prorsus sunt interituræ: Hinc est quod nos, dum rem literariam passim per regnum nostrum in Dei gloriam promovere studeremus, animum etiam nostrum adjecerimus ad colligendum reliquias Academiæ Glasguensis, quam præ inopiâ languescentem, ac jam pene confectam, reperimus; et, cum consilio et consensu dilecti nostri consanguinei Jacobi, Comitis a Mortoun, Domini Dalkeith, tutoris nostri et proregis charissimi, ei malo prospicere volentes, ad tela paupertatis delenda, quæ bonarum artium studiosis maximopere infesta esse solent, dederimus et concesserimus, prout per præsentes, damus et concedimus, et pro nobis ac successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, et ad mortuam manum perpetuo unimus et confirmamus, collegio nostro Glasguensi, totam et integram rectoriam de Govane, cum vicariâ ejusdem, jacen. in diœcesi Glasguen. et vicecomitatu nostro de Renfrew, vacan. per decessum Magistri Stephani Betoun, rectoris ejusdem, non ita pridem vitâ functi, cum omnibus decimis, emolumentis, et fructibus, glebâ, et mansionibus, omnibusque aliis commodis, quæ de jure aut consuetudine regni quomodolibet pertinere queant. Volumus autem, in dicto nostro collegio duodecim personas ordinarias residere ad gymnasii commoda procuranda, et juventutem bonis literis informandum, quæ ex impensis et fructibus ejusdem alantur et sustententur, pro modo ac facultate redituum dicto collegio assignatorum, secundum discretionem gymnasiarchæ et regentium subcriptorum: Nimirum, gymnasiarcham, tres regentes, œconomum, quatuor pauperes studentes, servum gymnasiarchæ, coquum, et janitorem; quorum singulos in suis muneribus obeundis sedulos esse volumus, et pro laboribus honoraria ac stipendia percipere, quo majore alacritate suis officiis invigilent. Ac primùm quidem, omnes has duodecim personas collegialiter vivere volumus; quibus pro victu quotidiano assignamus ex præfato beneficio et rector.â de Govane, extenden. in soldum in suo rentali ad viginti quatuor celdras, viginti et unam celdras ad esculenta et potulenta dictis fundatis personis sufficienter, sine luxu et profusione, sustentandis, ut

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

ut frugali victus ratione ad seriorem studiorum curam incitentur: Quod si, subductis rationibus, et calculo inito, quid fuerit residui, id in pios usus Collegii et sarta tecta Collegij impendatur, eorum arbitratu quos postea in eâdem hac fundatione collegio invisendo præfecimus. Gymnasiarcham autem pium et probum hominem imprimis esse oporteat, cui totum Collegium et singula ejus membra subesse oporteat, cui in singulas Collegii nostri personas jurisdictionem committimus ordinariam; is in sacris literis institutus probe ad aperienda fidei mysteria, et reconditos Divini verbi thesauros explicandos, idoneus, linguarum etiam gnarus et peritus sit oportet; imprimis vero Hebraicæ et Syriacæ, cujus professorem esse instituimus; linguam enim sanctam, ut par est, promovere inter subditos nostros cupimus, ut scripturarum fontes et mysteria rectius aperiantur; itaque dicto nostro gymnasiarchæ committimus, quo sedulitatis exemplum toti Collegio diligentiâ suâ subministret, ut in dies singulos horam saltem unam prælegendo impendat, quo tempore maximè fuerit opportunum; alternis autem diebus prælectionem theologicam seligat ad explicandos scripturarum recessus; alternis linguam ipsam sanctam auditoribus explicaturus; die autem sabbatino immunem esse a prælectionibus concedimus, quoniam totius septimanæ ratio ei ab auditoribus exigenda est, et opera danda formandæ ad Goveanum populum concionis; nam, cum Collegium nostrum ex decimis et proventibus ejus ecclesiæ sustentetur, æquum esse duximus, ut qui temporalia ministrant, spiritualia percipiant, nec in pane vitæ, quod est Dei verbum, defraudentur; curam itaque, quoad poterit, diligentissimam adhibebit gymnasiarcha, ut eum populum pascat, et in rectâ morum et vitæ disciplinâ contineat, singulisque diebus Dominicis adhortetur ad pietatem et probitatem: Resideat vero in dicto Collegio, neque inde pedem moveat ad longinquiorem aliquam profectionem, nisi re cum rectore academiæ, decano facultatis, et ceteris suis collegis regentibus, communicatâ, et veniâ impetratâ, graviori aliquâ de causâ, aut evidenti Collegij commodo. Quod si gymnasiarcha, sine licentiâ legitimè petitâ et obtentâ, per triduum extra gymnasii septa pernoctaverit, volumus ut muneri ejus, quod eo casu vacare pronunciamus, alius idoneus modo infrascripto sufficiatur: Quoties vero dictum gymnasiarchæ munus quovismodo vacare contigerit, regentes qui pro tempore fuerint, nobis et successoribus nostris ejusdem vacationis denunciationem illico facere tenebuntur, ut nos certiores facti, alium virum gravem et idoneum, qui id muneris obeat, præsentare possumus; cujus etiam præsentatio, omnibus etiam futuris temporibus, ad nos et successores nostros pertinebit; legitimum autem præsentandi tempus nobis et successoribus nostris erit intra triginta dies a denunciatione vacationis dicti muneris; quod nisi fecerimus, licebit personis, electoribus subscriptis, ad electionem idoneæ personæ, modo quo sequitur, legitimè procedere: Examinatio autem et electio dicti gymnasiarchæ ad Glasguen. Archiepiscopum, qui est Universitatis Cancellarius, rectorem Academiæ, facultatis decanum, ecclesiarum Glasguensis, Hamiltonensis, Cader, Monkland, et Ranfrew, ministros et pastores, qui ministerio verbi Dei tum fungentur, ac alios viros graves et doctos quos nos et successores nostri dictæ examinationi, electioni et admissioni adesse curabimus: Quam quidem examinationem, electionem, et admissionem procedere volumus, præcedente edicto publico, valvis Collegii et ecclesiæ Glasguensis per regentes affixo, super præmonitione triginta dierum ad minus. Admoneant insuper dicti regentes suo edicto, Sancti-Andreanos, Aberdonenses, et si quæ sint aliæ nostræ Academiæ, ut si qui sint idonei ad id munus capessendum, præsto adsint ad diem condictam, quo, neque favore, neque partium gratiâ, sed virtutis et eruditionis præstantiâ electio consummabitur, præfinito ad dictam electionem spatio quadraginta dierum duntaxat a die vacationis. Quod si infra indictum tempus præfinitum vir gravis, doctus, et idoneus, ex ejusdem electionis præscriptâ formulâ, minimè in dictum gymnasiarcham eligetur, eâ vice antedictæ personæ, quibus examinandi, eligendi, et admittendi gymnasiarchæ jus fecimus, idem jus amittent; et eo casu nobis et successoribus nostris licebit providere de remedio optimo, nisi per nos et successores nostros steterit, si forte personam quæ, facto examine, minus idonea comperietur, præsentaverimus: Quoniam verum eruditum hominem quærimus, cujus humeris totius Collegii onus incumbat, eique insuper ecclesiæ de Govane curam demandamus, isque neque labores sustinere, neque sumptibus sufficere possit, nisi honestis præmiis invitetur; idcirco, pro honorario ei constituimus ducentas marcas, annuatim levand. et percipien. ex proventibus et annuis reditibus dicti nostri Collegii, quæ ad idem ante præsentem nostram erectionem pertinebant, et quæ in suo rentali perveniunt ad tercentum libras monetæ Scotiæ; ex quibus, ducentas, ut dictum est, marcas dicto præposito attribuimus et assignamus, pro suis in Collegio laboribus; et pro ecclesiæ de Govane administratione, tres celdras frumenti, quas supra ex ejusdem ecclesiæ proventibus a communi tabulâ ad usus ministerij reservavimus: Et sic quidem præfectum nostri Collegii vitam suam instituere volumus, qui si negligentior fuerit in suo munere, et quæ sunt ei per specialem erectionem injuncta, non impleverit, neque resipiscere velit, cum ter admonitus fuerit per academiæ rectorem, decanum facultatis, Collegii regentes, vel eorum majorem partem, sed in malos mores proclivis fuerit, iisdem auctoribus exauctorabitur quos prius in electione locum habere decrevimus. Tres insuper regentes putavimus e re et commodo gymnasii fore, qui juventuti instituendæ præsint, et præposito auxilientur: Primus, præcepta eloquentiæ ex probatissimis auctoribus, et Græcæ linguæ institutionem profitebitur, adolescentesque tum scribendo tum declamando exercebit, ut in utriusque linguæ facultate pares, et ad philosophiæ præcepta capessenda magis idonei evadere possint: Proximus, dialecticæ et logicæ explicandæ operam dabit, earumque præcepta in usum et exercitationem proferet; idque ex probatissimis auctoribus, ut Cicerone, Platone, Aristotele, de vitâ, et moribus, et politicâ administratione; quæ studia huic secundo regenti degustanda præbemus, et pro adolescentulorum captu enarranda; adjunget insuper elementa arithmeticæ et geometriæ, in quarum principiis non parum momenti ad eruditionem parandam situm est, et ingenii acumen excitandum: His duobus, sallarii nomine, quinquaginta marcas in singulos assignamus, levan. et percipien. quotannis ex reditibus et proventibus ad dictum collegium ante præsentem erectionem pertinentibus: Porro, tertius regens physiologiam omnem, eamque quæ de naturâ est, auscultationem, utpote imprimis necessariam, quam diligentissimè enarrabit: geographiam etiam et astrologiam profitebitur, nec non generalem etiam chronographiam et temporum a condito mundo supputationem; quæ res ad alias disciplinas et historiarum cognitionem non parum lucis adferet: Quoniam vero hujus tertii regentis operâ ac laboribus colophonem philosophico stadio imponi volumus, ac pileo donatos adolescentes ad graviora studia alacrius contendere; quia etiam procuratio gymnasii, ejusque cura ad eum præcipuè pertinebit in præpositi qualicunque absentiâ aut distractione, propter ecclesiæ Goveanæ administrationem et curam, eidem pro sallario concedimus libras monetæ nostræ quinquaginta, annuatim levan. et percipien. ex reditibus et proventibus dicti collegij, qui ante hanc nostram erectionem prius ad dictum collegium spectabant: Tres autem hos regentes nolumus, prout in reliquis regni nostri academiis consuetudo est, novas professiones quotannis immutare; quo fit ut, dum multa profiteantur, in paucis periti inveniantur; verum in eâdem professione se exerceant, ut

adolescentes qui gradatim ascendunt, dignum suis studiis et ingeniis præceptorem reperire queant. Quod, si e re gymnasii fuerit, idque gymnasiarcha decreverit, mutare inter se provincias poterunt; Eorum electio, præsentatio, et admissio penes rectorem, decanum facultatis, et gymnasiarcham esto, qui bonâ fide nostram institutionem secuti, de quam optimis et doctissimis præceptoribus collegio providebunt, qui adolescentes docendo, scribendo, declamando, disputando, quam diligentissimè in literariâ palæstrâ exerceant. Potestas autem emendandi et corrigendi dictos regentes erit penes dictum gymnasiarcham, cui etiam potestas erit eosdem collegio ejiciendi, si, postpositis eorum officiis, ter, ut dictum est, admoniti, resipiscere noluerint; cognitâ tamen causâ, et adhibito consilio rectoris et decani facultatis. Porro, paupertatis curâ habitâ, et quod multi præ inopiâ a bonis literis deterreantur, adjunximus quatuor pauperes studentes, quos bursarios vocant, iisque assignamus victum ex communibus fructibus dictæ ecclesiæ de Govane, et communi tabulâ dicti collegii: eos et paupertatis nomine commendatos esse volumus, quibus amici præ inopiâ suppeditare victum non queant, et ingenii præstantiâ et grammaticæ facultatis peritiâ valere: eorum præsentationem penes Comitem a Morton, consanguineum nostrum et tutorem charissimum, ejusque hæredes masculos, succedentibus temporibus esse volumus; quibus deficientibus, penes legitimos quosque hæredes suos, secundum tenorem novi infeofamenti dilecto nostro consanguineo et tutori prædict. desuper concesso, prout in eodem latius continetur; admissionem vero et collationem dictorum bursariorum penes gymnasiarcham, cujus erit curæ providere, ne divites pauperum loco admittantur, neve fuci alvearia depascant, sed eos in gymnasium recipere qui patriæ ornamento et ecclesiæ usui esse poterint. Hos autem pauperes nostros humilitatis et obedientiæ exemplar esse volumus, et per omnia præceptoribus morem gerere; quod nisi fecerint, potestatem facimus dicto gymnasiarchæ et præceptoribus eos puniendi, et, pro ratione delicti, usque ad eorundem ejectionem e dicto collegio inclusivè, si propter eorum contumaciam id promeriti fuerint. Eorum in collegium ingressus calendis Octobris sit, permaneantque in studio literario, et gymnasii sumptibus alantur totos tres annos cum dimidio, quod tempus idoneum judicamus, pro cæterarum academiarum regni nostri consuetudine, ad studium philosophicum consummandum et lauream adipiscendam; quibus exactis, novi bursarii provideantur, donec iterum ad metam decurrerint. Œconomum autem et provisorem, hominem bonum et industrium requirimus: cum salus collegii suâ ipsius longe sit potior, is, initio suæ administrationis, cautionem præstabit res collegii salvas fore, seque bonâ fide administraturum. Penes eum erit proventus et reditus collegii qualescunque colligere, dicere diem debitoribus, convenire in judicio nomine collegii, et cætera legitima peragere; ejus erit tempestivè, ex præceptorum arbitrio, collegio providere in iis quæ ad victum pertinent, et fori quotidie curam agere in iis emendis quæ ad collegii sustentationem pertinent. Is autem tenebitur in singulos dies rationem reddere, emptorum et importatorum, gymnasiarchæ et reliquis præceptoribus præsentibus, ne qua in re minimâ fraus fiat collegio; quotidianæ enim rationes in animadversaria redactæ, magno erunt familiæ usui. Porro, præceptores ipsi, unà cum œconomo, tenebuntur rationem reddere administrationis, quater in anno, rectori, decano facultatis, et ministro urbis Glasguensis, qui operam dabunt, calend. Octobris, calend. Februarii, calend. Maii, calend. Augusti, ut quam exactissimo calculo omnia subducantur; quorum etiam conscientias appellamus, ut omnia rectè et secundùm nostram intentionem in dicto Collegio administrata esse videant, et in ordinem suâ auctoritate redigant, et quater in annos singulos dictis rationibus subscribant, quæ tum solummodo authenticæ habebuntur; eorumque consilio, quicquid fuerit residui, sive ex veteri erectione, sive ex hac nostrâ fundatione, id omne, rentalibus probe examinatis et discussis, in necessarios collegii usus et sarta tecta, tum collegii, tum chori Govane, aliosque usus gymnasii non prætermittendos, impendatur et distribuatur. Quoniam autem variis curis et occupationibus distrahi provisorem nostrum oportebit, ei sallarii nomine viginti libras monetæ nostræ persolvi jubemus, præter ea quæ necessariò ad recipiendos collegii proventus ab eodem impenduntur, quæ illi in rationibus deduci æquum est; victum præterea honestè, ex communi nostrâ tabulâ et ecclesiæ de Govane proventibus, assignamus, ut rectius, liberalitate nostra invitatus, munere suo fungi queat: Ad hæc, gymnasiarchæ sive præfecti servum, sine cujus operâ commodè et honestè in collegio degere non potest, volumus, ex communi tabulâ et ecclesiæ de Govane proventu, ali ac sustentari: coquo etiam et janitori victum, et sex marcas annuatim in singulos, attribuimus; eosque (quorum eligendi et deprivandi jus apud primarium esto) et omnes fundatas personas hortamur et monemus, ut piè, Christianè, magnâque cum diligentiâ et fide suis officiis invigilent, nostræque expectationi eâ in re satisfaciant: Studentes autem, quos magno numero speramus passim ex toto hoc regno ad gymnasium nostrum confluxuros, volumus quietè et pacificè degere, neminem civium verbo vel facto lædere, rectori, gymnasiarchæ, et regentibus morem gerere, sedulos esse in bonarum literarum studiis, ut parentibus honori, ecclesiæ usui, et reipublicæ ornamento esse queant: Insuper, cum Sathanæ astum percipiamus, nullibi non dantis operam ut juventutem ab evangelii professione ad plusquam Cimmerias Papismi tenebras abducat, districtè mandamus, ut singuli qui in hanc nostram academiam fuerint cooptati, fidei professionem edant, eadem nimirum quæ, è Dei verbo petita et transcripta, a nobis in regni nostri conventibus edita atque publicata est; idque faciant, semel ad minimum quotannis, ut profligato humani generis hoste, collegium nostrum, virtute, eruditione, et piis moribus efflorescat, in Dei sempiternam gloriam, quam nostrâ hac fundatione solummodo ob oculos nostros proposuimus, utpote unicam nostrarum omnium actionum metam: Volumus autem nostrum hoc Collegium et academiam Glasguensem iis omnibus immunitatibus et privilegiis gaudere, quæ a majoribus nostris, aut nobis, aut aliàs quovismodo concessa sunt ulli aliarum in regno nostro academiarum, tam liberè, pacificè, et quietè, ac si eadem ab antiquis retro temporibus ultra hominum memoriam illi obvenissent. Sit autem Deo Patri, Christo Jesu Filio, et Spiritui Sancto, omnis honor et gloria in omne ævum. Amen. QUARE mandamus et præcipimus archiepiscopo Glasguensi, vel, in ejus absentiâ, cuicunque ministro intra diœcesin Glasguen. ad tradendum institutionem et possessionem rectoriæ et vicariæ de Govane antedict. præfato collegio, principali, magistris, regentibus, bursariis, servis, et fundatis officiariis ejusdem, apud parochialem ecclesiam de Govane, ut remaneant mortificatæ omnibus temporibus affuturis, sine ullâ aliâ institutione aut possessione earund. aliquo tempore futuro suscipiendâ: IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus; Testibus Reverendo in Christo Patre Adamo, Episcopo, Orcadensi, Commendatario monasterii nostri Sanctæ Crucis prope Edinburgh; dilectis nostris consanguineis, Willielmo, Comiti Mariscalli, Domino Keith; Johanne, Domino Glammis, Cancellario nostro; Venerabili in Christo Patre, Roberto, Commendatario nostri monasterii de Dumferlin, nostro secretario; dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, magistro Georgio Buchanane, Pensionario de Corsragwell, nostri Secreti Sigilli Custode; Joanne Bellenden de Auchnoule, Milite, nostræ Justiciariæ Clerico; magistro Jacobo M'Gill de Rankeillor Nather, nostrorum Rotulorum Registri ac Consilii Clerico; et

Alexandro Hay, nostræ Cancellariæ Directore. Apud Dalkeith, decimo tertio die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septimo, et regni nostri decimo.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

(19.)—Carta Magistrorum et Regentium Collegii Glasguen. July 10, 1578.

10 July 1578

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis, quia, studio pietatis et virtutis inducti, vehementer cupimus, ad gloriam Dei et reipublicæ commodum, in regno hoc nostro bonas literas florere et indies propagari, præsertim vero Academiæ Glasguensis cui pædagogii nomen est, magistros ac præceptores alacrius ac diligentius opere et Universitatem ingenuis artibus et sanctis moribus informare, ex regali authoritate nostrâ, et tanquam comes de Levinox: Dedimus et concessimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ damus et concedimus, Magistris et Regentibus dicti Collegii de Glasgow, præsentibus et eorum successoribus hæreditariè, totas et integras terras de Balagan, cum pendiculis et pertinentiis earundem, jacen. in comitatu de Levinox et vicecomitatu nostro de Dumbertane: Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prædictas terras de Balagane, cum pendiculis et pertinentiis earundem, dictis Magistris et Regentibus dicti Collegii de Glasgow et eorum successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in feodo et hæreditate ad manummortuam imperpetuam, per omnes rectas metas et devisas prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine: In domibus, ædificiis, boscis, planis, moris, maresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivulis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petaris, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cuniculariis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis, et genestis, silvis, nemoribus, et virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapidiciis lapide et calce, cum curiis et earum exitibus, herezeldis, bludewitis, et mulierum merchetis, exitibus, amerciamentis, et escaetis earundem. Et cum omnibus et singulis aliis commoditatibus, libertatibus, proficuis, asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope ad prædictas terras cum pertinen. spectan. seu juste spectare valen. quomodolibet, in futurum liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, bene, et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia sicuti Comites de Levinox in f a [prædict Glasgow prædictas terras possiderunt aut habuerunt illis temporibus præteritis sine ullâ revocatione, contradictione, aut obstaculo quocunque: Reddendo inde annuatim, præfati Magistri et Regentes dicti Collegii de Glasgow, nobis et nostris successoribus orationum suffragia nostro et successorum nostrorum Statu tantum: In cujus rei Testimonium, huic præsenti Cartæ nostræ Magnum Sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus: Testibus prædilectis consanguineis et consiliariis nostris Joanne Atholie, Comite, Domino de Balrany, Cancellario nostro; Colino Ergadie, Comite, Domino Campbell et Lorne, &c., Justiciario nostro generali; Jacobo, Domino de Mortoun, Domino de Dalkeyth, &c., magno regni nostri admirallo; Reverendissimo ac Venerabili in Christo Patribus Patricio, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopo; Roberto, Commendatorio monasterii nostri de Dumfermling, Secretario nostro; Dilectis nostris et familiaribus et consiliariis Magistro Jacobo Macgill de Rankelour neyir, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac consilii clerico; Ludovico Bellenden de Auchnoull, milite, nostræ Justiciariæ clerico; Alexandro Heay, nostræ Cancellariæ Directore; et Magistro Thoma Buchannane de Ybert, nostri secreti sigilli custode; Apud Castrum nostrum Strivilinge, decimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentisimo septuagesimo octavo, et regni nostri undecimo.

(20.)—Litera Protectionis et Exemptionis Jacobi Sexti Regis. 26 May 1579.

26 May 1579.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis, quia suscepimus dilectos nostros magistros, doctores, regentes, scolasticos, studentes, bursarios, bedallos et alios suppositos (lie suppostes) collegii nostri Glasguensis, et omnes et singulas eorum terras, tenementa, possessiones, ac omnia eorum bona mobilia et immobilia, spiritualia et temporalia, tam infra civitatem Glasguensem quam alibi in quibuscunque locis existentia, sub nostra firmâ securitate, salvâ pace, patrocinio peculiari, manutentione et defensione, omni tempore affuturo: Necnon exemimus dictos magistros, doctores, regentes, scolasticos, studentes, bursarios, bedallos et alios suppositos (lie suppostes) dicti nostri collegii quoscunque (qui prælatiis, promoti non sunt), ac omnes et singulos eorum redditus, possessiones, terras, et beneficia minora prælatiis, ab omni solutione cujuscunque censûs, tributi, vectigalis, taxationis, collectionis, exactionis, infra regnum nostrum pro quacunque occasione impositi aut imponendi; ac etiam ab omnibus excubiis seu vigiliis, onerationibus quibuscunque omni tempore affuturo imponendis: Firmiter igitur præcipiendo omnibus et singulis nostris liegiis et subditis, nequis eorum præsumat aut tentet quicquam quod violare aut adversari possit privilegiis, libertatibus et exemptionibus, per nos dicto nostro collegio concessis, sub omni pœnâ et onerationе quæ inde sequi poterit. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, apud Striviling, vicesimo sexto die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo nono, et regni nostri duodecimo.

(21.)—Carta per Joannem Archiepiscopum Glasguensem.—11 Sept. 1615.

Charter by John Archbishop of Glasgow.

11 September 1615.

Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris, Joannes, miseratione divinâ Archiepiscopus Sanctandreanus, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis, quia nos in civitate et Academiâ Glasguensi educati, et bonarum artium cognitione imbuti, tum etiam quia nos Archiepiscopatui Glasguensi specialis serenissimi domini nostri Jacobi, Magnæ Britanniæ regis, favor præfecit, pro zelo et bonâ voluntate quam ad propagationem et incrementum bonarum literarum et juventutis institutionem gerimus, præsertim in Academiâ Glasguensi, cui in literis educationem debemus, Dedisse, concessisse, disposuisse, incorporasse, et per mortificationem pro perpetuo confirmasse, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ dare, concedere, disponere, incorporare, et per mortificationem pro perpetuo confirmare dictæ Academiæ Glasguensis præfecto, magistris, regentibus, modernis eorumque successoribus, totum et integrum unum tenementum terræ, ante et retro, cum horto et pertinen., nunc hæreditariè ad nos pertinen., et olim spectan. Jacobo Flemyng et Allisonæ Kincaid, ejus Sponsæ, jacen. in civitate Glasguensi ex orientali lateri viæ ejusdem bondan. inter dictam Academiam et hortos ejusdem respectivè ex boreali et orientali terras Willielmi Wallace, Joannis Tassey, et Roberti Arthor respectivè ex australi et communem viam ex occidentali partibus, Tenendum et habendum totum et integrum prædictum tene-

mentum, ante et retro, cum horto et pertinen. jacen. ut supra prædictum, Academiæ et præfecto et magistris, regentibus, ac eorum successoribus pro perpetuo mortificatum in futurum, libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis suis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, et asiamentis ac justis suis pertinen. quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad prædictum tenementum, cum horto et pertinen. spectan. seu justè spectare valen. quomodolibet, in futurum liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, bene, et in pace, sine aliquo impedimento, revocatione, contradictione aut obstaculo quocunque, Præfecto interim, et magistris regentibus, et eorum successoribus suprascriptis liberantibus nos et hæredes nostros in perpetuum a solutione annui redditûs decem mercarum annuatim levan. et percipien. de præfato tenemento cum horto et pertinen., ad quoscunque annuus redditus decem mercarum supra dictus pertinere comperietur: In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ (ex chirographo Joannis Craig, notarii in Glasgow) manu nostrâ subscript. sigillum nostrum est appensum, apud Glasgow undecimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo quinto, coram his testibus, reverendissimis in Christo patri Jacobo, Archiepiscopo Glasguensis, Andreæ Episcopo Lismorensi, domino Alexandro Colquhoun de Luss, et magistro Joanne Hay rectore de Renfrew, et dicto Joanne Craig notario S. S. Joanne Sanctandr. Ja. Glasgow, witness; An. Lismoren, witness Alexander Colhoun of Luss, witness; J. Hay, witness; J. Craig, witness.

(22.)—Carta per Jacobum Archiepiscopum Glasguensem, in favorem Universitatis Glasguensis. 30 Octobris 1628.

Charter by James Archbishop of Glasgow.

30 October 1628.

Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel audituris: Jacobus, miseratione divinâ Archiepiscopus Glasguensis, cum avisamento et consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ Glasguensis, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noveritis nos, unanimi consensu et assensu, Ratificasse, approbasse, et pro perpetuo confirmasse, necnon tenore præsentium ratificamus, approbamus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, cartam et infeofamentum donationis et mortificationis datum et concessum per quondam Jacobum, Archiepiscopum Glasguensem pro tempore, cum consensu decani et capituli dictæ ecclesiæ metropolitanæ, de datâ decimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, in favorem vicariorum chori dictæ ecclesiæ Glasguensis pro tempore, de et super ecclesiâ parochiali de Dalzell, ac decimis garbalibus dictæ ecclesiæ et parochiæ ejusdem, jacen. infra diocesin nostram de Glasgow; quæ quidem ecclesia de Dalzell, cum decimis garbalibus ejusdem, nunc ad Collegium de Glasgow et membra ejusdem spectat et pertinet, tanquam propria pars patrimonii dicti Collegii: Item aliam cartam donationis et mortificationis factam, datam, et concessam per præfatum quondam Jacobum, Glasguensis Archiepiscopum, de datâ vigesimo quarto die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, in favorem dicti Collegii et Universitatis Glasguensis, membrorum ejusdem et successorum suorum, de et super vicariâ ecclesiæ de Colmonel et de decimis eidem spectantibus, jacen. infra diocesin antedictam: Item alias literas donationis et mortificationis de datâ vigesimo octavo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo primo, factas et concessas per quondam Jacobum, Archiepiscopum Glasguensem pro tempore, cum consensu decani et capituli præfatæ ecclesiæ metropolitanæ de Glasguen.; virtute quarum omnes et singulæ custumæ de lie tron de Glasgow, magnæ et minutæ custumæ nundinarum, et forales custumæ de lie mett measour et wecht, infra civitatem nostram de Glasgow cum omnibus suis pertinentibus, unitæ, annexatæ, et pro perpetuo mortificatæ fuerunt ad præfatum Collegium de Glasgow, membra ejusdem et successores suos: Item, literas confirmationis dictarum aliarum literarum mortificationis, factas et concessas per quondam serenissimum nostrum regem Jacobum, regem Scotorum, postea vero Magnæ Britanniæ, Galliæ, et Hiberniæ regem, fideique defensorem, sub suo secreto sigillo, et de datâ decimo septimo die mensis Junii anno prædicto in favorem dicti Collegii de Glasgow, magistrorum et regentium ejusdem præsentium et futurorum: Item, aliam cartam et infeofamentum de datâ decimo die mensis Februarii, anno millesimo sexcentesimo septimo, cum sasina inde sequen. fact. et concess. per reverendissimum in Christo patrem Joannem, tunc Archiespiscopum Glasguensem, nunc Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopum, cum consensu decani et capituli dictæ ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Glasguensis, in favorem præfati Collegii de Glasgow, magistrorum regentium et membrorum ejusdem, eorumque successorum, de et super unâ celdrâ farinæ avenaticæ, annuatim percipien. et levan. de molendino nostro de Partick, multuris, sequelis et fructibus ejusdem: In omnibus suis punctis, articulis, clausulis, et conditionibus in iisdem contentis et expressis, cum omnibns aliis desuper sequentibus. Ac volumus et declaramus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et ordinamus, quód præsens hæc nostra confirmatio est et erit tanti roboris, valoris, et efficaciæ in favorem præfecti, magistrorum, regentium, et reliquorum membrorum dicti Collegii de Glasgow, eorumque successorum in perpetuum, ac si omnes et singulæ præfatæ cartæ, donationes, infeofamenta, aliæque securitates antedictæ ad longum, de verbo in verbum, in hac nostrâ cartâ confirmationis insererentur, penesque omnesque defectus inde sequen. nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo dispensamus. Insuper, pro magnis gravibusque causis et considerationibus nos ad hoc moven., præcipuè vero pro gloriâ Dei, ac zelo et amore quem habemus et gerimus erga dictum Collegium de Glasgow, præfectum, magistros, scholasticos, et studentes inibi versantes et versaturos, ac pro propagatione scientiarum omniumque literarum in dicto Collegio, Academiâ et Universitate de Glasgow omnibus temporibus futuris, nos, præfatus Archiepiscopus, cum consensu antedicto, ac dict. decanus et capitulum pro suo interesse cum approbatione nostrâ, De novo dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, mortificavimus, ac pro perpetuo confirmavimus præfatæ Universitati, Academiæ, et Collegio de Glasgow, ac præfecto, magistris, regentibus, et reliquis membris dicti Collegii, præsentibus et futuris, eorumque successoribus, prædictam ecclesiam de Dalzell, rectoriam et vicariam ejusdem, cum omnibus et singulis decimis garbalibus aliisque decimis, magnis et minutis, terris ecclesiasticis, domibus, edificiis, hortis, fructibus, reditibus, et emolumentis, ad dictam ecclesiam de Dalzell, rectoriam et vicariam ejusdem, pertinen. et spectan., ac etiam præfatam vicariam dictæ ecclesiæ de Colmonel cum omnibus decimis, fructibus, emolumentis, terris ecclesiasticis, aliisque divoriis ad eandem vicariam pertinen. et spectan. Nec non omnes et singulas custumas de lie tron de Glasgow, magnas et minutas custumas nundinarum, et forales custumas de lie mett messoure et wecht, infra dictam civitatem nostram de Glasgow cum omnibus suis pertinen., ac etiam dictum annuum redditum unius celdræ farinæ avenaticæ annuatim levan. et percipien., inter festa nativitatis Domini et purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, de prædicto nostro molendino de Partik, multuris, sequelis et fructibus ejusdem et singulis suis pertinen. aut de aliquâ eorundem parte, jacen. infrâ dominium et baroniam nostram de Glasgow, unà cum omni jure, titulo, actione, et interesse quæ nos, predecessores aut successores

nostri, habuimus, habemus, vel quovismodo in futurum habere vel prætendere poterimus, in et ad prænominatas ecclesias, rectoriam, vicarias, decimas garbales, aliasque decimas, custumas, annuum redditum, fructus, redditus, divorias, aliaque respectivè, tam generaliter quam specialiter superius expressa, cum suis pertinen., virtute quarumcunque legum, constitutionum, fundationum, mortificationum, actorum parliamenti, aliorumque jurium civilium, canonicorum, et municipalium, præteritorum, præsentium, aut futurorum, renunciando et exonerando iisdem in favorem præfatæ Universitatis, Academiæ, et Collegii de Glasgow, et membrorum ejusdem prædict. eorumque successorum in perpetuum, cum pacto de non petendo, ac cum supplemento omnium defectuum, tam non nominat. quam nominat, quos pro expressis in hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ haberi volumus. Præterea nos cum consensu prædict., unimus, annexamus, confirmamus, et pro perpetuo incorporamus ad dictam Universitatem, Academiam, et Collegium de Glasgow, præfatam ecclesiam de Dalzell, rectoriam, et vicariam ejusdem, ac dictam vicariam de Colmonell, nec non custumas prædict. de lie tron de Glasgow, aliasque custumas supra scriptas infra dictam civitatem nostram de Glasgow, ac præfatum annuum redditum unius celdræ farinæ avenaticæ annuatim percipien. et levan., ut præmittitur, aliaque generaliter et specialiter antedicta, cum omnibus decimis, terris ecclesiasticis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, et divoriis ad eadem pertinen. et spectan., cum suis pertinen., ad præfatum Collegium, Universitatem, et Academiam remansura mortificata imperpetuum, tanquam partes patrimonii dicti Collegii et Universitatis; ac per præsentes declaramus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et ordinamus, quod unica sasina, nunc super præmissis capienda per præfectum, seu unum vel alterum magistrorum et regentium præfati Collegii, nomine omnium reliquorum membrorum ejusdem, apud januam anteriorem dicti Collegii, aut infra aliquam partem ejusdem, stabit et sufficiens erit sasina pro omnibus et singulis præmissis imperpetuum, absque reiteratione alterius sasinæ desuper capiendæ, penesque nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, per præsentes etiam dispensamus, Tenend. et habend. omnes et singulas prædictas ecclesias, rectoriam, vicarias, decimas garbales, aliasque decimas magnas et minutas, terras ecclesiasticas, fructus, redditus, emolumenta, custumas, annuum redditum, aliaque tam generaliter quam specialiter superius expressa, cum singulis suis pertinen. jacen. et levan., ut præmittitur, ad dictum Collegium et Academiam de Glasgow mortificat. et incorporat., ut præfertur, memoratis præfecto, magistris, regentibus, et reliquis membris dicti Collegii, præsentibus et futuris, suisque successoribus de nobis et successoribus nostris, in purâ eleemosina, feodo, et hæreditate, in perpetuum, cum libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus et singulis aliis suis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, asiamentis, et justis suis pertinen. quibuscunque ad eadem spectan. et pertinen., seu justè spectare valen, quomodolibet in futurum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè, et in pace, sine aliquo impedimento, revocatione, contradictione, aut obstaculo aliquali: Reddendo inde, dicti præfectus, magistri, et regentes dictæ Universitatis, Academiæ, et Collegii de Glasgow, eorumque successores pro tempore, nobis et successoribus nostris, fidem et diligentiam in juventute sibi commissâ probe instituendâ, ac etiam pro præfato annuo redditu annuatim sustinendo unum bursarium seu studentem in dicto Collegio et Universitate, inibi philosophiæ incumbentem aliisque literis, more aliorum studiosorum dicti Collegii, durante tempore cursûs ordinarii; qui bursarius habilis, idoneus, et in re grammaticâ bene institutus erit; et quoties locus vacabit, per nos et successores nostros, Glasguen. Archiepiscopos, dictis præfecto et magistris præfati Collegii, præsentibus et futuris, præsentabitur, ac per eosdem conjunctim examinandus admittetur, si ab ipsis idoneus et dignus ad philosophiam capessendam probatus fuerit: quod si spatio quatuor mensium dicta bursa et locus bursarii vacaverit, nemine idoneo per nos et successores nostros ad eandem bursam nominato et præsentato, tunc et eo casu licebit dictis præfecto, magistris et regentibus præfati Collegii, præsentibus et futuris, conjunctim, idoneum aliquem ad præfatam bursam et locum bursarii, cum omnibus feodis et commoditatibus ejusdem, admittere, toties quoties vacaverit, ut præfertur, salvo etiam et reservato ministro, curam servienti apud præfatam ecclesiam de Dalzell, et suis successoribus ministris, curam ibidem servientibus pro tempore, stipendio suo, unà cum glebâ et manso, secundum leges hujus regni, tantum pro omni alio onere, exactione, quæstione, demanda, seu servitio seculari, quæ pro præmissis per quoscunque juste inde exigi poterit quomodolibet vel requiri. Et nos vero præfatus Jacobus, Archiepiscopus Glasguensis, et successores nostri, cum consensu prædict., omnia et singula præmissa dictis præfecto, magistris, et regentibus prædicti Collegii et Universitatis, ac reliquis membris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus, adeo liberè et quietè in omnibus et per omnia, formâ pariter et effectu, ut præmissum est, ab omnibus periculis, damnis, et inconvenientiis, proceden. a proprio facto nostro et successorum nostrorum solummodo, warrantizabimus ac quietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. Insuper dilectis nostris Joanni Crawfourd de Kilbirny ac vestrûm cuilibet, conjunctim et divisim, ballivis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis, salutem vobis præcipimus et firmiter mandamus, quatenus, visis præsentibus, indilatè statum et sasinam hæreditariam pariter et possessionem realem, actualem, et corporalem totius et integræ dictæ ecclesiæ de Dalzell, rectoriæ et vicariæ ejusdem, cum omnibus et singulis decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis magnis et minutis, terris ecclesiasticis, domibus, edificiis, hortis, fructibus, redditibus et emolumentis ad dictam ecclesiam de Dalzell, rectoriam et vicariam ejusdem, pertinen. et spectan.; nec non præfatæ vicariæ dictæ ecclesiæ de Colmonel, cum omnibus decimis, fructibus, emolumentis, terris ecclesiasticis, aliisque divoriis ad eandem vicariam spectan. et pertinen.; ac etiam omnium et singularum dict. custumarum de lie tron de Glasgow, magnarum et minutarum custumarum nundinarum, et foralium custumarum de lie mett missour et wecht, infra dictam civitatem nostram de Glasgow cum omnibus suis pertinen.; nec non prædicti annui redditûs unius farinæ celdræ avenaticæ annuatim levan. et percipien., inter dicta festa nativitatis Domini et purificationis beati Mariæ Virginis, de præfato molendino nostro de Partik, multuris, sequelis, et fructibus ejusdem et singulis suis pertinen. aut de aliquâ earundem parte, jacen. ut præmittitur, dictis præfecto, magistris et regentibus præfatæ Academiæ, Universitatis, et Collegii de Glasgow, vel eorum alicui, pro se et nomine omnium reliquorum membrorum dicti Collegii eorumque successorum, (et unica sasina super præmissis capienda per dict. præfeotum, seu unum vel alterum magistrorum et regentium dicti Collegii et Universitatis de Glasgow, coram et apud anteriorem januam dicti Collegii, vel infra aliquam partem ejusdem, stabit et sufficiens erit sasina, nunc et omni tempore futuro dictis præfecto, magistris, regentibus et reliquis membris dicti Collegii, eorumque successoribus, absque reiteratione alterius sasinæ eorundem), per terræ et lapidis fundi ac unius denarii traditionem, ut moris est in similibus, justè tradatis, deliberatis, et habere faciatis, seu unus vestrûm tradat, deliberet, et habere faciat, sine dilatione, et hoc nullo modo omittatis; ad quod faciendum vobis, et vestrûm cuilibet conjunctum et divisim, ballivis nostris in hac parte antedictis, nostram plenariam et irrevocabilem tenore præsentium committimus potestatem: In cujus rei tes-

timonium, præsentibus ex chirographo magistri Jasobi Andersone, servitoris, Georgii Hutchesone de Lambhill, notarii publici, manu nostrâ dicti Archiepiscopi manibusque dicti decani et capituli nostri subscript., sigillum nostrum proprium unà cum sigillo commune dicti capituli præsentibus sunt appensa, apud castrum nostrum de Glasgow, penultimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo octavo, coram his testibus, Thoma Stewart de Galstoun, magistro, Zacharia Boyd, ministro verbi Dei apud ecclesiam baroniæ de magistro Georgio Law, nostro filio legitimo, Roberto Stewart nostro servitore, et magistro Thoma Craig, studente theologiæ in civitate Glasguensi, cum diversis aliis (S.S.) Ja. Glasgow, Magister Jacobus Hamiltone decanus, T. Hayus archidiacon. Glasguensis, M. David Sharpius precentor, W. Wheitfurde Moffett, Mr. Crichtoun Cant W. R. Watson Cardross, J. W. Brisbane Erskine, Mr. James Gillespie Killearn, Mr. William Nesbitt Torbolton, An. Lismoren Eaglesham, Mr. Reid Ashkirk, Mr. C. Hog Stobo, Jo. Strang Govane, Mr. Thomas Bannatyne Douglas, J. W. Hay Renfrew, J. Henderson Carnwath thesaurarius, R. M. Cambuslang, H. Annand Ayr, Ja. Sanderis Glasgow secundo, J. Stewart of Galston, witness; M. Zachary Boyd, witness; Mr. Georgius Law, testis; R. Stewart, testis; Mr. Thomas Craig, testis.

(23.)—Archbishop Law's Ratification of ye Gift of Immunities Grantit be Wm. Turnbull, Archbischope of Glasgow in Favor of ye Colledge theroff, with new Donationis. 30 Oct. 1628.

30 October 1628. Jacobus, miseratione divinâ Archiepiscopus Glasguen., cum consensu decani et capituli ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ Glasguen. Intelligentes quod quondam Willielmus Archiepiscopus Glasguen., prædecessor noster, cum consensu decani et capituli sui pro tempore, dedit et concessit Rectori universitatis Glasguen. doctoribus, magistris, cæterisque suppositis ejusdem universitatis, omnia et singula privilegia et libertates particulariter subscript., quorum tenor verbatim sequitur. "Nos, Willielmus, miseratione divinâ Episcopus Glasguen., cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri, vobis Rectori universitatis Glasguen. doctoribus, magistris, cæterisque suppositis ejusdem universitatis volumus, damus, et concedimus: Imprimis quod habeatis liberam facultatem emendi et res proprias vendendi quas causâ negotiandi non defertis, in dictâ nostrâ civitate Glasguen. et ubique per regaliam nostram et alias terras ac portus, omnia ac singula vobis necessaria quæcunq., et præsertim ea quæ ad victum, esum vel vestitum pertinent, quotiescunq. etquæcunq. volueritis, vel aliquis vestrûm voluerit, absq. exactionibus custumarum et licentiâ a quocunq. petendâ. Item, ut assisæ panis et cerevisiæ, et appreciationes omnium quæ adesum pertinent, debitè secundum leges burgorum et consuetudines, vobis plenius observentur, et ut in hujusmodi delinquentes debitâ animadversione puniantur, volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Glasguen. episcopis, quod hujusmodi delinquentes, si qui sint, præposito, vel alicui ballivorum, per Rectorem universitatis intimentur, quos a dicto præposito, vel aliquo ballivorum, coram testibus, requirat corrigi sufficienter et puniri: et nisi infra octo dies naturales præfatus præpositus, vel aliquis ballivorum, super hoc requisitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debitè reformari, ex tunc correctio eorund. secundum leges civitatis, toties quoties contigerit, ad ipsum Rectorem transferatur. Et si discordia aliqua super hujusmodi punitione et correctione inter Rectorem et præpositum, vel aliquem ballivorum, oriatur, ad nos et successores nostros cognitionem et determinationem super hoc volumus pertinere. Item, quod idem Rector universitatis nostræ Glasguen., qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat jurisdictionem, cognitionem, et correctionem in quibuscunq. causis civilibus pecuniariis ac minoribus, nec non contentionibus, litibus, rixis, et controversiis inter prædicta supposita, per hujusmodi supposita contra quoscunq. nostros cives, vel nostram terram inhabitantes, motis, seu de futuro movendis, ac omnia hujusmodi et singula in formâ et effectu, ut præfertur, audiendi, corrigendi, ac summariè et de plano sive debito determinandi, toties quoties necessitas exigit, sive aliter sibi videbitur expediens vel opportunum: Ita tamen quod de injuriâ atroci, sive causis majoribus, se non intromittat, quarum cognitionem nobis specialiter reservamus. Item, volumus et concedimus per præsentes quod omnia et singula supposita, infra nostram civitatem Glasguen. existentia, habeant plenam et veram facultatem et libertatem an velint contendere in causis et litibus antedictis coram præfato domino Rectore, vel coram nobis, seu officiali nostro qui pro tempore fuerit, salvis libertatibus, consuetudinibus et privilegiis decani etc apituli nostri Glasguen.: et si quis sentiat se per dominum Rectorem in aliquo gravatum, facultatem et libertatem ad nos et successores nostros appellandi et provocandi habebit. Præterea concedimus vobis, quod hospitia et domus civitatis nostræ vobis locentur ad taxam vestrûm et civium in æquali numero eligendorum et ad hoc juratorum; et ab illis non moveamini, quamdiu bene solvatis firmam, et bene conversemini in iisdem, et salvis aliis casibus in jure expressis. Ad hæc adjicimus, quod beneficiati nostræ diœcesis, actu regentes, studentes, vel qui studere voluerint, dum tales dociles sunt, petitâ a nobis et successoribus licentiâ, non valeant compelli in suis beneficiis residere personaliter, dummodo tamen faciant in iisdem in divinis, pro tempore suæ absentiæ, laudabiliter deservire, quodq. interim fructus dictorum beneficiorum suorum possunt recipere et habere. Insuper præsentium tenore volumus quod bedelli, scutiferi, familiares, et servitores vestri, necnon scriptores, stationarii, et pergamenarii, vestrique et eorum uxores, liberi, et ancillæ, gaudeant privilegiis omnibus infra et supra scriptis nominatim. Præterea curabimus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus, quod præpositus, ballivi et alii officiarii prædictæ civitatis nostræ, singulis annis, in eorum assumptione, jurabunt in præsentiâ nostrâ et successorum nostrorum, cancellariorum, et, in nostrâ absentiâ, ad hoc deputatorum unius vel plurium Rectorisq. et ceterorum suppositorum universitatis prædictæ, omnia et singula privilegia et libertates, universitati nostræ antedictæ concessa et concedenda, quantum ad eos spectat, nec non statuta et consuetudines ejusdem universitatis nostræ, fideliter observare et, posse tenus, facere observari. Eximimus quoque vos et immunes facimus ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, vexationibus, capitationibus, vigiliis, custodiis, collectis, oneribus, angariis, et perangariis, in nostrâ civitate quacunque præstandis ratione, temporibus de futuro perpetuis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum authenticum, unà cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, præsentibus apponi præcepimus, apud civitatem nostram Glasguen., primo die mensis Decembris, anno Dni millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, consecrationis nostræ anno sexto." Quæ quidem privilegia et libertates, particulariter suprascriptœ, nos, cum avisamento et consensu dict. nostri decani et capituli, ratificamus, approbamus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, in singulis suis punctis, articulis, clausulis, conditionibus, et circumstantiis quibuscunq., in omnibus et per omnia, formâ pariter et effectu, ut præmissum est. Insuper pro dictæ Universitatis Glasguen. et membrorum ejusdem majori securitate, jure et titulo præscriptorum privilegiorum et libertatum, de novo damus, concedimus, disponimus, et, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, per præsentes

pro perpetuo confirmamus dictæ Universitati seu Collegio Glasguen. rectori, præfecto, doctoribus, magistris, cæterisq. suppositis et membris ejusdem, eorumq. successoribus, omnia et singula privilegia, libertates et immunitates, respectivè et particulariter supra mentionat., per ipsos liberè et pacificè, gaudend. et possidend., cum omnibus conditionibus eorund. præscript., omni tempore futuro absq. ullâ revocatione, contradictione, aut obstaculo aliquali, præterquam quod volumus quoscunq. beneficiatos nostræ diœcesis ex eorum numero quibus cura animarum demandata est, in suis beneficiis personaliter residere in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus, ex chirographo magistri Jacobi Andersone, servitoris, Georgii Hutchesone de Lambhill, notarii publici, manu nostrâ ac manibus dict. decani et capituli, in signum suorum consensûs et assensûs, ad præmissa subscript., sigillum meum, ac commune sigillum dicti capituli, sunt appensa, apud castrum de Glasgow, penultimo die mensis Octobris, anno, Dni millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo octavo, coram his testibus, Jacobo Boill, procuratore fisci, commissariatus Glasguen., Davide Law, nro servitore, Joanne M'Lellane et Joanne M'Kinnoun, studentibus in dicto Collegio de Glasgow, (Sic subscribitur) Ja. Glasgow—Magister Jacobus Hamiltoun. decanus —T. Sharpus, Archidiacon. Glasguensis—M. David Sharpius, Præcentor—M. P. Cambuslangius—W. Wheitfurde Moffett—M. J. Crichtoun Cant.—J. Hay, Renfrew—Mr. R. Watson, Cardross—Mr. Thomas Bannatyne, Douglass—J. Anderson Carnweth, Thesaurarius—W. Brisbane, Erskyne—Mr. James Gillespie, Killern—Mr. William Nesbitt, Torboltoun—An. Lismoren—E. Annand, Ayr—Jo. [Strang, Govan—Mr. C. Hog, Stobo—M. A. Reid, Eskirk—Ja. Sanders, Glasgow Secundo—Ja. Boill, witness to Jaes Archbishope of Glasgow his subscriptione—David Law witness, John M'Lellane witness, John M'Kinnoun witness.

(24.)—Charter by King Charles First to The College of Glasgow, dated 28 June 1630.

28 June 1630.

Carolus, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fideiq., defensor, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis quia nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarii, Willielmi, comitis de Mortoun, domini de Dalkeith, &c. nostri principalis thesaurarii, computorum nostrorum rotulatoris, et collectoris generalis regni nostri Scotiæ, ac cum consensu prædilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarii, Archibaldi, domini Naper de Merchiestoun, nostri deputati in omnibus præfatis officiis ; nec non cum consensu reliquorum dominorum Scaccarii, nostrorum commissionariorum per nos nominat. et constitut. pro dandis et expediendis infeofamentis terrarum aliorumq. infra hoc regnum nostrum Scotiæ ; considerantes quod Universitas Glasguen. ab antiquo fundata et dotata fuit cum diversis privilegiis et reditibus a prædecessoribus nostris, regibus Scotiæ, æternæ memoriæ, et quod dicta Universitas continuò, et omni tempore præterito a fundatione ejusdem, ita continuò floruit, quod exinde plurimi doctissimi et digni viri, non solum in usum et honorem dicti regni nostri Scotiæ, verum etiam aliorum regnorum et nationum exterarum, progressi et emissi fuerunt ; idcirco, nos, cum consensu prædicto, ratificavimus et approbavimus, tenore præsentis cartæ nostræ ratificamus, approbamus, et pro perpetuo confirmamus omnes fundationes, mortificationes, dotationes, dona et donationes, infeofamenta, securitates et jura quæcunq. facta, data, concessa, concepta, et expedita in favorem præfatæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., unà cum quibuscunque legibus, statutis, actis Parliamentorum, constitutionibus civilibus, canonicis, et municipalibus, obligationibus, contractibus, consensibus, et omnibus aliis scriptis documentis et patentibus quibuscunque, factis, concessis, et expeditis in favorem dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., omniumque membrorum ejusdem, ut dictum est, de et super mansione maneriei, locis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomeriis, aliisque, tam infra præcinctum dicti Collegii quam extra eundem, pro præsenti possess. et occupat. per Principalem, Regentes, scholasticos, et incorporationem dicti Collegii, et de omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis reditibus, ecclesiis, beneficiis, rectoriis, vicariis, præbendariis, capellaniis, altaragiis, anniversariis, fratriis, lie frieris obit-silver, casualitatibus, reditibus, mansis, glebis, proventibus, magnis et minutis decimis, custumis, officiis, jurisdictionibus, immunitatibus, privilegiis, aliis reditibus, proficuis, et commoditatibus quibuscunq. pertinen. et spectan. ad dictam Universitatem et Collegium Glasguen., omniaque membra et incorporationem ejusdem, fundat. mortificat. dat. et donat. præfato Collegio et Universitati, de quibus sunt in præsenti possessione, tam concess. a nostris nobilissimis progenitoribus, præsertim vero a nostro quondam charissimo patre æterræ memoræ, vel in ipsius pupillari et minori ætate, vel post ejus majoritatem plenam, et perfectam ætatem viginti unius et viginti quinque annorum completam, quam fact. et concess. a quondam Gulielmo Turnbull, Episcopo Glasguen., aliisque Episcopis et Archiepiscopis Glasguen., et a capitulis et canonicis ejusdem, vel ullo eorum, quibuscunq. temporibus elapsis, et a præpositis, ballivis, concilio, burgensibus et inhabitantibus civitatis nostræ Glasguen., et a quibuscunq. aliis laicis aut Ecclesiasticis, tam infra quam extra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ de quibuscunq. datis tenoribus et contentis præfata infeofamenta, donationes, mortificationes, literæ, jura, et securitates suprascriptæ sunt : In omnibus et singulis capitibus, punctis, clausulis, articulis, et conditionibus inibi expressis et mentionatis, declaran. et ordinan. eadem tanquam pro expressis tenore præsentis cartæ nostræ particularit., et quod hæc nostra generalis ratificatio et confirmatio earundem est et erit tam bona, valida, effectualis et sufficiens in omnibus respectibus in favorem dictæ Universitatis et Collegii de Glasgow, Rectorum, Decanorum Facultatum, Principalium, Regentium, Magistrorum, scholasticorum, omniumque membrorum corporis et incorporationis ejusdem, præsentium eorumque successorum in perpetuum, ac si omnia et singula dicta infeofamenta, mortificationes, acta, statuta, aliaque jura et securitates, generaliter superius express., fact. concess. et donat. in favorem dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., totius corporis et incorporationis ejusdem, singulorum membrorum vel unius cujusvis membri dicti Collegii et Universitatis, particulariter ad longum et de verbo in verbum hic inserta et expressa fuissent. Præterea, nos, cum consensu antedicto, post nostram plenam et perfectam ætatem viginti quinque annorum completam, et post omnes nostras revocationes generales et speciales, respectum specialem habentes ad honorem et cultum Dei nostri, propagationem et sustentationem veræ religionis Christianæ, omniumque professorum ejusdem, et ad promotionem præfatæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., omniumque Moderatorum, Professorum, Præfectorum, Magistrorum, Regentium, scholasticorum, studiosorum et reliquorum membrorum et incorporationis ejusdem ex nostrâ certâ scientiâ de novo dedimus, mortificavimus, concessimus, disposuimus, ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo confirmavimus ; necnon tenore præsentis cartæ nostæ de novo damus, mortificamus, concedimus, disponimus, ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo confirmamus, in favorem dicti Collegii Glasguen., Præfectorum, Regentium, Magistrorum, studentium, omniumque membrorum corporis et incorporationis ejusdem, nunc existen. eorumque successorum in

perpetuum, totam et integram præfatam mansionem maneriei, loca, domos, ædificia, hortos, pomaria, croftas, Ecclesias, Capellanias, altaragia, prædendas, decimas, fructus, annuos reditus, obit-silver, anniversaria, aliaque quæcunque, tam jacen. infra præcinctum dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen. quam extra eundem, et quæ pro præsenti possidentur et occupantur per dictos Præfectos, Regentes, Magistros, scholasticos, totumque corpus et incorporationem ejusdem, et fundat. in quibuscunq. Ecclesiis, et Collegiis infra dictam nostram civitatem Glasguen., et locis omnium fratrum et vicariorum chori earundem, cum omnibus terris, domibus, tenementis, hortis, annuis reditibus, aliisque devoriis, debitis et solvi solitis, de quibuscunq. tenementis, terris, domibus, et possessionibus, tam infra quam extra dictam nostram civitatem Glasguen., unà cum mansâ, ecclesiâ, cemeterio, et loco ecclesiæ fratrum prædicatorum Glasguen., cum omnibus et singulis acris apud dictam nostram civitatem Glasguen. pertinen. et spectan. ab antiquo ad dictos fratres prædicatores et vicarios chori, cum domibus et hortis dictorum fratrum et vicariorum jacen. infra et extra præfatam civitatem, cum omnibus aliis terris, tenementis, annuis reditibus, et aliis beneficiis, decimis magnis et minutis, custumis, officiis, juridictionibus, immunitatibus, privilegiis, aliis reditibus, proficuis, et commoditatibus quibuscunq., pertinen. et spectan. ad dictam Universitatem et Collegium Glasguen., præsertim vero illas particulares capellanias et altaragia subscript. viz. duas capellanias vocat. capellanias Sancti Michaëlis, capellaniam Sancti Jacobi, capellaniam Sancti Nicolai, capellaniam Sancti Rochi, capellaniam Sancti Martini in Rutherglen, capellaniam Sancti Thomæ, capellaniam Sancti Petri, capellanias Sanctorum Stephani et Laurentii. capellaniam Sancti Quintigerni, vulgo, *Sanct Mungois cheplanrie*, capellaniam Sancti Sanguinis, vulgo, *the holy bluid cheplanrie*, capellaniam Sancti Quintigerni minoris extra torrentem, capellaniam fundat. apud altare Sancti Quintigerni infra inferiorem Ecclesiam Glasguen., capellaniam Sancti Joannis, capellaniam Sancti Machanis, Altare Crucis in Glasgow, vulgo *the Rude altar*, capellaniam Sancti Andræ, cum omnibus et singulis aliis prædendis, dignitatibus, altaragiis, et capellaniis, fundat. infra quamcunq. Ecclesiam et Collegium de Glasgow, cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, domibus, hortis, censibus, firmis, decimis magnis et minutis, fructibus, reditibus, emolumentis, aliisque devoriis quibuscunq. ad eadem pertinen. et spectan., nec non omnes et singulas ecclesias parochiales, rectorias et vicarias earundem, particularit. subscript. viz. Ecclesiam parochialem, rectoriam et vicariam de Govan, decimas magnas et minutas, fructus, reditus, emolumenta et devorias ejusdem, mansas, glebas, terras ecclesiasticas, domos, ædificia, hortos, aliaque ad dictam ecclesiam pertinen. et spectan., cum plenâ et speciali potestate moderatoribus dicti Collegii de Glasgow, præsentibus eorumque successoribus in futurum, eligendi, nominandi, seu præsentandi et acceptandi ministrum pro deservitione curæ apud dictam ecclesiam de Govan, qui præstabit suam actualem residentiam apud dictam ecclesiam omni tempore affuturo, toties quoties necesse fuerit. Qui quidem minister, nominat. et elect. ut prædicitur, conferendus et admittendus erit omni occasione, quoties sedes vacaverit, tanquam minister dictæ ecclesiæ de Govan, a suo ordinario, secundum consuetudinem et ordinem Ecclesiæ: ac etiam ecclesiam parochialem, rectoriam et vicariam de Ranfrew, decimas magnas et minutas, terras ecclesiasticas, reditus et devorias ad præfatam ecclesiam de Ranfrew pertinen. et spectan.: nec non ecclesiam de Kilbryde, et ecclesiam de Torrence unit. et annexat. ad ecclesiam de Kilbryde prædict., rectorias et vicarias præfatarum ambarum ecclesiarum, decimas magnas et minutas earundem, cum terris de lie Kirktoun de Kilbryde, terris de Newhous et Mauchlenehole, ab antiquo pertinen. et spectan. ad rectores dictæ ecclesiæ de Torrence, ac cum omnibus aliis terris, mansis, glebis, hortis, pomariis, decimis, fructibus, reditibus, emolumentis et devoriis, ad præfatas ecclesias de Kilbryde et Torrence pertinen. et spectan., cum omnibus mansionibus maneriei, locis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis pertinen. et spectan. ab antiquo ad rectores et vicarios dictarum ecclesiarum de Govan, Ranfrew, Kilbryde, et Torrence, jacen. infra dictam nostram civitatem Glasguen., et nominatim illam mansam nuncupat. 'mansam cantoris,' vulgo, *the Chantoris Manse*, et hortum in Glasgow, jacen. ex oriente a deambulatro vicariorum, vulgo, *the Vicaris ally*, unà cum domo, horto, duabus acris terrarum, et privilegio communitatis, nuncupat. *Sanct. Leonardis*, ab antiquo pertinen. ad rectores de Torrence in Newhous: et etiam ecclesiam parochialem, rectoriam et vicariam de Dalziel, et vicariam de Colmonel in Carrick, mansas, glebas, terras ecclesiasticas, decimas, fructus, reditus, emolumenta et devorias ad easdem pertinen. et spectan.; reservand. et excipiend. solummodo in favorem ministrorum presentium et futurorum, inserventium curæ ad dictas ecclesias, eorum separatas et particulares mansas et glebas, secundum Acta Parliamenti, penes designationes mansarum et glebarum ministris desuper fact. et concess. Præterea, nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, cum consensu antedict., damus, concedimus, et in perpetuum mortificamus et disponimus, in favorem dicti Collegii de Glasgow, præfatisque personis, eorumque successoribus in futurum, viz. præfecto, regentibus, magistris, scholasticis, studentibus et bursariis ejusdem, omnes et singulas decimas garbales, aliasque decimas, tam rectoriæ quam vicariæ dictarum ecclesiarum seu parochiarum de Govan, Ranfrew, Kilbryde, Torrence et Dalziel, et dictas decimas vicariæ dictæ ecclesiæ de Colmonel in Carrick, mansiones maneriei, loca, domos, ædificia, hortos, pomaria, terras ecclesiasticas, census, firmas, canas, custumas, devorias, et universum patrimonium earundem, ad easdem pertinen. et justè spectare valen. Similiter, nos, cum consensu prædicto, de novo damus, concedimus, mortificamus, disponimus, et, pro nobis et nostris successoribus, confirmamus in favorem dicti Collegii et Universitatis Glasguen. et totius corporis, membrorum, et incorporationis ejusdem, eorumque successorum in perpetuum, omnia et singula privilegia et immunitates exemptionis et protectionis fact. et concess. per nostrum quondam charissimum patrem Jacobum Regem, eximendo simpliciter, quemadmodum et nos tenore præsentis cartæ nostræ eximimus, præfatas personas, rectores, decanos facultatum, præfectos, doctores, professores, magistros, regentes, studentes, bedellos, scribas, bibliopolas, librorum compactores, omnesque suppositos et membra dictæ universitatis et academiæ in eâdem residentia (nisi sint prælati), omnesque eorum servos, nec non omnes et singulas eorum terras, tenementa, possessiones, reditus, beneficia minora prælatis, eorumque res et bona quæcunq., propria et communia, mobilia et immobilia, tam spiritualia quam temporalia, infra dictam civitatem Glasguen. et extra eandem, ab omni solutione omnium et singulorum vectigalium, taxationum, exactionum, impositionum, collectionum, summarum monetæ, et ab omnibus vigiliis, guardiis, et pedagiis, vulgo, *lie watching, warding, and pedages*; ac declaramus et ordinamus eos, eorumque successores in futurum, liberos et immunes fore ab omnibus tributis, collectis, et taxationibus, ordinariis et extraordinariis, antehac impositis et imponendis super eos, eorumque terras, reditus, summas monetæ, res et bona quæcunq., communia aut propria, quovismodo directè vel indirectè; et quod dictæ personæ per seipsos, eorumque ballivos, deputatos, scribas, syndicos, et officiarios, ab ipsis creandos, eligendos, et admittendos, pro quibus tenebuntur rationem reddere, exercebunt omnes jurisdictiones, tam curiarum quam aliorum, infra omnes bondas et limites prædictarum

terrarum aliorumque in proprietate et tenandriâ ad eos pertinen. et spectan., dat. et concess. præfato Collegio a quibuscunq. personis ullo tempore præterito, et quod ipsi possidebunt, gaudebunt, fruentur et exercebunt, per se suosque præscriptos et eorum substitutos, omnes et singulas dictas jurisdictiones et immunitates, ad eorum emolumentum et commoditatem, pro ipsorum arbitrio et libito. Porro nos, cum consensu prædicto, de novo damus, concedimus, mortificamus et disponimus, ac, pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo, confirmamus dicto Collegio Glasguen., præfectis, regentibus, magistris et membris incorporationis ejusdem, eorumque successoribus omni tempore futuro et in perpetuum, custumas *de lie tron* dictæ civitatis Glasguen., magnas et minutas, custumas nundinarum et mercatuum, custumas *de lie metis measeris et wechtis*, omnium et singulorum emolumentorum, fructuum, redituum, proficuorum, anniversariorum aliarumque commoditatum quarumcunq., pertinen. et spectan. ad dictum Collegium Glasguen., disposit. per Archiepiscopos Glasguen., unà cum uno annuo reditu sexdecim bollarum farinæ avenaticæ, provis. et disposit. ab iis etiam dicto Collegio Glasguen., et ejusdem membris prædict., annuatim levan. et percipien., inter festa nativitatis Domini et purificationis Mariæ Virginis, de molendino de Parthik, vocat. *Parthik Mylne*, terris molendinariis, multuris et pertinentiis ejusdem, jacen. infra baroniam de Glasgow; et similiter omnes et singulas illas terras, tenementa ab antiquo pertinen. ad dictam capellaniam Sancti Quintigerni, fundat. infra ecclesiam inferiorem Glasguen., nunc provis. et disposit. in favorem præfati Collegii de Glasgow et membrorum ejusdem suprascript., per Jacobum King advocatum capellanum dictæ capellaniæ, et nominatim tenementa illa quæ ab antiquo designata sunt constitisse de duabus magnis cameris et tribus parvis cameris, cum quinque cellis seu bothis, *lie buthis*, et parvo horto ex parte posteriore earundem, ab antiquo ruinosâ, nunc vero ædificat. et construct., jacen. infra dictam nostram civitatem Glasguen., inter dictum Collegium ex boreali, cemeterium de Blackfriers dictæ civitatis Glasguen. ex australi, communem viam nostram ex occidentali, et petiam terræ, quæ fuit ab antiquo parvum pratum pertinen. ad dict. lie Blackfrieris, ex orientali partibus, nunc vero dictum parvum pratum est pars dicti Collegii, et horti ad præfectum ejusdem spectan., et ex australi, ubi dictæ terræ et tenementa bondata fuerunt ad præfatum cemeterium de lie Blackfrieris, eadem nunc bondantur linealiter ab ecclesiâ, vocat. *lie Blackfriers Kirk*, ad dictam viam publicam ex australi parte. Et generaliter nos, cum consensu antedicto, damus, concedimus, mortificamus et disponimus, ac, pro nobis et nostris successoribus pro perpetuo, confirmamus dicto Collegio de Glasgow, ejusque membris et successoribus suprascriptis, et in eorum favorem in perpetuum, omnes et singulas alias terras, tenementa, annuos reditus, mansas, domos, ædificia, hortos, pomaria, census, firmas, canas, custumas, ecclesias, beneficia, decimas magnas et minutas, aliosque reditus et devorias quascunq., perprius pertinen. et spectan., vel competere valen., ad dictam universitatem et Collegium Glasguen., fundat. donat. provisat. et mortificat. ad dictam universitatem et Collegium, et ad membra et incorporationem ejusdem, ut prædictum est, a nostris prædecessoribus, vel quibuscunq. aliis laicis et ecclesiasticis personis, unà cum omni jure, actione, titulo et interesse petitorio et possessorio, quæ nos, nostrique predecessores et successores, habuimus, habemus, aut ullo modo ad eadem habere, clamare, vel pretendere poterimus, per privilegium coronæ nostræ, acta annexationum, revocationum, generalium et specialium, aliaque acta parliamenti, jura civilia, municipalia, et canonica statuta et constitutiones qualescunq., renunciando iisdem simpliciter, omni juri, liti et causæ, in favorem dicti Collegii Glasguen., præfectorum, regentium, magistrorum, scholasticorum, bursariorum, membrorum et incorporationis ejusdem, eorum successorum in perpetuum, cum pacto de non petendo, et cum supplemento omnium defectuum in contrarium objicien. et obtruden., quæ tanquam pro expressis in hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ habere volumus. Insuper nos, cum consensu prædicto, separavimus, disunivimus, et dissolvimus omnes et singulas prædictas terras, tenementa, annuos reditus, custumas, mansiones manieriei, loca, domos, ædificia, hortos, pomaria, ecclesias, beneficia, rectorias, vicarias, capellanias, altaragias, præbendas, census, firmas, decimas, fructus, reditus, emolumenta et devorias quascunq., ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., et omnia et singula reliqua generaliter et specialiter superiùs express., nunc mortificat. donat. provisat. disposit. in favorem dicti Collegii de Glasgow, membrorum et incorporationis ejusdem, ab omnibus prioribus fundationibus, mortificationibus, erectionibus, beneficiis aliisque incorporationibus, et specialiter ab actis annexationum terrarum ecclesiasticarum ad coronam nostram; ac de novo univimus, annexavimus et incorporavimus easdem ad dictum Collegium Glasguen., et ad membra et incorporationem ejusdem, eorumque successores in perpetuum, ut firma maneant cum ipsis et dicto Collegio, nunquam inde dissolvend., separand., in toto vel in parte, in futurum; ac volumus etiam et declaramus, et pro nobis et nostris successoribus decernimus et ordinamus, quod unica sasina, nunc capienda per præfectum, vel unum dictorum quatuor regentium dicti Collegii Glasguen., apud anteriorem januam dicti Collegii, virtute nostræ cartæ et præcepti sasinæ desuper derigend., est et erit sufficiens sasina ipsis et eorum successoribus, absque ullâ reiteratione vel sumptione ullius novæ sasinæ super præmissis quovis tempore futuro: non obstant. quod præfatæ terræ, ecclesiæ. beneficia, aliaque generaliter et specialiter superiùs expressa, nunc unit. et annexat. ad dictum Collegium Glasguen., insimul et contiguè non jacent, eo quod dicta membra præfati Collegii sunt in solidum unum corpus et incorporatio: ac ut dicti præfectus et quatuor regentes præfati Collegii Glasguen., pro præsenti, et eorum successores in futurum, certò et perfectè sciant et intelligant quantitatem annuorum redituum et stipendiorum, ad sese singulos spectan. et allocat., ac quæ ipsis singulis solvi debent annuatim, pro eorum servitiis et curâ in dictâ Universitate et Collegio Glasguen., omni tempore futuro, nos, cum consensu prædicto, assignamus, allocamus et disponimus, de primis maximèque expeditis reditibus dicti Collegii, præfato præfecto ejusdem, et successoribus ejus in futurum, unum annuum censum, devoriam et stipendium, mille librarum monetæ hujus regni nostri Scotiæ; ac primo et summo dictorum quatuor regentium dicti Collegii, et successoribus ipsius, summam quadringentarum mercarum monetæ prædictæ, annuatim; et secundo regenti, summam trecentarum mercarum; tertio etiam regenti, summam ducentarum mercarum; et quarto regenti, scilicet infimo omnium, summam centum mercarum monetæ prædictæ; solvend. ipsis ipsorumque successoribus, annuatim, pro rato, tanquam annuum censum et stipendium, de primis et expeditissimis reditibus dicti Collegii Glasguen., prout recipere consueverunt diversis his annis præteritis, unà cum quotidiano victu et sustentatione dictorum præfecti et quatuor regentium in præfato Collegio, more solito; ac etiam cum horto et domo in usum dicti præfecti, pro ipsius cum familiâ ejus habitatione et occupatione, prout ipse et ipsius prædecessores perprius possessores erant et occuparunt, unà cum servitoris sui stipendio et quotidiano victu, secundùm fundationem, atque hæc præter, et ultra stipendia prius memoratà: tenendam et habendam totam et integram Universitatem, Academiam et Collegium Glasguen., cum mansione manieriei, locis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, tenementis, terris, aliisque generaliter et particulariter superius express., jacen.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

tam infra quam extra præcinctum dicti Collegii, unà cum præfatis reliquis terris, tenementis, mansionibus maneriei, locis, domibus, aliis ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, ecclesiis, beneficiis, rectoriis, vicariis, præbendis, capellaniis, altaragiis, mansis, glebis, terris ecclesiasticis, custumis, officiis, immunitatibus, privilegiis, annuis reditibus, aliisque hujusmodi, et specialiter prædictis, nunc unit. annexat. et incorporat. in et ad dictam Universitatem et Collegium Glasguen., et ad membra et incorporationem ejusdem, unà cum omnibus et singulis censibus, firmis, custumis, reditibus annuis, devoriis, decimis magnis et minutis, aliisque generaliter et specialiter superius mentionat., ad dictam Universitatem et Collegium pertinen. et spectan., omnibusque suis partibus, pendiculis et pertinen. prænominatis, et præfatis regentibus, magistris, scholasticis, toti corpori et incorporationi dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., eorumque successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris, superioribus ejusdem, in purâ eleemosynâ in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas antiquas suas et divisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, ædificis, hortis, pomariis, cum libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinen. quibuscunq., tam non nominat. quam nominat., tam sub terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad prædictam Universitatem spectan., seu justè spectare valen. quommodolibet in futurum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, absque aliquâ revocatione, contradictione, aut obstaculo aliquali, Reddendo inde annuatim, præfati præfectus, regentes, magistri, et cetera membra dictæ Universitatis, Academiæ et Collegii Glasguen. eorumque successores, preces et supplicationes Domino Deo Omnipotenti, Patri, Filio et Spiritui Sancto, pro nobis et nostris successoribus, unà cum institutione et instructione juventutis et studiosorum in dictâ Universitate et Collegio, in scientiis divinis et humanis, prout iis incumbit, nec non sustentando et alendo bursarios, ordinarios, servos, et reliqua membra dicti Collegii, ex reliquis reditibus et fructibus dicti Collegii, more solito et consueto; ac etiam solvendo annuatim ministris inservientibus curæ apud præfatas ecclesias, eorumque successoribus in futurum, particularia stipendia subscripta, viz. ministro dictæ ecclesiæ de Ranfrew annuatim duodecim celdras victualis; ministro dict. eccles. de Kilbryde et Torrence, unit. in unam ecclesiam, ut dictum est, annuum stipendium duodecim celdrarum victualis; suspenden. nihilominus solutionem dictorum duorum stipendiorum, solven. dictis rectoribus et ministris inservientibus curæ apud dictas ecclesias de Ranfrew Kilbryde et Torrence, pro omnibus diebus vitæ respectivè magistri Joannis Hay, nunc rectoris et ministri de Ranfrew, et magistri Davidis Scharpe, rectoris et ministri de Kilbryde et Torrence, durante ipsorum vitâ duntaxat, propterea quod dicti rectores et ministri præfatarum ecclesiarum sunt provisi et in titulo dictorum beneficiorum, duran. ipsorum vitâ: nec non solvendo ministro dictæ ecclesiæ de Govan, et successoribus suis, unum annuum stipendium quingentarum mercarum monetæ prædictæ, vel quinque celdrarum victualis, pro arbitrio et libito præfecti, regentium et magistrorum dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., reservando etiam ministro dictæ ecclesiæ de Dalziel, ipsiusq. successoribus, eorum annuum stipendium, modificatum seu modificandum secundum leges dicti regni nostri Scotiæ, et acta parliamenti de decimis præfatæ parochiæ de Dalziel, ac reliqua omnium et singulorum præfatorum redituum et devoriarum, ad dictam Universitatem et Collegium Glasguen., nunc fundat. mortificat et dotat., applicanda et impendenda a præfecto, regentibus, magistris, membris et incorporatione dictæ Universitatis et Collegii Glasguen., eorumq. successoribus, in fabricam dicti Collegii, et pro sustentatione, reparatione et ædificatione operum et edificiorum ejusdem, et ad alios pios usus, ut Deo, nobis, nostrisque successoribus, patronis dictæ Universitatis et Collegii, rationem reddere valeant. Insuper nos, in verbo principis, promittimus, dictam nostram cartam et infeofamentum, cum omnibus in eo contentis, non solùm ratificandum et approbandum fore in primo nostro parliamento, tenend. infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ, cum omnibus solemnitatibus, verum etiam quod nos, cum consensu ordinum dicti nostri parliamenti, ex certâ scientiâ, in publico et aperto parliamento, pro gravibus visis et dignissimis causis, de novo, per vocem, votum, seu suffragia totius parliamenti, mortificabimus, donabimus, disponemus, et in perpetuum confirmabimus præfatæ Universitati et Collegio Glasguen., præfecto, regentibus, magistris, toti corpori et incorporationi ejusdem, et in eorum favorem omnia et singula præmissa, generaliter et particulariter superius mentionata, et quod dicta carta et infeofamentum per speciale actum præfati parliamenti declarabitur, per expressum reservatum et exceptum fore ab illo acto de restitutione capitulorum, facto et concluso in parliamento tento apud Edinburgum, mense Julii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo septimo, et quod dicta carta per nos et ordines dicti nostri parliamenti, et, per speciale actum desuper conficiendum, declarabitur fore tam bona, valida et efficax, ac si eadem fuisset concessa, conclusa, ac specialiter excepta a dicto acto restitutionis dictorum capitulorum, tam validè ac amplè quam ulla exceptio quæ in prædicto acto continetur aut contineri potest. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, Testibus prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Jacobo, Marchione de Hamiltoun, Comite Arraniæ et Cantabrigiæ, Domino Aven et Innerdale etc. Willielmo, Mariscalli Comite, Domino Keith et Altrie, etc. regni nostri Mariscallo; Georgio, Vicecomite de Duplin, Domino Hay de Kinfawnis, nostro Cancellario; Thoma, Comite de Haddintoun, Domino Binning et Byres etc. nostri secreti sigilli custode: Dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, Dominis Willielmo Alexander de Menstrie, nostro Secretario principali, Joanne Hamiltoun de Magdalenis, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac consilii clerico, Georgio Elphinstoun de Blythswood, nostræ Justiciariæ clerico, et Joanne Scott de Scottistarvett, nostræ Cancellariæ directore, militibus. Apud palatium nostrum de Sanct James, vigesimo octavo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo, et anno regni nostri sexto.

Charter by King Charles.

5th April 1664.

(25.)—Carta per Carolum II. in favorem Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis. 5 Aprilis 1664.

Carolus, Dei Gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fideique Defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ sue, clericis et laicis, Salutem: Sciatis Nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarii, Joannis, Comitis de Rothes, Domini Leslie et Balinbreith, principalis nostri thesaurarii regni nostri Scotiæ, et Gulielmi Domini Bellenden, nostri deputati dicti regni nostri Scotiæ, ac etiam reliquorum dominorium aliorumque nostrorum Commissionariorum nostri scaccarii ejusdem regni nostri, Dedisse, concessisse, disposuisse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, tenoreque ejusdem dare, concedere, disponere, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmare, dilectis nostris magistris, Edwardo Wright, primario Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, magistro Joanni Young, professori theologiæ in dictâ academiâ, magistris Patricio Young, Georgio Sinclair, Waltero Forsyth, et Willielmo Blair, regentibus ejusdem,

To face p. 250.]

(26 *.)—*Extract from* "An Ordinance for the better Support of the Universities of Scotland. 8th Aug. 1654," *so far as relates to the University of Glasgow.*

University of Glasgow.

8 August, 1654.

"His Highnes the Lord Protector, taking into consideration the great advantage which may redound to the people of this commonwealth, inhabiting in Scotland, that the Universities there should receive both countenance and encouragement, and be provided for with competent maintenance for the members of the said Universities, for the better training upp of youth in piety and good litterature, Doth ordaine, and be it ordained by his Highnes, by and with the consent of his Councell, that the superiorities of all and singular the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Galloway, Abbacy of Tungland, Priory of Whitehorne, and Abbacy of Glenluce, and all other lands annexed and appertaining to the said Bishoprick, together with all ffeu-fermes, ffeu-duties, kaines, customes, and casualties thereunto belonging, accrewing, or which shall accrew; as also the superiorities of the haill teinds, parsonage and viccaridge, teind-duties, and all other duties of all and sundry the churches and parishes of and belonging to the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy, or Priory, wherever the same lye, and by whatsoever name or designation the same be knowne (excepting the superiority of the Deanery of the Chaplin of Striveling), Be and are hereby, and shall from henceforth be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be given, graunted, doted, mortifyed, and disposed to the University of Glasgow, and the Principal, Professors, and Regents thereof, and their successors for ever, with power to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University, present and in tyme to come, and their successors, to receive resignations, enter the ffeu-holders, tenants, and all others formerly called vassalls of the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy, and Priory, to their respective lands, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise, to compound, transact, and receive fines and compositions for the same, and to do all and every other act and thing touching the same, as any superior or over-lord in Scotland may doe to their tenants and ffeu-holders, or others commonly called vassalls, according to law. And be it farther ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That for the better encouragement of Students in the said University, the sume of two hundred marks sterling yearly shall be paid out of the first and readiest of the customes of Glasgow, to the Principall, Professors, and Regents of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors for ever, or such person or persons as they shall from tyme to tyme appoint to receive the same, to be employed by them and their order for the education of pious and hopefull young men, and Students of Theologie and Philosophie, in the said University; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customes, for the time being, sall pay the said yearly sume of two hundred marks sterling, by quarterly payments accordingly, and shall be allowed the same upon their accompt,—the first payment to be made at or upon the first day of December next."

[*The remainder of the Ordinance relates to the University of Aberdeen.—See Aberdeen Volume*, p. 159.]

et eorum in officio successoribus, nomine, et in usum ac commodum dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, hæreditariè, Totam et Integram advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, quæ sunt ecclesiæ subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, rectoriam et vicariam earundem, cum omnibus et singulis terris, fructibus, censibus, proficuis, proventibus, emolumentis, divoriis, privilegiis, immunitatibus et pertinentiis, iisdem pertinen. et spectan., jacen. in diocesi Glasguensi, et infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Lanerk: Quæquidem advocatio, donatio, et jus patronatûs, dictarum ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, quæ sunt ecclesiæ subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, rectoria et vicaria earundem, decimæ, fructus, census, divoriæ, privilegia, et libertates, ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., ad Annam, ducissam de Hamiltoun, per illam de nobis immediatè tent. perprius hæreditariè pertinuerunt, et quæquidem advocatio, donatio, et jus patronatûs, decimæ, fructus, census, divoriæ, aliaque prædict. per dictam Annam, ducissam de Hamiltoun, cum consensu Gulielmi nunc Ducis de Hamiltoun, ejus mariti, per ejus procuratores, ejus nomine, ad hunc effectum specialiter constitut., purè et simpliciter per fustim et baculum, ut moris est, debitè et legitimè resignatæ fuerunt, apud Edinburgum, unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse, juris clameo, in manibus dictorum dominorum, aliorumque nostrorum Commissionariorum dicti regni nostri Scotiæ scaccarii, potestatem a nobis haben. resignationis terrarum, aliarumque de nobis tent., recipiend., et nova infeofamenta desuper concedendi, tanquam in manibus nostris [im]mediati earundem superioris in favorem proque novo hoc nostro infeofamento earundem, per nos nostro sub magno sigillo, prænominatis primario professori et regentibus dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, et eorum in officio successoribus, nomine, et in usum et commodum dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, hæreditariè et irredimabiliter, in eâdem debitâ et competenti formâ qua congruit, prout in autenticis instrumentis super dict. resignatione susceptis latius continetur. Præterea nos considerantes dictam Academiam et Universitatem Glasguensem insigne seminarium esse virtutis et literarum bonarum, et eandem de tempore in tempus instituisse et educasse permultos, qui per nos et illustrissimos prædecessores nostros in egregiis muniis et stationibus, tum in ecclesiâ cum in republicâ constituti, nobis in iisdem fideliter inservierunt; et nos maximè curantes ut Academiæ et Universitates, in quibus educantur adolescentes, sustententur et foveantur, ut inde habiliores et aptiores reddantur ad inserviendum nobis et successoribus nostris in iis muniis et functionibus, sive in ecclesiâ seu republicâ, quibus postmodum advocentur: Quocirca pro iisdem causis, et pro diversis aliis bonis causis et considerationibus nos moventibus, Nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædicto, De novo dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque ejusdem de novo damus, concedimus, disponimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, præfatis primario professori et regentibus dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, et eorum in officio successoribus, nomine, et in usum ac commodum dictæ Academiæ, hereditariè, totam et integram advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dicti subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, et dictarum ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, rectoriam et vicariam earundem, cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, censibus, profituis, proventibus, emolumentis, divoriis, privilegiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus et pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse, juris clameo quocunque, quæ nos, prædecessores seu successores nostri, habuimus, habemus, seu quovismodo habere, clamare, vel pretendere poterimus seu poterint, ad dictam advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dicti subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, et ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, rectoriam et vicariam earundem, decimas, fructus, census, aliaque prædict., vel ad ullam partem earundem, de quocunque tempore præterito seu futuro, renunciando, transferendo et extradonando eadem a nobis et successoribus nostris, ad et in favorem dicti primarii professoris et regentium dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, et eorum in officio successorum, nomine, et in usum ac commodum dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, nunc et in perpetuum, cum pacto de non petendo, ac cum supplemento omnium defectuum et imperfectionum quarumcunque, quæ tanquam pro expressis in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ habere volumus: Tenendam et habendam totam et integram dictam advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dicti subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, et dictarum ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, censibus, proficuis, proventibus, emolumentis, divoriis, privilegiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus et pertinentiis quibuscunque, iisdem spectan. et pertinen., præfatis primario professori et regentibus dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, eorumque successoribus, nomine, et in usum ac commodum dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis, in liberâ donatione et purâ elemosynariâ, hæreditariè in perpetuum, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus, privilegiis, asiamentis, casualitatibus, proficuis, divoriis et justis pertinen. quibuscunque, pertinen. vel quæ ad easdem pertinere seu spectare dignosci poterint, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, sine aliquâ revocatione, contradictione, impedimento, aut obstaculo quocunque: Reddendo inde annuatim, præfati primarius professor et regentes dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, et eorum successores, preces Deo Omnipotenti, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, et fideliter obeundo sua ipsorum officia in diversis suis muniis et stationibus in dictâ Universitate. Ulterius volumus et concedimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris, cum consensu supra scripto, decernimus, declaramus et ordinamus, quod unica sasina nunc, per dictum primarium professorem et regentes dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, vel per quemlibet eorum, apud utramvis dictarum ecclesiarum suscipienda, stabit firma et valida, ac sufficiens erit sasina illis eorumque in officio successoribus, et dictæ Academiæ ac Universitati Glasguensi, omni tempore futuro, prædictâ advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs dicti subdiaconatûs Glasguensis, et ecclesiarum de Monkland et Calder, rectoriâ et vicariâ ejusmodi, decimis, fructibus, censibus, divoriis, aliisque prædict., cum integris suis pertinen., absque ullâ aliâ sasinâ suscipiendâ per dictum primarium professorum et regentes dictæ Academiæ et Universitatis Glasguensis, neque per eorum successores in officio, ullo tempore futuro; non obstan. quod eadem contiguè minimè jacent, sed separatim in diversis locis, penes quam et penes omnia quæ contra eandem objicere poterimus, seu objici poterint, nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dispensavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ, dispensamus in perpetuum: In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum appendi præcipimus, Testibus prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Willielmo, Mariscalli Comite, Domino Keith et Altrie, regni nostri Mariscallo, et nostri secreti sigilli custode; Joanne, Comite de Lauderdaill, Vicecomite Maitland, Domino Thirlestane et Boltoun, nostro secretario, dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, Domino Archibaldo Primrose de Dummany, nostrorum rotulorum registri, consilii cessionis, scaccarii, et parliamenti clerico, Joanne Home de Rentoun, nostro Justiciariæ clerico, et domino Willielmo Kerr de Haddin, milite, nostræ cancellarie directore, apud Aulam nostram de Whitehall, quinto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto, et anno regni nostri decimo sexto.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

26. Charter of the Subdeanry of Glasgow, and of the Churches of Calder and Monkland, by King Charles II., in favour of the University of Glasgow. 4 Mar. 1670.

Carolus, Dei Gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fideique Defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis Nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædilectorum nostrorum consanguineorum et consiliariorum, Joannis, Comitis de Lauderdaill, serenissimi nostri Commissionarii regni nostri Scotiæ; Joannis, Comitis de Rothes, serenissimi Cancellarii dicti regni nostri; Joannis, Comitis de Tweddale; Alexandri, Comitis de Kincardine; Willielmi, Comitis de Dundonald; Willielmi Domini Ballenden, nostri Thesauri Deputati, et confisi nostri consiliarii, Domini Roberti Murray, nuper Justitiariæ nostræ clerici, nostrorum Commissionariorum pro Thesaurario computorum nostrorum rotulatorio et Thesaurario novarum nostrarum augmentationum dicti regni nostri, Nec non cum avisamento et consensu reliquorum dominorum nostri Scaccarii dicti regni nostri nostrorum Commissionariorum, Dedisse, concessisse, disposuisse, et hac presenti Cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse, tenoreque ejusdem dare, concedere, disponere, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmare, Dilectis nostris Magistro Edwardo Wright, Primario Universitatis nostræ Glasguensis, Magistro Gilberto Burnett, Theologiæ Professori ibidem, Magistris Waltero Forsyth, Willielmo Blair, Thomæ Nicolson et [Wil. Wright] Regentibus ejusdem, et eorum successoribus in officio, in nomine, et pro utilitate et usu dictæ Universitatis, modo, formâ, et ad effectum subscript., hæreditariè, Totum et Integrum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, cum annexis Ecclesiis de Calder et Monkland, decimis magnis et minutis, rectoriis et vicariis earundem, cum omnibus decimis, fructibus, redditibus, divoriis, patrimoniis et juribus quibuscunque, pertinen. et spectan., aut quæ justè spectare valen., ad prædictum Subdiaconatum et ad Ecclesias prædictas, rectorias et vicarias earundem, Unà cum advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs vicariæ dictarum Ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, cum omnibus juribus, privilegiis, emolumentis, aliisque quibuscunque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., jacen. infra Diocesin de Glasgow et Vicecomitatum nostrum de Lanark: Qui Quidem Subdiaconatus de Glasgow, cum annexatis Eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, rectoriis et vicariis earundem, decimis quibuscunque, fructibus, redditibus, divoriis, privilegiis et immunitatibus, aliisque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., perpriùs pertinuerunt ad Magistrum Joannem Ros, legitimè admissum et investitum in dicto Subdiaconatu de Glasgow, cum dictis annexis Eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, et in dictis rectoriis et vicariis earundem, Et quiquidem Subdiaconatus de Glasgow, cum dictis Eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, rectoriis et vicariis earundem, decimis quibuscunque, fructibus, redditibus, divoriis, privilegiis, aliisque prædict., debitè et legitimè resignatæ fuerunt per dictum magistrum Joannem Ros, cum consensu Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, Alexandri, Archiepiscopi Glasguensis, et cum consensu Decani et Capituli dictæ Eclesiæ de Glasgow, per legitimos ejus Procuratores, in ejus nomine per ipsum ad hunc effectum specialiter constitutos, in manibus duorum nostri Scaccarii dicti regni nostri Scotiæ nostrorum Commissionariorum, potestatem haben. resignationes terrarum aliarumque de nobis tent. recipiendi, et nova Infeofamenta desuper dandi, Tanquam in manibus nostris, immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, purè et simpliciter, per fustim et baculum, ut moris est, unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse, jurisclameo, In favorem dictæ Universitatis de Glasgow et dict. Magistrorum ejusdem, eorumque successorum in officio, ut nos demus et concedamus dictum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, et dictas Eclesias de Calder et Monkland eidem annexat., cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, reditibus, emolumentis, divoriis, aliisque ad easdem spectan., dictæ Universitati de Glasgow, magistris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, in tali debitâ et competenti formâ ut congruit, prout autentica instrumenta, super dictam resignationem suscepta, latius proportant. Ac etiam dictus Magister Joannes Ros, Subdiaconus de Glasgow, et Rector et Vicarius de Calder et Monkland, cum consensu prædicto, consensum ejus dedit, quibuscunque donis, donationibus, infeofamentis, aliisque juribus et securitatibus quibuscunque, per nos nostrosque successores fact. et concess., vel faciend. et concedend., dict. Universitati de Glasgow, ejusdem magistris, eorumque successoribus in officio, de dicto Subdiaconatu de Glasgow, et dictis Eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, rectoriis et vicariis earundem, cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, proficuis, privilegiis, aliisque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., cum advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs ejusdem; Et quæquidem advocatio, donatio, et jus patronatûs Vicarii dictarum Eclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, cum omni jure, emolumento, privilegiis, aliisque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., perpriùs pertinuerunt ad dictum Alexandrum Archiepiscopum Glasguen., et quæ advocatio, donatio, et jus patronatûs dicti Vicarii de Calder et Monkland, cum omnibus juribus, privilegiis, emolumentis, aliisque ac easdem pertinen., debitè et legitimè resignatæ fuerunt per dictum Alexandrum Archiepiscopum Glasguensem, cum consensu Decani et Capituli Eclesiæ de Glasgow, et dicti Magistri Joannis Ros, Subdiaconi de Glasgow, et Rectoris et Vicarii de Calder et Monkand, per legitimos ejus procuratores, suo nomine, ad hanc effectum specialiter constitut., in manibus dictorum dominorum nostri Scaccarii dicti Regni nostri Scotiæ, nostrorum Commissionariorum, potestatem haben. resignationes terrarum aliorumque de nobis tent. recipiendi, ac nova Infeofamenta desuper concedendi, tanquam in manibus nostris immediatis legitimis superioribus earundem, purè et simpliciter, per fustim et baculum, ut moris est, apud Edinburgum, unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse et jurisclameo, In favorem dictæ Universitatis de Glasgow, dictorum Magistrorum ejusdem, eorumque successorum in officio, ut nos demus et concedamus dictam advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dicti Vicarii de Calder et Monkland, cum omnibus juribus, emolumentis, et privilegiis ad easdem pertinen., dictæ Universitati de Glasgow, Magistris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, in tali debitâ et competenti formâ ut congruit, dan. et conceden., prout autentica instrumenta super dictam resignationem suscepta latius proportant. Ac etiam dictus Alexander, Archiepiscopus Glasguensis, et dictus Magister Joannes Ros, tanquam Subdiaconus de Glasgow, et Rector et Vicariis de Calder et Monkland. cum consensu prædicto, eorum consensum et assensum dederunt, quibuscunque donis, donationibus, infeofamentis, aliisque juribus et securitatibus quibuscunque fact. et concess., vel faciend. et concedend., per nos nostrosque successores dictæ Universitati de Glasgow, Magistris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, dict. advocationis, donationis, et juris patronatûs dict. Vicarii de Calder et Monkland, cum omnibus juribus, emolumentis, privilegiis, aliisque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan. Præterea Nos considerantes, quod prædicta Universitas de Glasgow est virtutis et doctrinæ eminens seminaria, et quod temporibus retroactis viros quam plurimos illustres educavit et eduxit, qui delegati fuerunt a nobis nostrisque prædecessoribus, et qui in illis negotiis et fundationibus fidelissimum nobis præstiterunt servitium, in eminentissimis locis et stationibus, tam in ecclesiâ quam in republicâ, Et nos

curam habentes sustinendi omnes et singulas Universitates, ac pro iisdem providendi, in quibus instructa et educata est juventus, ut aptiores et habiliores singuli reddantur, pro nostro nostrorumque successorum servitio, in talibus locis et functionibus, in ecclesiâ et republicâ, sicut nobis visum fuerit demandare, Ac etiam Nos considerantes quod Subdiaconatus de Glasgow est unus capituli ejusdem, et quod maxime conveniens fuerit pro bono Ecclesiæ et nostro servitio, quod unus Magistrorum dictæ Universitatis, qui omnes gravitatis, doctrinæ et experientiæ debent esse viri, sit in omni tempore futuro Subdiaconus dicti Capituli de Glasgow, Idcirco, tam pro auxilio et supportio dictæ Universitatis de Glasgow, et augmentatione patrimonii ejusdem, quam pro conservando dignitatem dicti Subdiaconatûs ac pro quibusdam aliis bonis causis et considerationibus nos moven., cum avisamento et consensu prædicto, De novo Dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, et hac præsenti Cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, ac tenore ejusdem de novo Damus, concedimus, disponimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, dicto Primario Professori et Regentibus dict. Universitatis de Glasgow, eorumque successoribus in officio, in nomine, et pro utilitate et usu dict. Universitatis, modo, formâ et ad effectum subtus specificat., hæreditariè, Totum et Integrum prædictum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, et prædictas annexatas ecclesias de Calder et Monkland, rectorias et vicarias earundem, cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, proficuis, proventibus, emolumentis, divoriis, superioritatibus, feudifirmis fundi, annuis, terris, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, mansis, glebis, immunitatibus, et pertinentiis quibuscunque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., Ac etiam totam et integram advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs vicarii dictarum ecclesiarum, cum omnibus et singulis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, terris, proventibus, emolumentis, juribus, privilegiis et immunitatibus ad easdem pertinen. et spectan., unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse, et jurisclameo quocunque, tam petitorio quam possessorio, quæ nos, prædecessores aut successores nostri, habuimus, habemus, aut quovis modo habere, clamare, aut prætendere potuerimus, ad prædictum Subdiaconatum Glasguensem et annexatas ecclesias de Calder et Monkland, rectorias et vicarias earundem, decimas, fructus, redditus, et alia prædict., aut ad quamlibet earundem partem, vel ad prædictam advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs vicarii dictarum ecclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, jura, emolumenta, proficua, terras, aut privilegiâ ad easdem spectan., tam pro croppâ et anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo nono, quam pro quolibet tempore præcedenti, aut postea futuro, quocunque titulo vel modo, renunciando et transferendo prædictum integrum eundem Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, annexatas eclesias de Calder et Monkland, rectorias et vicarias earundem, fructus, redditus, aliaque prædict. cum dictâ advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs prædicti vicarii, juribus aliisque emolumentis, a nobis et successoribus nostris, ad et in favorem dictorum Primarii Professoris et Regentium, eorumque successorum in officio, in nomine, et pro utilitate et usu dict. Universitatis pro perpetuo, cum pacto de non petendo, ac cum supplemento omnium defectuum et imperfectionum quarumcunque, quas tanquam pro expressis in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ habere volumus, mortifican. et annexan. Necnon nos, pro incremento et incitamento pietatis, virtutis et doctrinæ, cum avisamento specificato, mortificamus et annexamus prædictis Primario Professori et Regentibus dict. Universitatis Glasguensis, eorumque successoribus in officio, in nomine, et pro utilitate et usu dictæ Universitatis, Totum et integrum prædictum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, cum annexis eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, rectoriis et vicariis earundem integris, decimis, fructibus, divoriis, reddittibus, patrimoniis, aliisque quibuscunque pertinen. et spectan., seu quæ ad easdem justè pertinere et spectare valen. ac etiam prædictam advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dict. vicarii de Calder et Monkland, unà cum quibuscunque juribus, redditibus, terris, privilegiis, aliisque pertinen., et spectan. aut quæ ad easdem justè spectare et pertinere poterint, Remanere cum prædictâ Universitate, Magistris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, pro perpetuo et in omni tempore futuro. Et ut prædicta donatio et mortificatio sit majoris efficaciæ, Nos, cum consensu supra specificato, Disposuimus, tenoreque præsentis Cartæ nostræ Disponimus prædictum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, cum annexatis eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, decimis rectoriis et vicariis earundem, omnique alio patrimonio et privilegio quocunque ad easdem pertinen. ac omnibus aliis fundationibus et mortificationibus prædicti beneficii ejusdem patronatûs; Ac etiam nos Disposuimus, tenoreque præsentis Cartæ Disponimus prædict. advocationem, donationem, et jus patronatûs dicti Vicarii de Calder et Monkland, ac omnibus aliis fundationibus et mortificationibus eorundem, ut prædict. Subdiaconatus, annexæ Eclesiæ de Calder et Monkland, rectoriæ et vicariæ earundem, decimæ, redditus, et patrimonium quæcunque ejusdem, unà cum prædictâ advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatus dictæ vicariæ, cum omnibus juribus, proficuis, terris, privilegiis, omnibusque aliis ad easdem pertinen., in omni tempore futuro remaneant cum dictâ Universitate de Glasgow, Primario Professori et Magistris ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, iisdem, annexat. et incorporat. patrimonio ejusdem. Proviso tamen, sicuti per præsentis Cartæ nostræ tenorem expressè providetur et declaratur, quod Professor Theologiæ in dictâ Universitate, ejusque successores in officio in omni tempore futuro, suppleant locum Subdiaconi prædicti Capituli de Glasgow, et fruentur et possidebunt omnes dignitates, privilegia et immunitates quascunque, perprius pertinen., aut quæ justè spectare ad diaconos Glasguenses poterint, ac habebunt, possidebunt et fruentur, pro sustinendo prædictum officium subdiaconatûs, unam celdram victualis, et centum mercas monetæ pro instanti croppâ et anno Domini millesimo sexcentissimo et septuagesimo, ac annuatim in omni tempore futuro levand. ex decimis aliisque divoriis, pertinen. ad prædictum Subdiaconatum. Insuper nos, cum advisamento et consensu prædicto, volumus et concedimus, quod ministri curam servientes apud dictas Ecclesias de Calder et Monkland, eorumque successores in officio, fruentur et possidebunt talia modificata Stipendia, qualia convenienda erunt inter dictos Ministrum Primarium et Magistros dictæ Universitatis: eadem Stipendia non exceden. in integro viginti quatuor celdras victualis; aut octodecim celdras victualis, quarum quatuor hordei et reliquæ farinæ [et sexcentum quatuor hordei et reliquæ farinæ ?] et sexcentum libras monetæ, cum celdrâ et dimidio celdræ farinæ pro communionis elementis, quæ modificata stipendia, sic convenienda, cum mansis et glebis, per presentis Cartæ nostræ tenorem, declarantur esse solum patrimonium ad eos pertinen. Tenendum et Habendum dictum Subdiaconatum de Glasgow, annexas Eclesias de Calder et Monkland, decimas magnas et minutas, rectorias et vicarias earundem, integros fructus, redditus, divorias, patrimonium, aliaque quæcunque ad easdem pertinen. et spectan. unà cum advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs vicarii dictarum Eclesiarum, Cum omnibus juribus, emolumentis, aliisque ad easdem pertinen., prædictæ Universitati de Glasgow, Primario Professori et Regentibus ejusdem, eorumque successoribus in officio, de nobis nostrisque successoribus, in liberâ donatione et purâ elemosinariâ pro perpetuo, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus, privilegiis, casualitatibus, proficuis, divoriis, et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque pertinen. aut quæ .... [justè] poterunt pertinere ad easdem, aut ad earundem partem, liberè, quietè, benè et in pace, sine aliquâ

revocatione, contradictione, impedimento, aut obstaculo aliquali, Reddendo inde annuatim, dict. Primarius Professor et Regentes, eorum successores in officio, preces Omnipotenti Deo, pro nobis nostrisque successoribus, et fideliter seipsos gerentes in singulis officiis et functionibus in dictâ Universitate, nec non solvendo annuatim dicto Theologiæ Professori, pro sustinendo officium Subdiaconatûs prædictam, celdram victualis et centum mercas monetæ, et solvendo ac assignando annuatim ministro servienti curam apud dictas Eclesias de Calder et Monkland modificata stipendia convenienda, modo suprascripta. Ac etiam nos volumus et concedimus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris, cum consensu suprascripto, Decernimus, declaramus, et ordinamus, quod Sasina jam capienda per Primarium Professorem, aut quemlibet Regentium dict. Universitatis, apud aliquam unam dictarum Eclesiarum de Calder et Monkland, stabit et erit iis, eorumque successoribus in officio, valida, sufficiens et perpetua sasina, in omni tempore futuro, pro omnibus et singulis Subdiaconatu de Glasgow, et annexis Eclesiis de Calder et Monkland, rectoriâ et vicariâ earundem, omnibus fructibus, redditibus et divoriis earundem, ac pro dictâ advocatione, donatione, et jure patronatûs, aliisque juribus quibuscunque pertinen. ad easdem et alia superscript., cum omnibus pertinentis, Non obstan. quod eadem non jacen. simul et contiguè, sed separatim et in universis locis, Et hoc absque ullâ aliâ Sasinâ capiendâ per eorum successores omni tempore futuro; Quocirca nos, pro nobis nostrisque successoribus, cum consensu supraspecificat., dispensavimus, tenoreque præsentis Cartæ nostræ dispensamus in perpetuum, ac etiam promittimus, verbo principis, subsequenti nostro Parliamento ratificare et approbare hanc præsentem Cartam Donationis et Mortificationis, in omnibus capitulis, clausulis et articulis ejusdem, Nec non concedere et signare omnes alias cartas et securitates quæ necessariæ existimabuntur pro stabiliendo integrum jus omnium præmissorum super dictam Universitatem de Glasgow, Primarium Professorem et Regentes ejusdem, eorumque successores in officio, in omni tempore futuro. In cujus Rei Testimonium, huic præsenti Cartæ nostræ Magnum Sigillum nostrum appendi præcepimus, Testibus prædilecto nostro consanguineo et consiliario, Willielmo, Equite, Domino Keith, et regni nostri mariscallo, et nostri secreti sigilli custode; dilecto nostro consiliario, Domino Archibaldo Prymrois de Dameny, nostrorum rotulorum Magistro, Commissionario Sessionis Scaccarii et Parliamenti Clerico, Joanne Home de Rentone, nostræ Justitiariæ Clerico et Domino Willielmo Kerr de Hadden, Milite, nostræ cancellariæ directore: Apud Edinburgum, Quarto die mensis Martii, anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo, et anno regni nostri vigesimo secundo.

(27.) Ratification in favours of the Colledge of Glasgow of the King's Grant of the Subdeanrie, by Parliament—1672.

Ratification of Subdeanery Grant.

At Edinburgh, the 11th day of September 1672 yeires, our Soveraigne Lord, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, Ratifies and Confirmes the letter of gift maid and granted by his Ma'tie to and in favours of Mr. Edward Wright, Principall of the Colledge of Glasgow; Mr. Gilbert Burnett, Professor of Theologie there; Mrs. Walter Forsyth, William Blair, Thomas Nicolsone, and John Trann, Regents there, and their successors in office, in name and for the behoove of the said Colledge, under the Greatt Seall, of the dait the fourth day of March 1670 yeires: Whereby his Ma'tie, with advice and consent of the Com'issioners of Thesaurie, and of the remanent Lords of his Ma'tie's Excheq^{r}. his Highnes Com'issioners, Gave and disponed to the said Mrs. Edward Wright, Gilbert Burnett, Walter Forsyth, William Blair, Thomas Nicolsone, and John Trann, and their successors in office, in name and for the behoove forsaid, All and haill the Subdeanrie of Glasgow, with the annexed Kirks of Calder, with the teynds great and small therof, and all and sundrie the fruites, rentes, dueties, emoluments, patrimonie, right, and uthers belonging and appertaining thereto, or which may be knowne to appertaine to the same Subdeanrie and annexed Kirks, with the personage and viccorage thereof, advoca$_{n}$. donatioun, and right of patronage of the saids Kirks of Calder and Monkland, lyand within the diocie of Glasgow and shirrefdome of Lanerk: Which Subdeanrie of Glasgow, with the said annexed Kirks of Calder and Monkland, teynds great and small, personage and viccorage, with the advocatioun, donatioun, and right of patronage, and all other rights and privileges above written, did pertain of befor to Mr. John Ross, lawfully admitted to the said Subdeanrie of Glasgow, with the annexed Kirks of Calder and Monkland, personage and viccorage, advocatioun and donatioun, haill rights and profeits of the same above exprest, and which was dewlie and lawfullie resigned by the said Mr. John Ross, with the advice and consent of Alexander Archbishop of Glasgow, and with the advice and consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Kirk of Glasgow, by his lawful Pro^{rs}. in his name, in the hands of the Lords of Excheq^{r}. his Ma'tie's Commissioners, having power to receave resigna'ns of lands and others, to be holden of his Ma'tie in favours and for new infeftment to be made and granted to the said Colledge and Maisters therof foresaid, and their successors in office, for the use and behove foresaid, whereby his Ma'tie did dissolve the said Subdeanrie, the annexed Kirks of Calder and Monkland, personage and viccorage, haill fruites, rents, and uther casualties abovewr'ne, with the advocatioun, donatioun, and right of patronage of the said Kirks from all uther foundatiouns and mortifica'ns whatsume^{r}.; and did mortifie and dispone the same in favours of the said Colledge, and to the saids Maisters therof, and their successors in office, for the behoove foresaid; with full power to them to enjoy and bruik all the priviledges, immunities belonging to the said Subdeanrie, and to intromit with and uplift the teynds great and small, and all other casualities belonging to the said Subdeanrie and the said annexed Kirks; and to use and exerc'e the advocation and right of patronage of the same Kirks whenevir the same shall vaike at their pleasure, as in the said Letter of Gift is at more length expresst, In all and sundrie the heids, articles, clauses, and conditiounes whatsum^{r}. contained in the said gift: And his Ma'tie, with the advice and consent foresaid of his estates of Parliament, Wills and Declares that this present ratificatioun is and shall be als valide, effectuall, and sufficient to the saids Maisters of the said College, and their successors in office, for the use and behove thereof, for bruiking, joying, and possessing fruites, rents, and uthers particularlie above mentioned, contained in the said letter of gift, conform to the tennor therof, as the same were at length word be word insert heirintill; whereanent, and with all that may be objected in the contrair, his Ma'tie, with advice and consent foresaid, be thir presents, dispenses for ever. Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament, by me, Sir Archibald Primerose of Carintoun, Knight and Barronet, Clerk to his Ma'tie's Councill, Register and Rolls.

(Signed) A. Primrose, *Cls. Reg.*

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

28 February 1695.

(28).—Litera Donationis Trecentarum Librarum Sterlinen. in Favorem Universitatis de Glasgow.

Gulielmus, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hyberniæ Rex, fideique defensor, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem. Quandoquidem nos, ex pio nostro animo et curâ pro educando et instruendo competenti numero bursariorum in Theologiâ in quatuor nostris universitatibus et academiis in antiquo regno nostro Scotiæ (utpote quod religiosum et eruditum fiat seminarium pro implendis vacantiis quæ de tempore in tempus in ecclesiâ dicti regni cadere necessariò contigerint) Statuimus mortificare, donare et disponere considerabilem partem de reditibus et fructibus episcopatuum, nunc in manibus nostris existen., virtute Acti Parliamenti episcopatum abolentis, igitur per signaturam, regiâ nostrâ manu signatam, de data octavo die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio, dedimus, concessimus, mortificavimus et disposuimus summam unius mille et ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen., in favorem Universitatum et Academiarum Sancti Andreæ, Glasguæ, Abredoniæ, et Edinburgi, pro sustinendo uno professore theologiæ, et decem bursarijs theologiæ, in unâquâque academiâ, præsentandis per nos et regios nostros successores, vel per thesaurarios nostros, principalem et deputatum, et thesaurarii nostri commissionarios pro tempore, dummodo dicti bursarii sint studentes bonæ famæ, qui cursum philosophicum perfecerunt in unâ aliquâ dictarum academiarum, ac etiam laureâ magistrali, tanquam artium magistri, honorati, antequam præsententur; qui theologiæ operam dabunt de directione dictorum professorum per spatium duorum completorum annorum, in unâ ex quatuor dictis academiis, et tertio anno apud exteros perigrinantes, theologiæ operam dabunt pro uno anno in universitate quâdam reformatæ religionis, unde idonei fiant ad ministerium evangelii, prout occasio obtulerit, post eorum studium theologiæ pro triennio: Nosque etiam considerantes, quod magis commodum erit dictis universitatibus, quod dict. summa unius mille et ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen. inter eos dividatur per distinctas signaturas et donationes, atque usque donec efficax inveniatur methodus pro providendis dictis externis professoribus, et stabiliendis dictis bursariis, plurimæ desunt professiones, aliique sunt necessarii usus in unâquâque dict. universitatum, quibus interim cavere nobis visum est, Speciatim vero considerantes Universitatem Glasguen., non solum in statu esse adeo humili, ut ipsius ordinarii reditus expensas suas ordinarias sustinere non potest [possunt], verum etiam perplurimis gravari debitis, quæ primo loco persolvenda sunt: igitur, et pro aliis usibus infra expressis, noveritis nos, in prosecutionem et ulteriorem explicationem dict. prioris donationis, in quantum concernit seu extendi poterit ad dictam Universitatem Glasguen., et pro efficaciori ipsius sustentatione et relevio, cum avisamento et consensu fidelissimorum et dilectissimorum nostrorum consanguineorum et consiliariorum, Joannis Comitis de Tweedale, summi cancellarii dicti antiqui regni nostri Scotiæ, Jacobi Comitis de Drumlangrig, Joannis Comitis de Cassilis, Georgi Comitis de Linlithgow, Joannis Comitis de Brædalban, et Alexandri Domini Raith, nostri thesaurarii deputati, et reliquorum dominorum, aliorumque nostri scaccari dicti regni commissionariorum, dedisse, concessisse et disposuisse, sicuti per has nostras literas damus, concedimus et disponimus, rectori principali, professoribus, et magistris dict. Universitatis Glasguen., eorumque in officio successoribus, nomine dictæ Universitatis, totam et integram summam trecentarum librarum Sterlinen., tanquam eorum justam et æqualem portionem dictæ summæ unius mille ducentarum librarum monetæ Sterlinen., annuatim totaliter percipiend. de reditibus episcopatuum, incipiend. pro primo termino solutionis ejusdem ad festum et terminum Pentecostes ultimo elapsum, et ita deinceps annuatim et terminatim omni tempore futuro continuand.: utque dicta annuitas trecentarum librarum Sterlinen. paratius solvatur dictæ Universitati, per presentes requirimus thesaurarii nostri commissionarios concedere et allocare dictæ Universitati, et personis supra specificatis, ejus nomine, certam firmam, localitatem et sortem, de episcopatibus Glasguæ et Gallovidiæ, sufficientem pro solutione dictæ annuitatis annuatim omni tempore futuro post, et includen. proventum, seu annum millesimum sexcentesimum nonagesimum quartum, absque præjudicio solutionis dict. annuitatis debit ad terminum Pentecostes, ultimo elapsum, de præteritis reditibus dict. episcopatuum hactenus non disposit., cum potestate dictæ Universitati factores et camerarios pro collectione ejusdem constituendi. Et præterea volumus et ordinamus dict. annuitatem trecentarum librarum Sterlinen. applicari et expendi in usus et fines subsequen. viz. Summam ducentarum et triginta librarum Sterlinen., de dict. tercentum libris, applicari pro solutione præsentium debitorum Universitatis, usquedum eadem plenariè de eisdem exoneretur, et reliquam summam septuaginta librarum Sterlinen., quæ conficit dictam summam tercentum librarum, applicari pro sustentatione quatuor bursariorum in Theologiâ, per nos præsentand., quorum unus præsentandus est unoquoque anno, ante vel ad decimum diem mensis Octobris annuatim, ex catalogo sex idonearum personarum clerico thesaurarii nostri transmittend. annuatim per facultatem dictæ Universitatis, ad vel ante primum diem mensis Augusti annuatim, qui etiam bursarii sustinendi sunt pro pretio decem librarum Sterlinen. per annum, unusquisque pro tribus annis et quarto anno: unusquisque dictorum bursariorum ad exteros mittendus est, ad quandam externam Universitatem reformatæ religionis, de directione Facultatis dictæ Universitatis, et ibidem sustinendus est pretio quadraginta librarum Sterlinen. pro illo anno, et sic conficien. dictam summam septuaginta librarum in dictos quatuor expendendæ, et ita deinceps annuatim, usque dum dicta debita Universitatis persolvantur; et tunc non solum dicta summa septuaginta librarum, sed altera ducentarum et triginta librarum applicandæ sunt partim pro bursariis, et partim pro externo professore, vel pro quibusdam aliis piis et necessariis usibus in dictâ Universitate, prout nobis ordinare visum fuerit: atque hæc omnia fieri et perfici ordinamus, ex intuitu quorumcunque aliorum inspectorum, quos postea nominabimus. Atque adeo per præsentes plenam committimus protestatem Thesaurarii nostri Commissionariis, hanc nostram institutionem omnino reddere efficacem in omnibus punctis, omniaque in hunc effectum necessaria facere. Ac interim, donec dicta localitas efficaciter instituatur, declaramus et ordinamus collectores assedatarios, aliosque receptores redituum dictorum episcopatuum, subjectos esse dictæ Universitati, ejusque prædictis pro solutione dictæ annuitatis, prout deberi contigerit, de primis et paratissimis eorum intromissionibus. Et ulterius declaramus, quod pro solutionibus dictæ Universitati, ejusque antedictis, eorum apochæ seu exonerationes, desuper datæ, sufficiens erit exoneratio dictis collectoribus assedatariis, seu receptoribus de eorund. intromissionibus pro tanto. Ordinamus denique literas dirigi, ad instantiam dictorum Camerariorum seu factorum, pro colligendâ dictâ annuitate, more solito. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus magnum sigillum nostrum appendi præce-

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order I.

pimus, apud aulam nostram de Kensingtoune, vigesimo octavo die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo quinto, et anno regni nostri sexto.

Per signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis suprasignatum. Sealed at Edinburgh the first day of October 1695, in absence of Mr. JOHN DICKSON, by

(Signed) THO. AIKMAN.

Written to the Great Seale, and registrat the first day of October 1695.

(Signed) DUN. RONALD.

Order II.

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College,—whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—Visitation of the General Assembly, 1639—1642. Extracted from the Registers of the General Assembly.

Edinburgh, 28 *August* 1639. *Act Sess.* 20.

Appointment by the General Assembly of a Commission to visit the College of Glasgow, 1639.

Anent the supplication given in to the Generall Assemblie for the Universitie of Glasgow be Dr. Johne Strang, whereof the tennor followes—"My Lord Commissioner, Moderator and remanent members of this most honorable and venerable Assembly humbly means We the Governors and Masters of the Universitie of Glasgow; Forsamekle as the said Universitie was founded in the reigne of King James the secund, with as great liberties, priviledges, and immunities, as any Universitie in Europe had: And the said King James the secund, and all his royal successors, with many Parliaments, has established and confirmed the same, and thereout be God's blessing, as out of a most fruitfull seminarie (although verie meanly provyded with rents) hes issued from tyme to tyme many notable plants, and happie instruments of the publick good of the Church and State; and divers great lights and ornaments of our country, famous both at home and abroad: as it is most necessarie for the glorie of God, advancement of piety and learning, and support of the Kirk and Commonwealthe, and to many in England and Ireland; that the said Universitie sould be cherished, maintained, increased and advanced; and namely, that the course of Theologie be orderly taught therein, and sufficient Professors and mainteinance be provyded for that effect: Wherfor wee most humbly and earnestly intreat your grace, honors, and wisdomes, to recommend this so grave a work to the nixt ensuing Parliament; that meanes may be used for the florishing and increasing of the said Universitie, and furnishing it with a competent number of Professors, namely of Theologie, and their maintenance: And in the mean tyme, to appoynt Commissioners to concurre with us in name of this Assembly, to invyte any who sall be found fit, and can be mainteined for the said profession; and, if neid be, to grant and ordaine transportation for that effect."—Whilk supplication above wrytene being seen and considered be the Assembly, and found most reasonable, they recommended the first part of the desyre thereof, anent the useing of meanes for the flurishing and increasing of the said Universitie, and furnishing it with a competent number of Professors, namly, of Theologie and their mainteinance, to the ensuing Parliament: And as for the last part of the desyre of the said supplicatione, whereby Commissioners from the Assemblye are craved be the said Universitie to concurre with them, to invite any who sall be found fit and can be mainteined for the said profession; and, if need be, with power to grant and ordaine transportation for that effect: The Generall Assembly having considered, that it was the continuall practice of this Kirk, as is evident by the bookes of Assemblys, to give commission to some wyse and able men of the Ministry and Elders, to visit the Universities and Colledges of this kingdom: Therfor, and for satisfieing the desyre of the said last part of the supplication; they nominat and appoint for the Universitie of Glasgow, the Earle of Argyle, the Earle of Eglinton, the Earle of Wigton, my Lord Lowdon, the Laird of Keir, the Laird of Cuninghamheid, the Provost of Glasgow, the Provost of Stirling, the Provost of Air, Mr. David Dicsoune, Mr. James Bonar, Mr. Michaell Wallace, Mr. James Cuningham, Mr. Robert Baylyie, Mr. George Young, Mr. Johne Bell Elder, Mr. Patrick Sharpe, Mr. Mathew Birsbeine, and Mr. David Elphingstoun, or any eleven of them, being sex ministers and five elders, a sufficient Quorum; giving and granting unto them the full power and commission of the Assembly, to meet at Glasgow betwixt and the first day of March next to cum: To constitut their clerk and other necessar members, to visit the said Universitie of Glasgow; to summond and conveen befoir them all the members therof, to try and examine the qualities of the members therof, if they be correspondent to the order of their election; to consider how the doctrine is used by ther masters and regents, and if the same be correspondent to the Confession of Faith and Acts of this Kirk; and how the order is keeped amongst students, and how their rents and livings are bestowed, and all other things to try and examine whilk any Commissioners from the Assembly had power to try, or whilk the Generall Assembly might have tryed itself in their Visitation. And after due tryall of the members and orders therein, if they be agreeable to their erection, and the Acts of this Church, to remove all members superfluous, unqualified or corrupt, and to plant their roumes with more sufficient and sound masters. And siclyk, grants power to the saids Commissioners to concurre with the Colledge in the name of the Assembly, to invite, or to transport any who sall be found fit within this Kingdome, for the profession of Theologie, to the said Universitie; excepting always, that it sall not be leasom to transport any Professor out of any other Universitie or Colledge within the Kingdome, or any minister out of Edinburgh, to the said Universitie of Glasgow. And it is also provided, that if the Universitie of St. Andrews shall make choyse of one and the same man for an Professor, whom the said Universitie of Glasgow shall make choyse of; that the Universitie of St. Andrews shall have the preference. And likewyse with power to the saids Commissioners to

remeed all disorders, to rectifie all abuses, and to doe all other things necessar for the preservation of religion, and learning, which the Generall Assembly themselves might have done, or any Commissioners from them in their Visitations have done. And this Commission to endure to the nixt Generall Assembly, and the Commissioners to report their diligence to the next Generall Assembly, and to be answerable for their proceedings. A. Ker.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

Aberdein, 3 *August* 1640. *Act. Sess.* 8. *a meridie.*

Report of the said Commission.

The Report of the Commission for Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow, granted by the last Assembly at Edinburgh, being called for by this present Assembly, was produced by Mr. George Young, Minister at Machline, who was Clerk thereunto, bearing as follows:

Ane Compt of these things that were concluded by the Commissioners appointed be the Generall Assembly holden at Edinburgh, for visiting the Universitie of Glasgow, in their meetings at Glasgow the 29, 30, and 31 Januar. 1640.

The Commission granted be the Generall Assembly, 28 August 1639, being read befor the Earles of Argyle and Eglinton, the Laird of Keir, Thomas Bruce Provest of Stirling, Patrick Bell Provost of Glasgow, John Oisburne Provest of Air—Elders, Mr. Michall Wallace, Mr. David Dicksone, Mr. George Young, Mr. Mathew Birsbain, Mr. Robert Bailay, Mr. Patrick Sharp, Mr. David Elphinston, Ministers, They found themselves an sufficient quorum, and so went on to the choosing of Mr. David Dick (Dickson) Moderator, and Mr. George Young Clerk. The Principall and Masters were called, who declared that they most willingly and humbly acknowledged the power of the Generall Assembly, and the Commissioners that were to visite them be vertue of the Commission given by the General Assembly for that effect; and that they submitted themselves to them; only because the Commission gives power to try their rents and the employing thereof, wherein the King's Majestie, Patron of the Colledge, hes especiall interest, they desyred in that part of the Commission to be cleared, how far it was to be extended. The Commissioners for Visitation declared, that it was not the mind of the Generall Assembly that they sould medle with maters civill, but only ecclesiasticall; and that, after an ecclesiasticall way, they intended to go on in considering of their rents, and the manner of employing them. This Declaration the Masters desyred to be set doune in Acts of the Visitation, which was granted, and the forme theirof drawne up and allowed be all the Commissioners thus. "Whereas the Governors and Masters of the Universitie and Colledge of Glasgow, with all due respect to the Honourable and Venerable Meeting, hes humbly represented to their consideration, that howsoever they hartily acknowledge the care of the Generall Assembly and their ecclesiasticall power in appointing this ecclesiasticall visitation in particular, whereunto they submit themselves; yet fearing that some clauses in the Act of the Generall Assembly for this visitation, as it is now formed and conceaved, may be so exponed, as that theirby the civill priviledges and other rights of the said Universitie, which they and all the supposts thereof are obliged by ther oath to maintaine, may be prejudged; And therfor hes humbly intreated the present Commissioners of the late Generall Assembly at Edinburgh, to condescend on such a way as, both now and in all tyme coming, may secure the said Universitie and Members thereof from such inconveniences. The said Commissioners appointed by the late Generall Assembly for Visitation of the said Universitie, hath declared, that as they sall not proceed by verteue of the said Act, but only in ecclesiasticall things, and after an ecclesiasticall maner, so they have thought meet that the said humble and just desyre of the Governors and Masters of the said Universitie be represented to the nixt Generall Assembly, and hes promised to concurre with them, that such publick declaration may be enacted in the Books of said Assembly, as may satisfie and secure the said Universitie as is above specified; and that in any civill maters that sall occurre, they sall proceed only with advyce and consent of the saids Governors and Masters: And ordaines the Clerke of this Meeting to give out the Extract of this Act and Ordinance to the saids Governors and Masters."—Overtures were given in be the Principall and Masters for gaining of more tyme to the Scholars, and for bettering of their Studies both in the mater and maner; which being found by the visitors to conduce greatly for the benefit of the Students and good of the Colledge, were enacted and ordained to be keeped in all tyme coming, viz. That the first yeare, besyde the Greek Tongue, ther be an Compend of Logick taught—That the second yeare, besyde the ordinar task, περι ἑρμενειας be taught, with the Elements of Arithmetick—The third yeare with what used to be taught, that the 5th and 6th Bookes of Aristotel's Ethicks be gon through, with a Compend of Metaphysick, and the Arithmetick be proceeded into, and Geometrie taught—The fourth year with the Ordinare task, Aristotel's book de Animâ. The Master of the Humanitie Class sall goe through a Compend of Historie, and what further sall be prescrybed him be the Facultie. Theames in Greek and Latin, Theses and Declamations sall be made be the severall Classes, as the Facultie sall think meet. The Hebrew tongue sall be taught by the Principall and Regents to the Schollers *horis subcisivis*, as the Facultie sall think meet.—The publick meetings of all the Classes be only when the Masters are together, viz. On Satterday ordinarly, and at other occasions *pro re natâ*. That ther be reading of some portion of Scripture and Prayer conceaved morning and evening be the severall Masters in their severall Classes. The hour of meeting for Masters and Scholers in the morning to be Six houres on the weeke days, and on the Lordes day Seven houres.—That when the Masters goe to their Classes, each one of them have his owne ting of the bell, and that at everie several houre, when the Schollars are to be conveined. Upon Satterday at night, after the publick censure is taken up, the Principall and Regents sall remain togidder, and consider how tymes and dutyes are keeped be Masters that week, where, if any be neglegent, they are to be admonished, and the diligent encouraged.—It is ordained that Masters tak course to try what conscience each Scholer makes of secret devotion, morning and evening; and that the Schollers goe to Sermone only once on the week dayes; The day wherein they sall goe, sall be at the option of the Principall and Masters.—It is ordained that ther be a Meeting of the Facultie upon the first Tuysday of ilk quarter of yeare, and after *pro re natâ*; and that they have an Register of what they doe at their severall meetings; and that the lyk course be keeped be the Rector and his Assessors.—It is appointed that the Law ordained for the convening of the Schollers the first of October, be precisely keeped in all tyme coming; and that the Masters, having examined and promoved the Schollers, begin to teach the 24 of October: And that not only the foure low Classes, but thes that are to receave the degree of Master of Arts, sall remaine still

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

in the Colledge, till the degree be conferred: And if any of that Classe who is to receave the degree, retire without liberty granted upon grave consideration be the Principall and their Regent, that such be not graduat at all.—It is ordained that the Nationall Covenant, according to the explanation of the late Generall Assembly holden in Edinburgh in the month of August 1639, and conforme to the Warrand of the Secret Councell for that effect, be subscryved be all the Students within this Universitie, save only strangers who are not natives, or such as have their parents and estates without this kingdom. And these that are of that sort, are ordained to subscryve the ordinary oath used to be taken befoire by the Students in this Universitie at the first of March. This is appointed to be begun betwixt and the 15th day of March nixtocum 1640: And before the Schollers be required to subscryve the Covenant, the Masters are to explaine it eight dayes before.—This lykwise is ordained to be doine be all that heirafter are to be receaved within this Universitie, and a Register to be keeped for that effect; and that all Masters and Regents at their entry subscryve the samen.

The Provost and Bailyes of Glasgow, with Patrick Bell, are requeisted to visit what is contribute and expendit on the Fabrick of the Colledge, and lykwise to try what is promised and not payed, that course may be taken to get it in.

Mr. David Dicksone is ordained to transport from his Ministrie at the Kirk of Irvine to the Universitie of Glasgow, there to Professe Divinity, and aucht hundred pound of stipend per annum with an competent lodging for himself and his familie was promised be the Universitie for his provision, whereof a sufficient suirty was ordained to be made be them to the said Mr. David, betwixt and the first day of March immediately therafter: With Certification if it be not performed betwixt and the said day, the sentence of transportation to be null.

It was thought fitting, seeing the weightie business of diverse persons of quality, who were commissioners, could not permitt them to wait longer for that tyme, that there should be another meeting for goeing on to such particulars as then could not be overtaken; and that betwixt and the first of July: And that the particular day of meeting sould depend upon my Lord Argiles advertisement.

Report of the Commission approved of by the General Assembly.

A new Commission appointed, 1640.

The Generall Assembly having heard and considered the forsaid Report of the Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow, ratifies and approves the samen, and ordaines a new Visitation of the said Universitie, and nominates and appoints for the samen, Mr. David Dicksone, Mr. James Bonare, Mr. Michael Wallace, Mr. James Cuningham, Mr. Robert Baillie, Mr. George Young, Mr. Zachary Boyd, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Mr. Patrick Sharpe, Mr. Matthew Birsbane, Mr. David Elphingston, Mr. William Wilkie, and Mr. Ninian Campbell, Ministers: The Erle of Argile, the Erle of Eglington, the Erle of Wigton, the Laird of Keir, the Commissare of Glasgow, Patrick Bell, late Provest of Glasgow, the Provest of Stirling, the Provest of Air, Sir William Muir of Rowallane, Master Thomas Hutchison of Lambehill, Ruling Elders, to be a Quorum, who sall have power to examine what obedience is given to the Ordinance of the last Visitation, and to proceed in everie thing that may concern that Universitie, as the former commission gave warrand; Excepting only the power of transporting actuall ministers to undertake charge therein; And to meet at Glasgow for that effect, betwixt and the day of nixtocum: With power to them to constitut their Clerk and other necessar members; and to summond and conveine before them all the members of the said Universitie for the effect foirsaid (any of the four noblemen of the old commission being Conveiner), and to report their diligence to the nixt Assembly. A. Ker.

Commission for Visitation of the University and College of Glasgow.

At St. Andrews, July 28 1642.

Forasmuch as upon a supplication given in to the General Assembly at Edinburgh, 1639, ane Commission was given for visiting of the Universitie and Colledge of Glasgow, to divers Commissioners, Ministers, and ruling Elders therein exprest, who accordingly met at Glasgow in the month of January 1640; at which time they took to their consideration such particulars concerning the said Universitie and Colledge as was thought be them most considerable for the present, and in regard of the important affairs which concerned the publick, the said Commissioners not being able longer to attend, thought fit to delay the consideration and handling of such other particulars as remained untouched be them at that time, to another more convenient occasion: Which diet (in respect of the publick affairs of the kingdome) could not be gotten kept be them: Lykeas the General Assemblie holden at Aberdene, 1640, finding it most convenient for the good of the said Universitie and Colledge, that a Commission should be renewed and appointed to go on for handling of the particulars which were not formerlie meddled with, they accordinglie granted a new Commission to the effect foresaid, and the Commissioners therein contained, being likewise hindered by the great and important affairs of the kingdome to conveene, therefore the last General Assemblie holden at St. Andrewes and Edinburgh 1641, lykewise ordained ane new Visitation of the said Universitie and Colledge of Glasgow, which likewise took no effect: And now this present General Assemblie considering that the Commission granted be the last Assemblie for the said Universitie and Colledge is expyred, by the meeting of the Assemblie, and in respect thereof must be renewed. Therefore the Assemblie thinks fit to renew the said Commission, lykeas be thir presents, according to the antient practice of the kirk, gives full power and Commission to the persons underwritten, viz., Mr. James Bonar, Mr. James Cunyngham, Mr. Robert Baillie, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Mr. Mathew Birsbaine, Mr. Alexander Somervell, Mr. Richard Inglis, Mr. Zacharie Boyd, Mr. John Bell, Mr. David Elphingstoune, Mr. George Young, and Mr. William Wilkie, ministers, My Lord Chancellor, the Marques of Argyle, the Earl of Eglintoun, Sir James Carmichael of that Ilk, Thesaurer Deput, Sir John Hamilton of Orbiestoun, Justice Clerk, the Laird of Gadgarth, Patrick Bell, George Porterfield, John Oisburne, and Mr. Robert Barclay, Ruling Elders, and any eleven of them—viz. sex ministers and five ruling elders—to be a quorum, given and grantand unto them the full power and Commission of the Assemblie to meet at Glasgow betwixt and the fifteenth day of September next to come, to visite the said Universitie of Glasgow, and summond and conveene before them all the members therof, to try and examine the qualities of the saids members, if they be correspondent to the order of election, to considder how the doctrine is used be their Masters and Regents, and if the same be correspondent to the Confession of Faith and Acts of this Kirk, and how the order is keeped amongst students, and how their rents and livings are bestowed, and

Appointment of a new Commission, 1641.

Appointment of a new Commission, 1642.

all other things to try and examine, which any Commissioners from the Assemblie had power to try, or which the General Assemblie might have tried itself in the Visitation, and after due tryall of the members and orders therein, if they be agreeable to their erection and the Acts of this Kirk, to remove all members superfluous, unqualified, or corrupt, and to plant their rooms with more sufficient and sound masters, and likewise with power to the saids Commissioners to remeid all disorders, to rectifie all abuses, and to do all other things necessar for the preservation of religion and learning which the General Assemblie themselves might have done, or any Commissioners from them in their Visitations have done, and siclyke with power to the saids Commissioners to examine what obedience is given to the ordinances of the former Visitation, and this Commission to continue to the day of next to come, and the Commissioners to report their diligence to the next General Assemblie, to which they shall be answerable for their proceedings.

The Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow produced by Mr. George Young, who was Clerk thereunto.

At Glasgow the 16 *and* 17 *days of September* 1642.

Sessio 1ma, *September* 16.

Proceedings of the said last Commission.

The quhilk day Mr. Robert Baylie, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Mr. Zacharie Boyd, Mr. Mathew Birsbane, Mr. George Young, Mr. William Wilkie, the Earle of Lowdoune, Lord High Chanceller of Scotland, the Marques of Argile, Sir John Hamiltoune of Orbistone, Mr. Robert Barkclay, Provest of Irvin, Johne Osburne, Provest of Air, and George Porterfield, merchant in Glasgow, six Ministers and six Ruling Elders, Commissioners nominat and appointed by the last General Assembly holden at St. Andrews in the moneth of July last bypast; Haveing power and Commission given to them to visite the Universitie and Colledge of Glasgow, in forme and manner mentioned in their Commission granted theiranent 28th July, 1642, Act Sess. 2. And having mett and conveined for that effect ane sufficient Quorum: As also the said Lord Chanceller of Scotland by vertue of his office, and of the Commission granted to him under his Majesties Great Seale for Visitation of the Universities, Colledges and Hospitalls within this Kingdome having mett and conveined with the persouns foirsaid, whom by virtue of his said office and Commission he adjoyned to himself as Assessors, for Visitatione of the said Universitie and Colledge of Glasgow, after incalling upon the name of God, the Chanceller being President, Mr. George Young was chosen Clerk.

The Commission for Visitation being red, the Foundatione of the Universitie was called for; whereupon the Masters having given in the Act of the last Visitatione, allowing that the Visitatione of the General Assembly, doe not incroach upon the Universities priviledges and dew rights, whilk they repeited of new: The Principall produced two Bookes in parchment containing a Register of their Fundatione, and Laws, wih Pope Nicholas his Bull of the Universities Fundatione, dat. Rom. 1457, quhilk was red.

§ The Acts of the last Visitatione were re-examined, allowed, and the dew observing of them seriously recommended.

§ It was lykwise ordained that the Deane of Facultie see to it, that the Regents be short in their nots; that the former lessoune be examined before the nixt be taught; that the Greek text of Aristotle be analysed *vivâ voce*; and thereafter the summe of the text be wrytine; and that every scholler have Aristotles text in Greek.

§ That the disputes among the schollers continue, as they now are, in there classes, and in the publick scholls; and that a way to stirre up emulatione in studies betwixt classes be thought upon, as the Facultie sall think convenient, in theses, themes, disputes, declamations, and otherwayes.

§ That the Regent of the Magistrands end not his lessounes and dictates befoir the first of June: And that non of the said Magistrands depairt frome the Colledge, but remaine theirat constantly, till they be graduat: And if upon juste reasones anie of them obtaine libertie, some few dayes after there masters lessounes be ended, if they absent themselves longer than they gett libertie granted, they sall pay for ilk days absence eight shilling; quhilk if they refuse to doe, they sall not be graduat: the mulcts of this kynd are to be collected be the Quæstor, and to be employed for buying of bookes to the librarie.

§ That if any student sall not enter to the Colledge against the first of Octobre, he sall pay two shillings for ilk dayes absence the first weeke; foure shilling for ilk dayes absence the second weeke; six shilling for ilk days absence the third weeke; and eight shilling for each days absence the fourth weeke; and so furth in the rest: the mulcts to be collected and employed as before.

§ That the schollers be examined publickly be the masters before they goe, and after that they returne frome the vacance, as they were accustomed to be thir diverse years bygane.

§ The manner of electioune of the Masters and Professors is referred to the nixt Generall Assembly.

§ That ilk scholler within the Colledge have a Byble, and weare a gowne.

§ That the schollers, in all places among themselves, speake Latine, and that the censure of the disobeyers be sett downe be the Facultie.

§ That the schollars be freed from going to the Kirk on the week dayes, except their Professors preach, whose hearers they sould ordinarlie be.

§ That the schollers be exercised in lawful games, such as Gouffe, Archarie, and the lyk; and that they absteine from all games that are unlawfull, as Carding, Dicing, and such others as are discharged by there lawes.

Sessio 2da, *September* 17.

The Profession of Divinitie, latelie established by the Universitie, was found most necessar; and Mr. Robert Baylyie, who was receaved to be Professor, is ordained to have eight hundred pounds of stipend per annum, with a convenient lodgeing, or a hundreth merkes yearlie to provyde one; together also with augmentation of stipend equall to the Principall and Mr. David Dickson; his entrie to his stipend, with the augmentation thereof, and ane hundreth merkes for his house, from the first of July 1642.

Anent the teaching of the course of Theologie by the Principall, and the other two Professors, it is ordained that the Principall expone the hard places of Scripture, goe through the commoune

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, er II.

places of Theologie, as he was accustomed to doe other yeares, and preside to the disputis. That Mr. David Dicksoune goe through the text of Scripture, and lykwyse handle casuall divinitie, as he may overtak it; and that he order the students there homilizing: That Mr. Robert Baylie teache the contraversies, and lykwyse the Oriental tongues, and cronologie, as he may overtak. The course is to be ended in the space of four years, and the Faculties to see to the way of going about it..

The Principall earnestly desyred that he might be disburdened of the greatness of the weight of the affaires of the Colledge, that lay for the present upon him; whereby he professed he was hindered exceedingly in performing the deuties of his calling and professione.—The consideratione of this motione was remitted to a Committee, which was to be nominat for this and uther weightie businesses: And, in the meintyme, the Principall is desyred to go on in his part of the Profession, as his leasure may permitt, considering his present burdene; Quhilk burden the Visitors intreats him to continue under, till a way be found to disburden him, without the prejudice of the Colledge affaires.

§ Anent the Professione of Medicine, the Visitatione finds that Profession is not necessar for the Colledge in all tyme comming; and withall finds it just that Mr. Robert Mayne, who is alreadie in that Professione, continue in the same during his tyme.

§ The Visitation after tryall, taking to consideratione that everie Regent within the Colledge hes beine accustomed hithertills to continue for more years togithere in on and the sam Professione; so that the Schollers of on and the self same Class are necessitat yearlye to change theire Masters; Have found it more profitable and expedient, that the present course of teaching the Schollers be altered; and that everie Master educate his own Schollers through all the foure Classes; Quhilk is appointed to begine presentlie: Thus, that the Classes which are taken up with the Masters the zeir, they go on with them; So that Mr. David Monro having the Magistrand Classe now, he take up the Bajane Classe the next zeir. This Ordinance, being intimate to the Regents, Mr. David Monro, Mr. John Dicksoune, Mr. David Forsyth, and Mr. James Dalrymple gave in under their hands the paper following:—

Overture anent the ordering of the Regents Rents.

"That seeing the Lords and others of this present Visitatione have found it profitable and expedient, that the present course of teaching the Schollers be altered, and everie Regent through all the Classes educate his Schollers; quharby it will be requisite that the Stipends presentlie possessed by the Regents be also altered to a greater equalitie: Therefor (according to their Lordships directione, and for the expeding and facilitating this present motione) we doe of our own accordes, unanimously condiscend and agree, that the stipends befoir possessed by everie Regent, be yet retained, and that the augmentatione alreadie designed to us be his Majestie's gracious favour, (for reducing of our Stipends to an ner equalitie) be thus disposed viz.: Fiftye merkes for the first and second Regents a peice; ane hundred merkes for the thrid; two for the fourth; and ane hundred markes for the Master of Humanitie. Soe that for the further incouradgement of those that now have, ore that hereaftere sall capesse this our charge, that theirby they may be induced to stay the longer theirin, that an proportioune of the first and second Regents above the rest be in all tyme coming reteined. And further in respect what rent hes beine befoir possessed, or is now by his Majestie designed, is not such a competencie of meines as may encourag us to remain therin, and not make it an Interim for a further vocatioune, We humbly intreat and represent, that if the rents and burthens of the Colledge can suffere so much, yet further may be appointed us, as may be thought expedient in what way of distributione it may be condescended upon."

The Overture foirsaid given in be the said Regents, was allowed, with this provisione alwayes, that if it be found after due tryall of the rents, that the quantitie of augmentation desyred by them cannot fullie be gotten for want of meines; that ther be a proportionall deductione of them as of others to receave augmentatione of their Stipends.

The Remonstrance of the Master of Humanitie, with consent of his Collegues, Given in under his and their hands, desyring that the meins of his ordinarie stipend be taken to considerationе, and a way taken for provyding of him with a competent maintenance, was remitted to the consideratioune of a Committee to be nominate for this and other busines.

Wheras the last Visitatioune ordained, that ther be, a meeting of the Facultie upon the first Tuysday of everie quarter of year, and oftner *pro re natâ*; and that they have a Register of what they doe at their severall Meetings; The present Visitatione finds it necessar for the good of the Universitie, that the Facultie conveine the first Tuysday of everie month, and lykwyse at what uther tymes they find convenient.

It is recommended to the Principall and Masters, that the soumes of money quhilk are owing to the Colledge building and Librarie, be sought in with diligence be them; And that the Exchequer, and especially the Lords that have power of the Thesaurie, be petitioned be them for what is promitted be the King's Majestie for the helping of the Librarie and building.

Becaus the Lord Chanceller and thes heir conveined, to whom Commissione is given be the Generall Assembly to visite the Universitie of Glasgow, have not convenient leasure and tyme for the present, to trye particularlye the old and new rents of the Colledge, with what therof is in tak or out of tak, and the natures of the takes set by the Masters and others; The Estat of the Bibliotheck, and how monyes givin towardes it have been imployed, or sould be imployed in tym coming; What Mortificatiounes are mad to the Colledge, the case of them, and how they are imployed; What debts are owing be the Colledge to others, or by others to them; And particularlye what soumes wer promitted for the help of the Bibliotheque and Fabrick of the Colledge; What of thes soumes are payed, what yet rests owing; and how the monyes receaved are imployed; the knowledge whereof is necessar, as for diverse weightie considerationes so in speciall for appointing and modefieing the severall stipends and augmentationes of the Professors and Regents: Therfor the Lord Chanceller by vertue of his Office, and lykwyse the Visitors of the Generall Assembly, in so farre as concernes ilk of them respective, Gives power and Commissioune to the Lairds of Houstoune Gadgerth and Bishoptoune, the Commisser of Glasgow Mr. Robert Barcklay, James Bell Bailie of Glasgow, George Porterfield, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Master Mathew Birsbaine, Mr. William Wilkie, Mr. George Young, or onie foure of them, to conveine at Glasgow the last Tuysday of October 1642, and theirafter at such other tymes and dyets as they sall find convenient, To tak exact tryall and cognitione concerning the premisses, to sett downe there own judgment, what they conceave to be fitt in the particulars: to mak report to the next meeting of the Lord Chanceller and of the Visitors

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

that is appointed to be the last Tuysday of March 1643: And failling of that diet, to the next intimatioune to be made by my Lord Chanceller or my Lord Marques of Argyll, that at that tyme the Stipends with the Augmentatiounes of the Professors may be determined, and such course taken in the whole particulars forsaid as sall be found to conduce most for the good of the Universitie.—And for the readier performance heirof, the Lord Chancellor and the Visitors appointed be the General Assembly, ordaines the Principall and Regents of the Colledge, by themselves and those collectors and factors, to produce before the said persounes or anie foure of them, all rentalls, taks, foundationes, registers, and whatever other informatione or instructions sall be called for by them for there better informatioune and clearing in the premisses.—And becaus motioun was mad be the Principall to the Lord Chanceller and Visitors, that a way might be takene how he might be disburdened of the greatness of the weight of the affaires of the Colledge that lay for the present upon him; the consideration of the said motioune is remitted to the Commissioune foirsaid, being conveined as said is, or anie foure of them.—As lykwyse the Lord Chanceller and the Visitors of the Generall Assembly Gives power and Commissioune to the persounes forsaid, or anie foure of them to regulate and order the Professioune of Humanitie, the matere, the manner, and tymes of teaching to be followed by the Professor thereof; and to take the same course anent the Profesione of Medicine, during the tyme of Dr. Maine, in whose persoune allenerlie that Professioune is established.—And what herein cannot be overtaken be them, to be remitted to the consideratioune of the Facultie, who are appointed cairfullie to go about the samine.—Finally, the Lord Chanceller and the Visitors Remitts the consideration of the Supplicatiounes given in by Mr. William Sempill, Professor of Humanitie, to the foirsaid Commissioners or anie foure of them, and ordaines them to tak cognitione what oaths are takin of Professors and Regents and other Members of the Colledge at there Entrye, and to report to the Lord Chanceller and Visitors at there nixt meeting; to the effect that non be, save such as are ordinarie, according to the Nationall Covenant, and such as sall be found necessar.

Mr. G. Young.

Edinburgh, Die Saturni, 19 *August* 1643, *ante meridiem, Sess. ultima.*

Report of said last Commission approved of by the General Assembly.

The Generall Assembly haing considered the Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed for Visitatione of the Universitie of Glasgow, given unto them by Mr. George Younge, and subscryved with his hand as Clerk: Finds, in so farre as they have proceeded, that they have done conforme to there Commissioune; And therfore approves them in so farre as they have proceeded.

New Commission appointed, 1643.

The Generall Assembly considering that the Commisioners appointed by the former Assembly for the Visitation of the Universitie of Glasgow, had not tyme to proceed in visiting the said Universitie so farre as was necessar; Therfor finding it necessary to give a new commission for that effect, Doe, according to the ancient practice of this Kirk, give full power and commission to Mr. James Bonar, Mr. James Cunyngham, Mr. Alexander Somervell, Mr. Robert Ramsay, Mr. Mathew Birsbaine, Mr. Richard Ingles, Mr. Zacharie Boyd, Mr. Johne Bell, Mr. David Elphingston, Mr. George Young, Mr. William Wilkie, Mr. Hew Mackale, Mr. Patrick Sharpe, Mr. Robert Muire and Mr. Robert Younge, Ministers: And John Erle of Lowdone, Lord Chanceller, Archibald Marques of Argile, the Earle of Eglinton, Sir James Carmichaell of that Ilk Thesaurer depute, Sir Johne Hamiltone of Orbiston Justice Clerk, Sir Archibald Johnstoune of Waristoune one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, the Laird of Gadgarth, the Laird of Howstoun, George Porterfield, James Bell Baylie of Glasgow, John Osburne and Mr. Robert Barkclay Ruling Elders, or any nyne of them; Fyve ministers and four Ruling Elders, to meet at Glasgow betwixt this and the day of nixtocum: And there to constitute the Clerk and other necessar members; and with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Parliament to visit the said Universitie; to establish necessar Professors of Divinitie theirintill; to call Professors from abroad, or other places at home, and to supplicate his Majestie for his Royal munificence for mainteinance to so good a work. And suchlyke the Assembly Gives and Grants to the saids Commissioners the full power and commission of the Assembly, by themselves, without concurrence of the Commissioners of Parliament, to visit the said Universitie; to sommond and convene before them all the members thereof; to try and examine the qualities of the saids members, if they be correspondent to the order of the Erection; to consider how the doctrine is used be the Master and Regents, and if the same be correspondent to the Confession of Faith and Acts of this Kirk, and how this order is keeped among students; how their rents and livings are bestowed; and all other things to try and examine, which any Commissioners from the Assembly had power to try, or which the Generall Assembly might have tried themselves in their Visitation; And after due tryall of the members and orders, if they be agreeable to their Erection and the Acts of this Kirk, To remove all members superfluous, unqualified or corrupt, and to plant their rowmes with more sufficient and sownd Masters. And sicklyke Grants power to the saids Commissioners to concurre with the said College in name of the Assembly, to invite or to transport any who sall be found fit within this kingdom for the Profession of Theologie to the said Universitie; Excepting alwayes that it sall not be leisum to transport any Professors out of any other Universitie or Colledge within this kingdome, or any Minister of Edinburgh, to the said Universitie. And also it is provyded, that if the Universitie of St Andrews sall make choose of one and the same man for a Professor, whom the said Universitie of Glasgow shall make choose of, that the Universitie of St. Andrews sall have the preference. And lykwyse with power to the saids Commissioners to remeid all disorders, rectifie all abuses, and to do all other things necessar for the preservation of Religion and Learning, which former Assemblies, or their Commissioners, have or might have done: And this Commission to endure to the day of nixtocum; and the Commissioners to report their diligence to the nixt Generall Assembly, to whom they sall be answerable for their proceedings.

A. Ker.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

(2.)—Royal Visitation 1664.

Commissioners—Archbishop of Glasgow; Duke of Hamilton; Marquis of Montrose; Earl of Argyle; Earl of Kilmarnock, Bishop of Galloway; Lord Cochran; Sir John Vetch; Sir James Turner; W. Anderson, Provost of Glasgow; John Bell, Provost of Ayr; J. Hay, Parson of Renfrew; Wm. Cunningham; and Wm. Pearson, Minister of Paisley.

Visitation, 1664.

Page 4th.—It was found, by the authentic records of the University and sufficient evidence, that before the Reformation there were created in the University, not only Masters of Arts, but Doctors and Batchelors in Theology, the Laws, &c., and that the University hath still power, by the Chancellor, to make Masters of Arts, Doctors and Batchelors in Theology, and other faculties: That since the Reformation there has been settled in the University, besides the Principal and Regents of Philosophy, a Prosessor of Theology, a Professor of Humanity, a Professor of Medicine, and likewise another Professor of Theology, and all these before the College obtained from the King's Majesty the Bishoprick of Galloway; and, after it came into the University, there was settled upon it another Professor of Theology.

Page 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.—Acts concerning the College Revenue, the College Buildings, the University Library, the Librarian, the College Record, and Registers. The yearly income amounts in victual to 69 chalders and 3 bolls, which, being estimated at 4 pounds per boll, meal and bear overhead, amounts to 4428 pounds; so that the necessary charges and debursements of the University, besides the Masters' stipends, will exceed its yearly income by473 pounds 11 shillings and 8 pennies: That the acts of Faculty in page 101-102 of the parchment book, anent the Bibliothecary and Quæstor's accompts, as also the acts anent Bursars in Theology and Philosophy, in pag. 49, be carefully kept. *Item*, That the Library and the office of Bibliothecary, in pag. 7th and 8th of the paper book, shall be diligently observed, with any other acts which shall be found good to be made by the Faculty to the ends above written, and not derogating therefrom.

Page 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th.—Statutes still in force, because not annulled by subsequent statutes, as may be seen in the last paragraph of the Acts of the Royal Visitation 1727, viz.

1. That a Public Table be kept in the University, according to the foundation and former custom.

2.

3. That whatever be taught by the Masters be examined before a new lesson be given forth, and that what is taught and examined, be disputed upon, first in the private schools thrice a week, and then in the public hall once a week, according to the consuetude and statutes of the University, and the Principal to have a special care of this.

4. That all the students and scholars, at least those of the two upper classes of Philosophy, and all those who are graduate, keep the public prelections of Theology, both of the Principal and Professor of Theology, according to the statutes of the University, and former practice.

5. That all the scholars speak Latin, and, for this end, that the Censors, public and private, observe those who do otherways; and that the several Masters appoint in their classes clandestine Censors for this effect.

6. That in taking up of the public Censor, mulcts and the punishments be exacted from, and inflicted upon, not only those who fall in greater offences, but also upon all who speak Scotch, or are absent at these times they ought not, from the citing of the Catalogue, according as was formerly used.

7. That the Masters and scholars do constantly wear their gowns within the University, and the scholars also in the streets, according to the former practice and statutes.

8. That all the scholars, with the Principal and Masters, go together to church upon the Lord's day, in their gowns, orderly, as formerly they used to do, and is appointed in the statutes.

9. That the Hebdomader do carefully discharge his duty in attending upon the citation of the Catalogue, visiting the chambers of the scholars at evening and morning, and chiefly in the forenoon; that none be playing, talking, or doing worse in their chambers, or be vaguing in the close, or going from chamber to chamber; and the Principal to have a care of this, and sometimes also, himself, when he thinks it convenient, to visit some of the chambers.

10. That as many of the scholars as can convenient, lye, and diet also in the University.

11. That none of the scholars be permitted to study in the town, or have liberty from their Masters for this effect, to go constantly out or abide from the College, or have liberty and freedom from waiting upon their own class, and writing their Masters' dictates, or for absenting themselves from any public meeting of the University.

12. That none of the scholars be permitted to go abroad, or walk up and down the streets idly, chiefly in the forenoon, or go to any games or play, at that time to use forbidden and unfit games or plays; and that the Principal and Regents take special care of this.

Further, that the Masters carefully keep the hours of their meetings in their several classes, chiefly in the morning.

Item, That the Principal frequently visit the schools, and sometimes also, as he thinks fit, go to the public disputes upon the Saturdays.

Item, That the good and useful exercises of Oratory and Rhetoric—viz., making and declaiming of orations—the said oratory and such like be much used by the scholars; as also that the *Novitii* have very frequently themes in Greek and Latin, with frequent versions out of the best classic authors.

Item, That the *Lectiones Sacræ* be carefully seen to; and to this effect, that the Masters, according to the former statutes and practice, meet upon the Lord's day, as well at morning as at evening, and that there be two *Lectiones Sacræ* prescribed and taken account of by the Masters each week, for the better grounding the scholars in the principles of religion.

Item, That the Principal and Professors of Theology direct their scholars, students of Theology, in their studies, and that they take care to see how they profit therein, particularly that they see their scholars go through the whole body of Theology and the Holy Scriptures in their private study, and that they be careful to put them to frequent homilies, handling of controversies, and such other

exescires; also that they give them some acquaintance at least with a touch of antiquity, the Fathers, Councils, Ecclesiastical History, and Chronology; and that they see to their proficiency in the original tongues, Hebrew and Greek, with some touch also of the Chaldaic and Syriack, according to the foundation.

Item, That the Masters see that each student, of whatsoever rank, have his Bible, and make conscience of reading some portions of Scripture at fit times, and that they be careful all of them to seek God, chiefly in secret, by prayer.

Item, That each year all the scholars be examined publicly, not only at the entry of the College, and thereafter promoved as they shall use to be, but also before the vacation time, as formerly was practised; and that if any go away before they be examined, they be not suffered to enter into the University the next year; also, that none of the Masters take upon them to give leave to any of the scholars to go away without first acquainting the Principal thereof, and obtaining his liberty, and that license be granted to none to go away, of whatsoever rank or quality they may be, before they be publicly examined.

Item, That the Magistrands Master end not his dictates before the middle of first week of May at soonest.

That the Magistrands keep the common disputes in the Common Hall, at the least the first Saturday of May. That if any of the Magistrands go away before that time, or before his dictates be ended, that he be not laureated.

Item, That the statutes anent annual matriculation of the students, annual election of the Rectors and Deans of the Faculty, be carefully observed at the appointed times, and with the ordinary solemnities.

Item, That at the election of the Rector yearly, all the scholars who were not formerly, be matriculate; and that each pay into the Library that which is appointed in the second article of the Act of Faculty, anent the Quæstor's account, which is enacted and recorded in the 102d page of the new Foundation Book; also that at the election of the Rector, all the University's Benefactors be read yearly, as formerly used to be.

Item. That the former good and laudable practice of creating Doctors and Batchelors, as well in Theology as in other Faculties, be more used for the good of learning and the honour of the University.

(3.)—Royal Visitation 1680.

Commissioners—The Archbishop of Glasgow; Earl of Glencairn; Earl of Dundonald; John Bell, Provost of Glasgow; Mr. Alexander George, Minister of the Barony; the Dean of Glasgow; the Laird of Keir.

Visitation, 1680.

Page 20.—The Visitors appoint the Hebdomadar to go through the chambers every morning at five o'clock; and that at six o'clock in the morning the bell be pulled, and that all the scholars be called to the common hall or school, where the Catalogue shall be called, and there said public prayers; and at ten o'clock in the forenoon the bell be pulled and the Catalogue called in the said common school, the scholars being in their proper seats; and the like at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

Item, That at six o'clock at night the bell be also pulled for the scholars meeting in the common hall, where the Catalogue shall be called, and there said public prayers, as in the morning; and that the Hebdomadar go through the chambers at nine o'clock at night, and order all the scholars to have private prayers in their chambers morning and evening, and recommended to them by their Masters, conform to former acts.

Item, Appoints every Master to recommend to his scholars the reading of the Scriptures; and that each of them call their scholars, every Saturday or Sunday, to an account of as many chapters as they find convenient, attour other sacred lessons, which they are to enjoin to them; and recommends the two former acts to the Rector, Principal, and Dean of Faculty, to see the same put in execution; and to his Grace to call them to an account thereof, to see how the same are observed.

Page 23d.—It appears that public Laureations went into disuetude because of the expense attending them, and because of the oaths to Government that were appointed to be taken.

Page 28th.—That no person be received or graduated in any other University in this kingdom than in that in which he was taught, without a certificate therefrom.

Page 26th.—The Visitors fix each of the Regents to a particular class, according to the foundation and practice of this University, till the late troubles came in. But at a subsequent meeting, p. 28th, that statute is rescinded—because that this will be the more profitable way, and that it is more conform to that uniformity that is recommended by the King in the said Commission amongst the Universities of this kingdom.

(4.)—Parliamentary Visitation 1690.

The Lords and others of the Commission of Parliament, appointed for the Visitation of Universities, Colleges, and Schools, taking into their consideration, &c.

Visitation, 1690.

They statute, enact, and declare, that, in all time coming, no Regent or Master of a class, albeit they have a presentation thereto, be admitted or received into any University or College within this kingdom, without a previous trial and program, to be affixed on the gate of the University or College into which he is to be received, inviting all persons to be present and dispute for the place. And in case, at the day fixed, any person compear and offer to dispute with the person so presented upon any problematical subject, it is hereby declared that he shall be holden and obliged to dispute with any person so offering to compete, and also, that he undergo a trial by examination or otherwise, as the Judges of the said University or College shall think fit—and which Judges, at advising of the dignity and merit of the persons competing, are to consider not only the abilities and learning of the said parties, but also their piety, good life, and conversation, their prudence, fitness for the place, affection for the government of Church and State now established, and their other good qualifications complexly, and the party most worthy is to be preferred to the said place. And

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

in case any Master or Regent shall hereafter be received into any of the said Universities or Colleges, without undergoing the foresaid trial by program and dispute, in case of competition, their admission is hereby declared void and null, with this provision always, that the Principal, Professors of Divinity, and other Professors, shall not be holden to undergo any such trial at their admissions, but that they shall be presented, admitted, and received as formerly.

N.B.—The above expression, "other Professors in the said Universities," means other Professors of Divinity—and this, I think, for two reasons,—1*st*, Till of late years no teacher in any Scotch University was called a Professor, except the Professors of Divinity. The name for any other teacher was Master or Regent. 2*dly*, The foundation of the present professions of Law, Medicine, History, &c., were posterior to this Visitation.

Page 47.—They hereby enact that no Master or Regent who hereafter shall be transported from one College to another, shall be subject or liable to undergo the trial appointed by the above act.

Page 49.—An act is made for an uniform course of Philosophy to be taught in all the Universities.

Page 50.—The Hebdomadar shall lie within the College during the time of his office, and visit the students in their chambers every morning before six o'clock, and every evening before nine.

N.B.—The Masters, Regents, or Professors, as they are now called, having no College houses, were scattered through the town.

Page 50.—The Commission statutes and ordains that, all the students in the several Universities and Colleges within this kingdom be obliged to wear constantly gowns during the time of the sitting of the Colleges, and that the Regents or Masters be obliged to wear black gowns, and the students red gowns, that thereby vaguing and vice may be discouraged. And in regard the wearing of gowns has never been the custom in the College of Edinburgh, the Commission do therefore recommend to the Masters of that College to endeavour to bring the custom of wearing gowns there in practice.

Page 50.—The Commission appoints and enacts, that at the time of Laureation, the students be strictly examined in presence of the Masters and Regents publicly; and that none receive the degree of Master of Arts but such as shall be found sufficiently qualified by the Faculty of the College. And also that none receive a degree who are vicious and guilty of immoralities, until they satisfy the Masters as to their amendment of life.

Page 51.—No person in time coming shall be admitted a Professor or Regent in any University or College within this kingdom, to have the government of students, unless they be at least of the age of twenty-one years complete.

Rules for the meeting and dismissing of Colleges, which are now cancelled by the act of the Royal Visitation 1727.

Page 51.—Students who go from one University to another shall not be admitted without a sufficient certificate of their good behaviour.

Page 52.—The commission enacts and appoints that no student, having finished his course in one College, shall be allowed to take his degree in another, without the consent of the Masters of these Colleges where he finished his studies, and which consent the Masters who administer the degree shall be obliged to keep for their warrand.

Rules concerning the public examination of students when they enter the College, and likewise when they go away.

Page 53.—The Commission appoints that all Bursars be most strictly examined, and that such as do not duly attend and make good proficience in their studies, be turned out of their bursaries; and that none be received Bursars, unless they bring sufficient testificates of their good behaviour from the presbytery, minister, or kirk-session of the parish where they dwell, and produce the same before their admission.

Rules concerning the teaching of Mathematics, which are cancelled by the acts of visitation 1727.

Rules concerning the dictates of the Regents, but now useless because it is said, "until there be a printed course compiled."

Page 53.—The Commission enacts and appoints that, at the yearly laureations, there be honourable mention made of their founders and benefactors by public recital.

Page 54, 55.—In order that a system of Logics and general Metaphysics be composed by the two Colleges of St. Andrews; of general and special Ethics by the College of Glasgow; of general and special Physics by the two Colleges of Aberdeen; and of Pneumatics or special Metaphysics by the College of Edinburgh; this order is given, with an express declaration, if not complied with, that the Professors shall *ipso facto* lose their places; and the Commission declares that they will petition the King to grant fifty pounds sterling to each College at the completing of the work.

Page 56.—They statute and enact, that hereafter none shall be admitted into the first class, commonly called the Bajan Class, of any College of this kingdom but upon strict trial of their proficiency in the Latin tongue; and that none be admitted into the semi class but upon strict trial of theirp roficiency in the Greek tongue.

Page 57.—An act concerning the excuses of students who come late to College, and the granting licenses to them.

Page 58.—The Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities and Colleges, statutes and ordains, that the Masters and students of the several Colleges be obliged carefully to attend the public worship together on the Lord's day; and that after the afternoon's sermon the Regents and students convene in their several classes, and that the students give an account to the Regents of what they heard that day. And also the Commission appoints that the Regents be obliged to have a Sacred Lesson weekly, and that they require an account thereof from their students on Monday morning, or on the Saturday afternoon, where it is customary; and that the Regents cause the students repeat the Catechism, and teach and explain to them the Confession of Faith, and any other author which shall be agreed unto by the respective Faculties of the several Universities.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

(5.)—Minutes of the Visitation of the Committee of Parliament at Glasgow, Anno 1696.

Att Glasgow, the nyntein day of August J^m vi nynty-six yeirs.

Wedensday, ten a clock.—The Committee appointed for visiteing the University of Glasgow not being mett in a full quorum, adjourned ther metting untill the morrow morning, at ten a clock.

Att the Colledge of Glasgow, the tuenty day of August J^m vi^c nynty six yeirs.

SESSIO ANTE MERIDIEM.

Sederunt—My Lord Halcraig, Mr. Francis Montgomerie, the Laird of Craigens, the Provest of Glasgow, Mr. Robert Wyllie, Minister.

Visitation, 1696.

The whilk day the persons above named, being a compleat quorum of the Committee of Visitors appointed for visitation of the Colledge of Glasgow, and schools within the severall burghs and sheriffdomes, &c. at lenth mentioned in ther Commission, ordered the Commission granted to them to be read, which was accordingly done.

Therefter the Committee ordered John Corss, Commiss^r. Clerk of Glasgow, to ask the members who should preside. They did unanimously vote my Lord Halcraig to be ther Preses, who accepted, and took his place accordingly,

Prayers being said,—

The Committee called for the Commission granted to the Clerk, which wes produced, and ordered to be read, being in favors of the said John Corss, who wes therafter received, and the oath of alledgeance and assurance tendered to him by my Lord Halcraig, Preces of the Committee.

Ordered the instructions by the Commission for visiting the Universitie, &c. to the Committee of the Visitors, conform to their Commission theranent, to be read, which wes also done.

Ordered the Principall and Dean of Facultie to be called in, to enquir anent the Masters and Professors dilligence in teaching ther schoolars, and how many conveniendums they keep. As also to enquire if they had taken the oath of alledgeance and sub^t. the assurance and confession of faith.

The Principall did declair, that the whole masters were very dilligent in attending ther ordinary dyets for conveening ther scholars, which wes from 7 to 9 in the morneing, and from 11 to 12 in the fornoon, all the dayes of the week; and from 3 to 4 the after noon, for 3 dayes of the week, to witt, Munday, Wedensday, and Fryday.

The Professor of Divinity being ordered to be called in, compeared, and gave the following account of his way of teaching the students of Divinity under his charge, viz., That at their first entry to the study of Theologie, he caused his students to read Wendelinus, his Minus Systema Theologiæ, and Pareus upon Ursin's Catechism, Calvin's Institutions, and therafter Turretini Institutio Theologiæ Elenticæ, Walleus, Maresius, Essenius, Altingius, Maccovius Theses Leidenses, Polani Syntagma, &c., less or more of them as they could; and that ther weekly work was after this manner, viz.—On Munday, exegeses and disputs; on Tuesday, lectures and homilies, with criticisms y'rupon immediately after the deliverie of each of them, which are made both by the students and himself; on Wedensday, when the Presbytery meets not, sometymes ther are dictats w'rin De Methodâ Exegeticâ et Homileticâ, at oy'r tymes ther are Prelections *vivâ voce*, and reading of the Scriptures in the originall, &c.; on Thursday, doubts upon Scripture are resolved; on Fryday, a chapter in Wendilin his Systema Theologiæ is explained; and ane account y'rof, as also oy'r systems read by them, is exacted from each of the students, and therafter their remaining doubts are removed and resolved; and as to their more privat work, they are divided into so many societies as is suitable to their number and studies.

And the Professor being therafter interrogate if he had taken the oath of alledgance and subscryved the assurance and confession of faith? Answered, he had taken the oath of alledgeance and subscryved the assurance, and wes willing to subscryve the confession of faith when required.

Ordered Mr. John Tran, Mr. John Boyd, Mr. John Law, and Mr. Gershem Carmichael, Regents, to be called one after other. And compearing every one of them, declared that the dyets abovementioned were faithfully keept, and that they knew nothing of one ane other's negligence or erroneous doctrine. And being all interrogate if they had taken the oath of alledgeance and subscryved the assurance and confession of faith? They acknowledged they had taken the oath of alledgeance and subscryved the assurance, as Regents of Glasgow, and the said Mr. Gershem had done the same, as Regent at St. Andrews, and wes willing to take them over again here. And all of them declared befor the said Committee, they were willing to subscryve the confession of faith.

Therafter the whol Masters, Principall, Dean of Facultie, and Regents were called in together, and compearing, were interrogate if they keept Hepdomadars. The Principall, in name of the Facultie, gave account that the four masters were week about Hepdomadars, and that they visited the scholars' chambers, begining the first of Apryll yearly, at 5 a clock in the morneing, and at 9 at night.

And allwayes befor the first of Apryll, at 7 in the morneing and 9 a clock at night, att which tyme the comon bell rings, and the gates are shut. And that the scholars doe meet yearly, the 10th day of October, and doe dissmiss the last Thursday of Jully. The Committee haveing called for the Lawes of the Universitie, and enquired how it came that ther wes tumults falling out in the Colledge, they ffind that the whol masters have observed the lawes faithfully in endeavouring to suppres the tumults and contentions arryseing amongst the scholars, and give good example in punishing delinquents, and enjoyned them to use strick disciplin in suppressing and preventing tumults and disorders in tyme coming.

Prayers said.

The meeting adjourned untill 3 a'clock afternoon.

Eodem Die—Sessio Post meridiem.

Sederunt—My Lord Halcraig, Preses; Mr. Francis Montgomerie, the Laird of Graigens, the Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Robert Wyllie, Minister.

Prayers said.

The Committee haveing called for the Principall of the Colledge, to give account of the Colledge Revenew, victwall-money, or oyr wayes, compeared Mr. William Dunlop, Principall, and produced

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

Visitation, 1696.

the haill account-bookes betwixt the Colledge and ther Factors: Which accounts being inspected and considered by the Committee, they ordered the same to be givin in to the Laird of Craigens and the Provost of Glasgow, tuo of ther own number, in order to form a charge by way of rentall, out of the forsaid account-bookes, of the victwall and money rent belonging to the Colledge, and collected by their ffactors yearly; and to draw out the account of discharge and yearly expense of the Colledge, and to balance the same.

Ordered Mr. William Dunlop, Principall, to form and draw out the exact account of the Colledge debts, befor his admission as Principall, and also the account of debts since his entry, with the reasones why the same was contracted, and how it wes employed, and to give in the saids accounts this night to the Laird of Craigens and the Provost of Glasgow, to be considered by them; and they to report the opinion therof, and of the saids accounts of charge and discharged stated to the Committee, to-morrow morneing at nyne of the clock.

Prayers said.

The meeting adjourned untill to morrow at nyn a'clock.

Att the Colledge of Glasgow the 21 *day of August* 1696 *yeirs.*

Sessio Ante meridiem.

Sederunt—My Lord Halcraig, Preses; Mr. Francis Montgomerie; the Laird of Craigens; the Provost of Glasgow; Mr. Robert Wyllie, Minister.

Prayers said.

21 August, 1696.

My Lord Halcraig presented a missive letter of excuse from Mr. John Oliphant, minister, for his absence by reason of his indisposition, and wes accordingly excused by the Committee.

Thereafter Mr. Skirven, schoolmaster of Glasgow, wes called in, and compearing, wes desired by the Committee to give account of his method of teaching his scholars in the grammar-school, who gave the following account, viz.—That according to a standing formula, observed these hundered years and upwards in the said school, he, for the first year, teacheth Rudimenta Etymologiæ, Wedderburni Vocabula, Dicta Sapientum e Græcis Erasmo Roterodamo Interprete, Catonis Disticha, Lilii Monita Pædagogica, Sulpititius de Civilitate Morum; and upon Saturdays, Rudimenta Pietatis, with a review of our Shorter Catechism with Scripturall prooffs. The second year, he teacheth the first part of Despauter's Gramar, with Corderius and Erasmi Minora Colloquia; and on the Saturdays, Confessio Fidei Lat. The third year, the second part of Despauter, with Teren. Ovid's Epist., Trist. Jonæ Philologi Dialogi, Erasmus de Civilitate Morum; and, on the Saturday, Dialogi Sacri. The ffourth year, a review of the second pairt of gramar with the third, Ovid Metamorph., Erasmi Majora Coll.; and, for the Saturdays, Buchanan's Psalms. The ffyfth year, the fourth pairt of the grammar, Virgil, Quintius Curtius, Horat. et Salust.; and, on the Saturday, Buchanan's Psalms, Buchanani Tragœdiæ. The last year, Rhætorica Vossii, Lucan, Comment. Cæsaris, Buchanani Historia Scotorum; with a little insight in Greek. As also, dictats tuo Thems every week to every one of four classes, with versions frequently. And every Sabath morneing the scholars conveens in the school; and, after prayers, the master walks to the Kirk with them; and after sermons returns to the school, wher he and his Doctors spend two hours in exacting ane account of the sermons and preaching, and proponing Catechetick questions.

Therafter, the said Mr. Skirven, Schoolmaster, wes interrogate if he and his Doctors had sworn the oath of alledgeance, and subscryved the assurance and Confession of Faith? Answered he had, befor the last Committee, as wes clear by the last Visitation, in anno 1690.

The Laird of Craigens and Provost of Glasgow made ther Report to the Committee this day, and gave in the particular account and rentall of the Colledge yearly revenues, with the account of the discharge of ther yearly depursements; which account of charge and discharge is marked by my Lord Halcraig, preses of the meeting; and by which account, the yearly revenew of the College (the victwall being estimat at 80 lbs. Scots per chalder) amounts to £12,374 17*s.* 2*d.* Scots: And the yearly expense and depursements of the College, conform to the said account of discharge, marked as said is (over and above the yearly annualrents of debts owing by them), amounts to £14,211 2*s.* 2*d.* Scots; so that the necessary depursements, exceeds the revenew in the soume of £1836 5*s.* Scots.—(*See Account referred to in Appendix to* 9 *and* 10 at p. 16.)

The Committee finds also, that the revenew of the Colledge aforsaid is over and above the soume of three hundred pound sterl. yearly, granted by the King to the Colledge out of the Bishops Rents, instructed by the gift y'rof, produced by Mr. William Dunlop, Principall, and is daited att Kensingtoun, the 28th of February 1695, and registrat the 1st of October y'rafter, out of which the Colledge mentains four Bursers yearly, conforme to the gift. The Foundationes of the Colledge were also produced, and are made mention of in the former visitation in anno 1690.

The Committee appoints the Principall and Masters to give in the particular accounts of debts to the Provost of Glasgow, who is to report the same distinctly stated against the nixt meeting of the Committee.

Ordered the Clerk to writ to the Moderators of the severall Presbyteries to know the condition of the Schools within their districts, and to give ane account of the Schoolmasters' deportment, and if they have qualified themselves according to law, and to give ane account y'rof to the Committee, which is to meet at Glasgow 20th October next.

The Provost of Glasgow made report of the account of the severall Mortificationes of the Burseries comitted to him by the last sederunt, which wes ordered to be transcryved and marked by the Preses, to be given in to the Commission, with the Report.

Prayers said.

The meeting adjourned till 3 a'clock afternoon.

Sessio Post meridiem.

Sederunt—My Lord Halcraig, Preses; Mr. Francis Montgomerie; the Laird of Craigens; the Provost of Glasgow; Mr. Robert Wyllie, Minister.

The Committee considering that they can continow no longer together at present, Adjourn ther meeting unto Tuesday the twenty day of October nixt to come.

The Report above written, consisting of 8 pages, was read over, and particularly considered of

again, and appointed to be offered to the Generall Commission for Visitation of Schools and Colledges, to sitt at Ed^r. as ane pairt of the Report of the present state and condition of the Universitie of Glasgow, made by the above mentioned visitors y'rof, who have subscryved the same.

(Signed) T. Hamiltone, F. Montgomerie, Jo. Anderson, W. Cuningham, R. Wyllie.

Att Glasgow, the 20 day of October 1696 years.

20 October, 1696.

Tuesday.—The Committee appointed for Visiting of the Universitie of Glasgow, not being met in a full quorum, ther being only three, viz. my Lord Halcraig, Mr. Francis Montgomerie, and the Provost of Glasgow, they thought fit to adjourn ther meeting untill the tuenty-one day of October at ten a'clock, and finding that none others were come this day.

Wednesday, 21st October, 1696.

21 October, 1696.

They resolved, that notwithstanding they were not a quorum, to receive for and transmitt the accounts of the Colledge debts to the Commission; which accordingly they doe hereby transmit, subscryved by the Principall of the Colledge, and the forsaid three Members of the Committee.

As also, the Masters of the Universitie gave in a Representatione of the state of the affairs of the College, subscryved by the Masters therof, which they humbly desyred might be transmitted by the Committee to the Commission, which accordingly they herewith transmit.

The Committee haveing called for the Report of the orders sent to the Moderators of the Presbyteries within the Sheriffedomes of Lanerk, Renfrew, Bute, Argyle, Dumbarton, &c. for ane account of the state of ther Schools and School-masters within ther severall bounds, Ther was no reporte made, but only from three Presbytries, viz. from Mr. Geo. Mulligen, Moderator of the Presbytrie of Lochmaben; Mr. Ja. Armstrang, Moderator of the Presbyterie of Middlebee; and Mr. John Wilson, Moderator of the Presbytrie of Irvine; which reports they herewith transmitt to the Commission. (Signed) T. Hamiltone, F. Montgomerie, Jo. Anderson.

Att Glasgow, the twelvth day of May j^m vi^c nynty-nyne.

12 May, 1699.

The Committee appointed for Visiting the Universitie of Glasgow, not being mett in a quorum, ther being only present Sir John Hamiltone of Halcraig, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, and Mr. Robert Wyllie, Minister of the Gospell att Hamiltone, attended by the Rector, Principal, and Masters of the Colledge, The said Sir John Hamiltone of Halcraig, desyred John Corss, who wes appointed Clerk to the said Committee, to acquaint Mr. James Hamiltone, Principall Clerk to the Commission for Visitation of Schools and Colledges, that the Committee did not meet, and to transmitt the Commission, with the instructions and other documents relateing therto; which wes accordingly done, by (Signed) John Corss.

Att the Colledge of Glasgow, 4th of October 1699.

4 October, 1699.

Wedensday.—The Committee appointed for Visiting of the Universitie of Glasgow, not being mett in a full quorum, so as they could act anything warrantably, ther being only four present, viz., my Lord Halcraig, Sir James Smollet, the Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. Robert Wyllie; Yet, least the Universitie might have some matters to be represented to them which would be necessar to be transmitted to the Commission,—Those of the Committee present, Ordered John Corss, Commissar Clerk of Glasgow, Clerk Substitute be Mr. James Hamilton, Principall Clerk to the Commission, to read the Commission, with the instructions direct to the Committee for Visiting the University of Glasgow, daited the third day of Maij last by past, with the Act of the Commission of Parliament, daited 31st of Jully also last, renewing the same, and appointing the said Committee to meett att the said Colledge of Glasgow this day. Therafter the Principall and Masters of the Colledge being called, were enquired if they had anything to represent, which might be transmitted to the Commission. The Principall, for himself, and in name of the Universitie, gave in the following Representation, viz.:—

Wee, the Moderators of the Universitie of Glasgow, do humbly represent unto your Lordships and wisdomes the following particulars in relation to the said Universitie:—

1°. That wheras Mr. William Jamiesone did, on account of his blindness, apply unto the Honourable Commission of Parliament for Visitation of Universities, that the said Commission might recommend him to his Majestie for an aliment of six hundered merks yearly; and that the said Commission did not only recommend him to the Lords of his Majestie's Thesaury, but, in the mean tyme, untill a fond should be settled, they recommended it to this Universitie, by their Act, daited 15th Julij, 1696, to pay the said four hundered pound yearly unto Mr. Jamiesone; which the Universitie hath accordingly done, and yet nothing hath been done for the releiffe of the Colledge.

2°. The Paroch of Calder, whose teinds belong to the Colledge, are persweing for a division of their Paroch and a new erection of an other Kirk, and intend to have the stipend out of the teinds of that Paroch, notwithstanding that the teinds (over and above what pays the present minister) are allocat to the Professor of Theology, and belong to him as Subdean of Glasgow, and the depryveing him therof wold ruine that profession, and consequently that Universitie.

3°. Wee humbly represent, that the Colledge of Edinburgh does not keep that good correspondence that hath from tyme to tyme bein observed among the Universities of this kingdome, particularly that Mr. William Scott, one of the Professors of Philosophy there, did receive and intertain Thomas Harvie, —— Vachan, and John Edgar, who were censured by this Colledge for disobeying one of the Acts of the present Honourable Commission, viz., of submitting to a publick examination att the end of the year nynty-eight, notwithstanding we gave particular notice y'rof to Mr. Scott, and, as we are informed, his oune Principall did discharge him to receive them.

Wee do lykewayes complain of the said Colledge, that they doe not observe severall, at least, of the Acts of the Honourable Visitation, to the manifest prejudice of this and other Universities who doe observe them, viz., 1°. That they have no publict examination at the end of the year; 2°. That they doe not keep the Magistrand Class dureing the moneth of Apryll; 3°. That they have never so much as endeavoured to make ther Students wear gowns; all which occasions many youths who love a licentious liberty, to withdraw from this and other Universities, and weakens our hands in obeying of these and such lyke Acts.

Wee lykewayes complain, that contrair to all reason, they have brought in a custome of printing

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

the whol nams of the Students of the Magistrand year, as Candidats for Lawriation in their publick Thesis, wherby the world believes that they have all receaved their Degrees, whither deserveing or not, wheras sometymes not the halfe of them are actually graduate; to the manifest exposeing the honour of University Degrees, and rendering them contemptible, and that they admitt even such as attend their profession of Theologij, and have ane eye to the Ministry, who have not received these Degrees, and who in other Universities have been refuised the same as unworthy. All which we have humbly layed befor this Committee, humbly begging that their Lordships may be pleased to transmitt, and represent the same to the Honourable Commission, that proper remedies may be taken to prevent the same in tyme comeing.

(Sic Subscribitur) WILL. DUNLOP, Prin^{ll}.

Which Representation being read in presence of those of the Committee present, they ordered the same, with the haill accounts, instructions, and other documents relateing to the state of the Universitie of Glasgow, to be herewith transmitted to the Commission.

(Signed) J. HAMILTONE, JO. ANDERSON, JA. SMOLLETT.

Memoriall of the State of the Universitie of Glasgow, given in by the present Masters therof, to the Honorable Committee of the Commission of Parliament for Visitation of Universities, att a particular Visitation of the said Universitie, the 21st day of October, 1696.

Representation by College.

IT is humbly represented to the Honorable Committee, That the present Principall and Masters, since Martimes, 1690, by their care of setting of Tacks of Teinds to the highest availl, have augmented the yearly Rentall of the Colledge £232 7*s*. 2*d*. Scots; but notwithstanding therof, the Masters have made it appear, that all the ordinar annuall Revenue of the Colledge, reckning the boll of Teind *communibus annis* at £5 Scots per boll, comes short of defraying the Salaries, and other constant necessary and ordinary charges of the Universitie, £1836 5*s*. Scots, which being reckoned for the fyve yeirs the present Masters have counted for, viz. 1690-91-92-93 and 1694, will amount, as a debt on the Universitie, to the soume of £9181 5*s*. Scots money.

It is lykewayes humbly represented, That the Universitie was in debt at Martimes, 1690, which the present Masters could not shun to pay, the soume of £10,317 9*s*. 6*d*. Scots, which, with the annualrents since, till Whitsonday, 1696, extending to £2,968 15*s*. 6*d*. Scots, makes the debt of their predecessors to be £13,286 5*s*. Scots; and this being added to the above £9181 5*s*., makes it clear, that, without an extraordinary fond, the present debts of the Colledge must amount unto £22,467 10*s*. Scots.

The Masters, since Martimes, 1690, have, by their care and pains in setting of tacks, getting in some vaccant stipends, makeing compositions with vassalls, and recovering some small old debts, brought of extraordinary incomes (besyde the ordinary yearly rent) to the Universitie the soume of £9240 13*s*. 1*d*. Scots. But with all, the Universitie have in that tyme bein at extraordinary charges, by reason of the change of the former Principall, Professor of Theology, and one of the Regents, and the fixing and transporting others in their room, paying the Honorary Ann. of these who went away, and the transportation of these who came; and by the Universities sending their Principall to London, to solicite for a fund to pay the Universities debts and defray its charge, and in procureing and fixing the £300 sterling per annum now mortified by the King to the Universitie, and by other extraordinary charges, a particular account wherof is ready to be given in by which 8404 18*s*. 5*d*. of the extraordinary incomes being debursed, there remains only £835 14*s*. 8*d*. Scots, to lessen the Colledge debt.—(*See Account, to which this Memorial refers, in Appendix to 9 and 10, at p.* 19.)

The Universitie have lykewayes received the first term's payment, viz. Whitsonday £1,696 of the said £300 sterling, being £150 sterling, of which ther is £1,680 Scots applyed for paying the Colledge debts. But beside these soumes, the Masters haveing for three of the above fyve yeirs gotten a better pryce for their victuall, and haveing had a vacancy of the Professor of Theology's place for one year, have, by their great frugalitie, defrayed £4,337 18*s*. 11*d*. Scots of the above debts of the Colledge, so that the present debt of the Colledge amounts only to £15,613 16*s*. Scots.

It is humbly represented, that his Majestie being graciously pleased to grant £300 sterling per annum to this Universitie, hath doted therof £70 sterling for the mantenance of four Bursars of Theology, so that ther will remain only £230 sterling per annum, or £2,760 Scots, to defray the debts of the Colledge. And sieing the yearly revenue of the Colledge falls short of defraying its ordinary charge by the soume of £1,836 5*s*. Scots, which will be a yearly debt; and the annualrents at 6 per cent. of £15,395 3*s*. 4*d*. (which is the principal soume owing at present by the Colledge) doth amount to £923 14*s*. 2*d*. Scots. These annual rents, with the above £1,836 5*s*. Scots, amounting to £2,759 19*s*. 2*d*., will exhaust the whole, excepting 10*d*. Scots, so that it cannot be expected that the principal debts can be paid by the said fund of £300 sterling. And though, when the victwall falls to give a better pryce, something may be done, yet ther will allwayes be occasion of ane extraordinar expense; therfor nothing considerable can be layed hold of on that way.

It is likewayes represented, that (besyde these debts which are given up, as owing by the Colledge), ther are three several Claims against the Colledge, which the present Masters have not owned; yet they think it their duty to lay them befor the Honourable Committee, viz. Ther is a mortification by one Margaret Graham, of 2,500 merks, which the Colledge actwally received in Mr. Gillespie's tyme, and was mortified to purchase some books yearly to the University, and to help to maintain a student of Theology; but these thertie years bygone, by any thing the present Masters can find, the Colledge hath not payed the interest of the said soume, though due by them.

The second Claim is, The City of Glasgow has a bond of £1,200 from the Colledge for soums given by the City to the Colledge in Mr. Gillespie's time. The City have still superceded the craveing it back, but are still minding the Masters that it is a debt upon the Colledge.

The third is a Claim which Mr. James Young, late Professor of Humanity, hath, of 1,200 merks, alledged due to him of his Salaries for being Professor; and this he is pursueing for, which the Colledge are still refuseing to pay, alledgeing that when he was Bibliothecarius the Library was damaged by his negligence. All these three claims amount to 5,500 merks, which, if the Colledge shall be found obliged for, will add so much to the present debt.

By all which it is evident that the Universitie of Glasgow doth stand in need of a further fund, beside the £300 sterling per annum, to pay its debts, and put it in a capacity to subsist.

(Signed) Will. Dunlop, *Principall.* Joh. Boyes, *P. P.*
Ja. Wodrow, *S. T. P.* Jo. Law, *P. P.*
Jo. Tran, *P. P.* Gers. Carmichaill, *P. P.*

Parliamentary Visitation, 1690—6.

Report of the Commitee appointed for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities, Colledges, and Schools.

Acts and Overtures, 1695.

1*st*. It is the opinion of the Committee, that the Professor of the Greek tounge be fixed to the class, their being far fewer eminent in that skill then in Philosophy, and that nothing be taught that year but Greek.

The Return from the Masters of the College of Glasgow to the Overtures sent to them by direction of the Commission for Visiting Universities, 1695.

Opinion of the College of Glasgow.

First of all, we judge it our duty to acknowledge the obligation that Masters of Universities, and ours in particular, lye under to the honourable worthy, and reverend members of the said Commission, that they have condescendit to hear our opinions in quhat they might have previously commandit; and also, we think that all incumbent on us, in pursuance of these overtures, is to show quhat reasons occurre, *hinc inde*, especiallie in things disputable, willingly and intirly leaving the determination of quhat sall seem most weightie and necessar to our Judges.

As to the *first* overture, we see no necessitie of fixing the Bagan Regent mor than the rest, supposing that all the Masters at present in the Colledges of Scotland have given abundant proof of ther abilities for teaching ony of the four classes; and that ther is no Regent now in place but is able to accomplish the Students under them in quhat portion of Greek authors is necessar to be taucht. But, however that sall be ordered, it seems necessar to be determined quhat Greek authors, and quhat parts of them, are to be taucht every year to the Bajans.

But with all submission, the pluralitie here of our number doe think the fixation of all classes in everie Universitie verie necessar, for these reasons: I°. That thereby tentations to animosities among Regents would be removed, quhich (thogh we heer be as little challengable as any ar or have been in other places) cannot be ordinarly evited, ofttymes to the prejudice of discipline, admitting of unqualified students to any classe, and particularly to ascend to a superiour, and so to obtain the degree of Master. II°. It woold make all Masters mor fitt for teaching that part allotted to them, quhen otherways by this ambulatorie way they can be. III°. That it would prove a great mean both of producing ane uniform care of all the Masters towards all the schollars, and of ane equall regard, obedience, and respect in all the students towards all the Regents, they either having been, or ar to be, under the immediat inspection of them all.

The inconvenience of fixing Regents seems to be these: First, that therby Regents may become mor negligent in their duty; but this will not appear weightie, if Masters be but considered to act from a principle of naturall conscience and morall honestie, as also of credit, to have that classe in quhich they are concerned, so instructed that upon ther promotion to a superior class, they be found duly fitted by the Examinators; not to add, that Regents are under the inspection of Principall and Dean of Facultie as to their diligence and teaching. A second inconvenience that may appear is, that different Masters use different terms, methods, and ways of teaching, which difficultie will be removed if every Regent have his particular province allowed to him, in Philosophie especiallie, if ther be a common course to be taucht by all. Third inconvenience is, that thereby Masters sall not be so well acquaint with the humours, inclinations, and ingine of their schollars, nor they with their Masters. But experience teaches that their humours and inclinations ar not so deeply hid but in few weeks they appear: and, on the other hand, we see that students ar mor respectfull to their Masters upon their first entrie than afterwards.

2*d*. That the samen year the Logicks be taught without mixture of what concerns Metaphysicks, and that therewithall the common terms, notiones, and axioms, be taught.

3*d*. That in the third class, the Ethicks, Generall and Speciall, the practice of Oratory, and alse the general Physicks. be taught.

4*th*. That in the fourth class ther be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.

5*th*. It is also the opinion of the Committee, that the Hebdomader be obleidged to ly within the Colledge the tyme of his office, and that he visite the students in their chambers every morning befor six of the clock, and every evening at nyne of the clock.

6*th*. That all Masters or Regents, and alse the students in the seaverall Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, be obleidged to wear constantly gownes the tyme of the sitting of the Colledges, and the Regents or Masters shall be obleidged to wear black gownes, and the students red gownes, that therby the students may be discurraged from vageing or vice.

7*th*. That at the tyme of the Laureatione, the students be strictly and exactly examined by the Principalls and Regents; and that at ther promotion ther be distinctione made by the Masters of some of the pregnant spirits in the class, who are to (be) called by ther name in order before the rest of the class, and that none receave degries but these that are qualified.

Some may object a fourth disadvantage in fixation, that ther will be ane inequalitie in profit and advantage, as allso to ease, quhich, if it be fullie pondered, hes no great weight, becaus classes being frequently unequall, ther is no lèsse difference in profit even at this tyme, and for ease ther is none, the Bagan Regent being obliged to keep classe with the last, and the Magistrand Master till May, he having also the burthen of the laureation on him; and if this fixation be judgit for the publick good, we allso think it fitt, that upon a vacation the Regent of the Bagan classe ascend to the semie classe, and so the rest in their order, and that every new intrant not only found sufficient for teaching of Greek, but allso for all the parts of Philosophie.

The *second* article is judgit very good; only we add, that it may be deliberat whether the rudiments of Rhetorick be taucht in the semie year or not, with some little practice thereof, the students being prepared thereto by a compend of Logicks, (quhich also seems necessar to be premised to the larger course) reserving the mor exact improvement of Oratorie by declamations, exegeses, and other exercises of that natur, to the following years.

To the *third*, we think it fitt that the generall Metaphysicks, and speciallie (under quhich we comprehend Pneumatologia) with ane exact course of Ethicks, be taucht in the Bacchalour year, quhich, with accurat exercises of Oratorie (quhich is too much neglected in this kingdom) may be sufficient for that year, together with quhat parts of Mathematicks sall be judgit convenient for that year.

It is thought fitt, that the generall and speciall physicks be not separat, but taucht together in one year, they being of so near conjunction in natur and matter, which may be well accomplished with a sufficient insight in Experimentall Philosophie, if the Magistrand classe, quhich was the ancient practise in the Colledges of Scotland, and ought to be retrived, sitt till May.

We fear it sall be a difficultie to gett many of our students to ly within the Colledge, parents generallie inclining to have them both as to bed and boord in one place; both being less expences to them, and for the most part, with some friend that may inspect them as to their carriage. And quhair schollars are numerous, as in Edinburgh and Glasgow at present, the half of the students cannot be lodged within the walls: and since it is so, we see not how we can oblige some and not others. But, if it be thought fitt, that quhat number can be induced to ly within the walls, be overseen, we willingly acquiesce to the overture.

For the *sixth*, we think it both decent and usefull, that the students allways, and every quhair, be in their gouns, and masters on the Lord's day and solemn occasions, quhich as to both parts ar in practise heer. But we leave it to the consideration of the Commission, if it be advisable, that Masters goe always in black gouns, and in all places of the toun, in such cities quhair many ar not willing to see men allways in these habits.

We think it very necessarie that all who ar to receive the degree of Master, be examined, and that none who have been guiltie of immoralities, and have not given good signs of their amendment and repentance; as also those who are stupidly ignorant and incapable, be debarred from that privilege. But as for others who have ane ingine, and have not so diligently improved it, it seems hard to refuse them, lest by so doing, they be wholly discouraged from study. And it is well known that many of such who have neglected ther tyme while in the College, have proven able and useful men therafter. As for invocating the candidats *pro merito doctrinæ*, we fear, since it has never been used (so far as we know) in Edinburgh, and for twenty years and mor hes been disused with us, that it will scarre many from taking their degree that may well deserve it. And

8th. That in tyme coming, noe persone be admitted ane Professor or Regent in any University or Colledge within this kingdome, to have the governing of students, unless they be of the aige of twenty-one years compleit at least.

9th. As also, that the Masters and Regents of all Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, doe begine the teaching of ther course ffor the subsequent year upon the first lawfull day of November, and to continue teaching till the last day of June thereafter, except the Regent of the magistrand class, who is to continow teaching untill the ffirst day of May yearly.

10th. As also, that it should be enacted, that noe student shall be heireafter admitted into any Colledge who has bein any former years studieing in any other Colledge, unless he produce sufficient testificats of his good behaveour, signed by his Regent or the Principall of the Colledge where he last studied, and which testificate they shall be obliged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasones for ther refuiseing: And if the Masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids testificats without just cause, then it shall be leisum to any Colledge to which the student applyes to receave him, without obleidging him to produce the said testificate.

11th. And also, that in tyme comeing the students shall not spend ther tyme in wryting ther courses of philosophie in ther class, but in place therof, that there be ane printed course thought upon, and to that end, that tymeouse intimation be given to the Professors and Masters of the haill Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, to send two of their number from every Colledge to Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of July nixt to come, and sufficiently instructed to meitt with these of the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schools, and to advyse and consult with them what methode should be fallen upon for writing and printing an uniforme course of philosophie to be heirefter taught in all the Colledges.

12th. As also, that when the Commissioners from the severall Colledges meit the last Weddinsday of Jully nixt, that they then take to ther consideration how expedient it will be for the haill Colledges to meitt by their delegats every year, and report ther opinion, with ther reasones for the same, to the generall meitting of the Commission or ther Committee.

it is known by experience that it brings Masters under great difficulties. And if the mind of the Commission be to dignifie only some few of the pregnant spirits in a class, this will be lyable to the same difficulties, and further will prove a hinderance and discouragement to the generalitie of a classe; and it is well known quhat in the issue the ordinarie ingins, quhich are inabled to be industrious, prove the most usefull in all employment.

We fullie agree to the *eight* article; as also to the *tenth*, *twelfth*, and *seventeenth*.

We doe agree to the tyme of dissolving, both of Magistrands at May, and other classes at the first of Julie: but, with all deference, we doe think the tenth of October sould be the fixed tyme of entrie, to quhich we have now brought our students for the most part; and further, it is our opinion, that sould the statut day be the first of November, the students sould generallie delay their entrie after November, as now some of them does after October, and since the harvest will be generallie over the tenth of October, that day will be very convenient; and, we doe humbly and earnestly request, that the autoritie of the Commission be addit, that none be allowed, without sufficient and relevant reason, to goe away befoir the statute day of dimission; neither that any within our kingdom be suffered to ascend to superior classes, who ar any considerable tyme after the first day of entrie.

As to the overture concerning a printed course, We doe think it may be of great use, both as to the removing of the labour of writing, and for gaining so much tyme, so that the whole meetings may be imployed in examination, explication, disputs, proposing of questions and doubts, and other scholasticall exercises. And further, a printed course allso will have this advantage, that there will be ane harmonie in philosophick terms among all. And it is our humble opinion, that, thogh Regents may not have the libertie of dictating less or mor (otherways in a little tyme it would come to the same way of writing nots as at present), yet, that they may have the freedom of giving arguments *vivâ voce* even contrar to the approven and printed course, if their opinion so lead them, quhich their schollars may in short nots of their own write, taken from their Master's mouth, providing always, that quhair Regents doe not so teach them, as that they may doe it by way of a written course; as also, that nothing they so teach be contrar to pietie, good manners, or the doctrine of our Church.

The inconveniences of a printed course appear to us to be two. First, That it will be a tentation both to parents and students of coming too late, and going away too soon. Secondly, That the writing leaves a great impression on many of the students. But, we judge these not to have sufficient weight to ballance the other advantages by a printed course, especiallie since the first may be removed by the autoritie of the severall Faculties and Masters, corroborat by the command of the Commission, that none entring too late, or going away befoir the statute days, be admitted to a superior classe. And that the advantage of writing to some, is overballanced by the disadvantage to the greatest part, of incorrect writing. We doe further offer to the consideration of the Commission, that if a printed course be inacted, that it be speedily gone about, and we think a compleat course of Philosophie might be fullie composed, approven, and printed, and readie to be taucht against October nyntee sixth. If the Logicks, Metaphysicks, and Rhetorick be allotted to one Universitie becaus of ther near affinitie; the Ethicks to another Universitie; the Physicks, generall and speciall, to a third; and the Mathematicks to a fourth: and one appointed in every

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

Acts and Overtures, 1695.

13*th.* It is also the opinion of the Committee, that the severall classes in the Colledges, when they first enter and convein, be all publictly examined in the Common Hall, in presence of the Principall and haill Regents of the Colledge, who shall all be obleidged to convein for ther saids examinationes.

14*th.* That all bursers be strictly examined every year, and that such as doe not deuly attend, and make sufficient proficiencie in ther studies, be turned out of ther burseries.

15*th.* That every year the Regents of the saids severall classes be obleidged to teach to ther students some Rudiements of the Mathematicks, with ther courses, yearly.

16*th.* That it be recommended to the Principall, Professors, and Regents, to receave none into the Colledges but upon strict tryall of ther proficiencie in the Latine and Greek tongues, respective.

17*th.* The Committee are of opinion, that untill ther be ane printed course of Philosophie composed, that the Regents shall be obleidged yearly to produce and show in the beginning of the year to the Principall or Dean of Faculty of the Colledge, the dictats that he is to teach his students the year following; and that these dictats are and shall be subject and lyable to the amendments and correction of the Principall and Faculty of the Colledge.

That at the yearly Laureations in the respective Colledges, that there be honourable mention made of their founders and benefactors by public recitall.

Universitie for the drawing up of their respective parts; with a sufficient encouragement to the compiler for his pains, quhich (if the Commission so approve), we think may lie by, giving him the benefitt of the printed course for ten years, feuer or mor, as sall be thought expedient. And with all, that the severall parts sall first be approven by the Facultie, to quhich such a part is allowed, then by the correspondents of all Universities; and, finallie, by the autoritie of the Commission. This, as to the substance of this overture, was agreed on, about anno 1647.

As to the *thirteenth* overture, We think that the examinations sould be delayed till December, that both the students be fully conveened, and that they . . . . . beside quhat they . . . . in the vacation for preparing themselves. And further, we offer it to be considered by the Commission, that in the efternoons for the last ten or fourteen days before Julie first, Bagans, Semies, and Bachelours, be examined in quhat they have learned the preceeding tyme of that year, quhich will be a great spurre to their former diligence all the year over; with certification to be given by the Masters to any one in these classes that ar found deficient, or to have been negligent, that except during the vacation they double their diligence against the next examination in December, (quhich is to be on the same subject on quhich they wer examined befoir their dimission), that they will not be allowed to ascend to a superiour classe; and that the degree of Bacchalour be given to all Universities, with a particular admonition to any of the Bacchalours that have not attained to a dew measure of knowledge, that thogh for the tyme they may gett the degree of Bacchalour, upon hop of their improvment; yet, if at their examination at December, and particularly befoir the laureatioun, they be not found to have singularly amendit, they sall not have the degree of Master; and it will be very necessarie that none of the rest of the classes have libertie to go away befoir the end of the year.

To the *fourteenth* Article, We judge it fitting, that before Bursars be admitted, they have testificats from the respective paroshes quhair they wer born and educat, both concerning their capacitie for learning and their good inclinations to pietie and order; and if upon their examination they be not found to have sufficient knowledge in Latin, they be not admitted, that others as poor and of better ingines be not prejudged.

To the *fifteenth* We agree, that the Mathematics, consisting of Arithmetick, Geometrie, Geographie, Astronomie, and Chronologie; and that it be left to the correspondents to divide these parts among the severall years.

To the *sixteenth* We agree; adding our humble petition, that the Commission may think fitt to restrain all grammar schoolmasters from teaching Greek, for it is well known, that generallie these who come thence have but little knowledge in Greek.

To the *eighteenth* and last Article and Overture, We answer that we have formerly done it, and sall continue so to doe.

See also in the Appendix to Evidence relating to the University of Edinburgh, the Acts and Regulations of the Commissioners of Visitation, dated August 1, 1695, and January 14, 1702. According to the first of these two documents, the Faculty of the College of Glasgow is directed to compose

and print a course of "the General and special Ethics to be hereafter taught in a'l the Colleges and Universities of Scotland." The second document referred to states, that "The Commission being informed that the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow have not yet elected and fixed a constant Master for teaching the Greek tongue in their several Colleges, on pretence of some difficulties and scruples they had in the said matter, the Commissioners, notwithstanding thereof, ordaines the Masters of the saide seaverall Universities to choyse and fix ane Master for teaching the said Greek tongue, betwixt and October next, in manner appoynted by the said former Act of the Commission, who is to enter to the said class the beginning of the next session of the Colledges, and to continue therein, in manner mentioned in the Act; and that this ordinance should be punctually obeyed, as they should be answerable."

(6.)—Extract of the Proceedings of the Commission of Royal Visitation, 1717.

At Edinburgh, the fifth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventeen years.

5 November, 1717.

The Lords and others of the commission appointed by his Majesty for visiting the University of Glasgow, do statute, enact, and ordain, that in all time coming, no student within this said University shall have any vote in the election of the Rector of the said University, and discharges all meetings of the students in the classes or otherwise, on the day of the said election; and appoint the election of the said Rector to proceed in the manner following, viz.:

That upon the twenty-eighth day of October yearly, or next lawful day thereafter, the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Dean of Faculty, or such of them as shall be in Glasgow for the time; or, in their absence, their deputes shall meet in the town of Glasgow, and make up a lite of the persons out of which the Rector is to be chosen for the ensuing year; and that such of them as shall be present, shall give in a vote of the person proposed by him to be in the lite, subscribed under his hand; and such of the said officers as are absent, may send a letter, subscribed under his hand, certifying the man he designs to be put in the lite for Rector; and that each of them must name a different man to be on the lite; and that the lite consist of three at least; and that he be not a minister, nor bear any other office in the University; and that he be a man of probity and judgment and well-affected to the government in church and state; and the foresaid lite being so made up and signed by such of the foresaid persons as shall be present, shall be delivered to the beddal, to be duly intimated to the members of the University two free days before the day appointed for election, which election is hereby fixed to be upon the first lawfull day of November yearly; and appoint that, upon the said day, the members of the University following, viz., the Chancellor, and in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor; the Rector, and in his absence, the Vice-Rector; the Principal, Dean of Faculty, or occasional Dean; the Professors in Theologie and Philosophy; the Professors of Law, Medicine, and Mathematicks; the Professors of Oriental languages, Greek, and Latine, and of Ecclesiastick History, or such other Professors as shall hereafter be incorporated with them by royal authority, doe meet in the College of Glasgow, in the Fore Hall, called the Divinity Hall, upon the said first lawfull day of November yearly, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that they there, by majority of voices, make choice of one of the persons contained in the said lite, to be Rector of said University for the ensuing year, and who, after his election, is to be admitted upon his office, upon his giving his oath, *de fideli administratione*, and is to continue in the exercise of his office until the next election of a Rector, and his acceptance; and that in case of the Rector's not acceptance, that two days after his notifying the same to the members of the University, the saids members are empowered to meet and choice another out of those that remain in the lite; and in case there shall not be a lite made up and intimated to the saids members of the University yearly, in manner foresaid, consisting at least of three persons; in that case it shall be lawful to the saids members, *pro illâ vice*, to proceed and choose a Rector without a lite: And the commission farder ordains, that after the Rector is chosen and admitted, he shall choose two persons to be his assessors, and the University meeting shall choose other two, who are to be men of probity and judgment, and well-affected to the government in church and state; and the Rector chosen may also choice a person, of the same qualifications with himself, to be Vice-Rector, to act in his absence; reserving to the commission to make what farder acts and orders, relating to the Rector, which they shall think necessary. Extracted by

(*Sic subscribitur*) Ja. Grahame, *Cl. C.*

At Edinburgh, the fifth day of November, seventeen hundred and seventeen years.

The Lords and others of the commission appointed by his Majesty for visiting the University of Glasgow, considering that, by an act made by them, of this day's date, they have laid down rules and methods for electing a Rector in the said University of Glasgow yearly, upon the first lawful day of November, and have appointed the Chancellour, for the time, Rector, Principal, and Dean of Faculty, or their deputes, or such of them as shall be present in the town of Glasgow for the time, to make up a lite, consisting of at least three persons, out of which lite the Rectour is to be chosen, which lite is to be intimate two free days before the election to the members of the University mentioned in the said act, who are to meet and choose a Rector in manner fully exprest in the said act of visitation, as the same, containing several clauses, both with regard to making up the lite and to the election itself, at more length bears: And the said Lords, and others of the commission, considering that the time of election of the said Rector is fixed to the first lawful day of November, and that at present there is no Rector in the said University, whereby the management of the publick affairs thereof may suffer much prejudice; therefore ordains, in the terms of the said act, the Chancellour, Principal, and Dean of Faculty, or such of them as shall be in Glasgow for the time, to meet there upon the seventh day of November instant, and that each of them give in the name of what person they think fit to be upon the said lite, and signe the same, being all distinct persons; and that such of the said officers as are absent, shall send a letter, signed under his hand, certifying the person he designs to put in the lite for Rector, and that the same be intimate to the members of the said University mentioned in the said act of visitation, in manner therein appointed, two free days before the said election; which day of election they appoint to be upon Munday next, being the eleventh instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the College of Glasgow, in the Fore Hall, commonly called the Divinity Hall; and appoints the foresaid members of the University to meet at the foresaid

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

place, and by plurality of voices, choose one out of the foresaid lite to be Rector, and to continue until the first day of November next, and to admitt him to the said office in common form; and that the members of the said University doe follow the other rules and methods in all points prescribed in the said act anent the election of the Rectour; and in regard there is no Rectour at present, to prefix in the said meeting, therefore the commission doe hereby authorise and empower James, Duke of Montrose, present Chancellour of the said University, to preside in the said meeting, for electing a Rector, *pro hac vice*.—Extracted from the records of the commission by

(*Sic subscribitur*) Ja. Grahame, *Cl. P.*

Edinburgh, December 9th, 1718.

Sederunt.—The Earle of Lauderdale, Earle of Hyndford, Lord Torphichen, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Pencaitland, Mr. Robert Dundas, His Majesty's Solicitor, Mr. Charles Cockburn, Mungo Graham, of Gorthy, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. William Hamilton, Mr. John Orr.

Prayers said,

9 December, 1718. The Earle of Lauderdale was chosen preses, and the minutes of last sederunt were read, and then

The saids Commissioners considering, that the late commission appointed for visiting the University of Glasgow did, by their act of the fifth of November, seventeen hundred and seventeen years, lay down rules for electing the Rector of the said University, which rules, nevertheless, were not in form necessarily required in all such statutes, as are to be binding upon the society in all time coming; and seeing the said late commission of visitation is now recalled by His Majesty, whereby their said act can be of no farder force, and in regard the office of Rector of the said University is now vacant; and that it may be prejudicial to the society to want so necessary a member, until the commission shall determine the perpetual rule to be observed in the said election: Therefore, the commission hereby enact and ordain in the mean time, that the said election of a Rector for the ensuing year be made in an University meeting, by the plurality of the voices of the members thereof, who are hereby declared to be such as usually have a vote in an University or Faculty meeting, viz. Chancellour, Dean, and Principal (the Rector being vacant as said is) haill Professors and Regents of the University; and for that end, they appoint the said meeting for election of the Rector, to be held upon the eighteenth day of December instant, at the usual time and place of meeting, and empower the Principal to preside therein, for this view; and to call the same by a written mandate under his hand, to be intimated by the beddal to the several members twenty-four hours before the said meeting, restricting always the said members in their choice of a Rector to a man of probity and judgment, and of known affection to the government in church and state, who is not a minister of the Gospel, nor bears any other office in the University, and who, upon his admission, shall take the oath *de fideli*, and such other oaths as are prescribed by law. And in case the Rector, chosen at the said meeting, shall not, within eight days after due intimation is made to him, accept of the said office, the University are hereby impowered immediately to proceed to the election of another, in manner above prescribed, with full power to the Rector to name a Vice-Rector of the same qualifications, and under the same restrictions with himself, who, in the Rector's absence, during pleasure only, may act in all things competent to the Rector himself; and with power also to the Rector to name fit assessors to himself, not exceeding four in number, who shall have all the power usually vested in the Rector's assessors, expressly hereby declaring, that the Rector so to be chosen, shall only continue by virtue of this act until the first day of November next, and no longer, reserving it entire to the commission afterwards to determine the perpetual rule to be observed in the said election, and the commission ordain the Clerk to transmit an extract of this act, to be recorded in the Journals of the University. Extracted by me,

(*Sic subscribitur*) Ja. Grahame, *Cl. C.*

(7.)—Royal Visitation 1727.

Commissioners.—Earl of Findlater; Earl of Ilay; Master of Ross; Mr. Erskine, of Grange; Mr. Andrew Fletcher, of Salton; Mr. Charles Arskine: Patrick Grant, of Elchies; John Campbell, late Provost of Edinburgh; Mr. William Wishart, Principal of the College of Edinburgh; Mr. William Millar, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh; and Mr. Alston, Minister at Dirleton.

Visitation, 1727. Rector.—They do find, declare, and statute, that the right of electing a Rector in the University of Glasgow is in all and every the matriculate members, moderators, or masters and students in the said University; and that the method most agreeable to the ancient statutes and laws was, and in time coming shall be, that the electors of the Rector be divided into four nations.

That there be a Procurator or preses for each nation, who shall collect the voices of the respective members of his own nation for the Rector.

That this procurator he chosen by his nation.

That after the voices are collected, each nation shall elect an intrant or delegate, to whom the procurator shall intimate the person whom the nation shall so chuse for Rector.

That the intrants of the four several nations shall meet and determine who has the plurality of voices for being Rector, by election of the several nations.

That the intrant of that nation of which the Rector shall be chosen, do declare before an assembly of the whole University, the new Rector.

That in case there be an equality of voices, the former Rector, and failzieing of him, the immediate preceding Rector shall have the casting vote.

That the Rector be annually chosen on the fifteenth day of November, except when the same falls to be on the Lord's day, and then the election is to be on the day after, and that the masters in the said University begin to teach the business of the year in all time coming on the twentieth day of October.

That the time of the general matriculation of gown students shall be upon the lawful day, immediately before the election of the Rector, and that they likewise be matriculate at all other times

when they require the same; and in respect of the custom to matriculate without the presence of the Rector, the Principal and one of the Masters, or in absence of the Principal, any three of the Masters shall matriculate all such students as offer or require themselves to be matriculate.

That the students who are not gown scholars, shall, upon their being matriculated, faithfully promise to attend their respective Colleges and studies for the space of three months at least, and that they renew the like promise every year at their return to the College, before or on the day prior to the election, otherwise they are not to be admitted to vote in the election of the Rector.

And that due notice be given of the said election, by affixing programs, intimating the election in the terms of the ancient statutes, and that all other rules concerning the election of the Rector conform to the ancient statutes, be observed.

That the nations in electing their Rector, shall not be under restraint or limitation by any leet to be given to them.

That the person chosen to be Rector have notice immediately from the Faculty of his being elected Rector, and if within fourteen days after such notice he do not accept, or by a writing under his hand signify his willingness to accept, that the Faculty, within three days thereafter, shall call the comitia and again proceed to a new election, by the nations, according to the rules already laid down.

And for avoiding any doubt concerning the distribution and extent of the nations according to which the members are to vote, That in time coming they be these, viz., Prima natio Glottiana sive Clydesdaliæ in se continebit omnia ab Erickstane ad Dumbartoun, cum baroniâ de Renfrew et parochis Sancti Patricii. Secunda natio Laudoniana sive Thevidaliæ includet Laudonias et omnes villas orientales usque ad aquam de Ure exclusive, et Angliam, et terras quascunque alias ditionis Britannicæ. Tertia natio Albaniæ sive Transforthan acontinebit in se omnes partes extra Fortham et Stirling et Exteros. Quarto natio dicta Rothesay includet vicecomitatum de Ayr, Gallovidiam supra Ure, Argadiam cum Insulis, et Levenox, et Hiberniam.

Meetings.—And the Commission statutes, appoints, and ordains, That in all time coming the minutes of all meetings of faculties shall, at the next sederunt, to be held the following day, be made up and adjusted, and, after being fully settled, shall be fairly entered in the Faculty book, and signed by the Principal and Clerk, without prejudice to the Faculty, at the first meeting, if they can all conveniently stay so long together, to settle, adjust, and subscribe the minutes in the book.

That the Clerk shall be obliged to mark all dissents and protests, with the reasons of them, and to give extracts thereof when required.

That what shall be concluded by the majority in any meeting of the Faculty shall take effect, and be signed by the Principal or preses; and that the Principal or preses shall have liberty to mark his dissent, notwithstanding of his signing the minute, if he be of a contrary opinion to what is concluded.

That the vicarious right of administration in case of the Principal's absence or of the vacancy of that office is and shall be in the person of such of the four Regents, viz., of the three Professors of Philosophy and Professor of Greek as is or shall be of eldest standing in the said University for the time, and that in the case foresaid the eldest Regent shall have the right of calling and presiding in all meetings, and of doing everything which the Principal could do.

That in all the several meetings of the Masters of the University, the majority of the constituent members shall be a quorum.

That to all Faculties the members be duly summoned by the beddal the day preceding the meeting.

That the Principal or eldest Regent, when required by any three of the Masters by write under their hands expressing the causes, shall call a Faculty, and in case of his refusal, they, the said three, may themselves call a Faculty, and the Faculty convened may, in the Principal and eldest Regent's absence, chuse a preses.

And that any three Masters may, in like manner, call a Faculty in case of the absence of the Principal, or that his office be vacant, and in case of the absence of the eldest Regent.

That there be four ordinary Faculty meetings held every session, consisting of the Principal and all the Professors of the University; to wit, upon the first Friday of November, second Friday of January, last Friday of March, and last Friday of April, at three of the clock in the afternoon of the said respective days, in the Common Hall, or in the Faculty room, without prejudice to the Principal in his right of office, or to the eldest Regent, or to the three members as aforesaid, to call meetings as occasions require.

That in case of the absence of the Principal and eldest Regent, upon any of the four stated days above mentioned, that the meeting may choose its own preses, and that the Principal, eldest Regent, or Professor, shall not in any meeting have a double vote, but only the single casting vote.

That no orders for paying out of sums of money be granted except at a meeting of Faculty, and that any order for a sum of ten pounds sterling or upwards be not granted till eight days after it has been proposed in Faculty.

Ordered, that when any matter whatever is proposed in Faculty, in order to an act, that if the same be not duly prosecute and finished, but the prosecution thereof discontinued for one full month, the first proposal shall be deemed and taken as dropt, and shall not be carried on until it be of new again proposed to the Faculty, as if the former proposal had not been.

That a new burthen, on the revenue be not passed or done in time of vacance.

That none of the members of the Faculty of themselves take any journey on the affairs of the College; and that any journey taken on such affairs shall be by appointment of the Faculty; and the person appointed shall take the Faculty's instructions in that behalf; and that on his return at the next meeting of the Faculty he shall report his diligence, and give in his accompt of expenses to be revised and approven.

Clerk.—That the clerk shall be obliged to mark all dissents and protests with the reasons of them, and to give extracts thereof when required; and that he will make patent to the masters, or any of them, the books of the Faculty, and accompt books to be seen and perused by them, or any of them, as oft as he shall be required so to do.

Clerk's Chamber and Charter Chest.—That there be a room in the College set apart for the

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

Visitation, 1727.

use of their clerk, wherein he shall keep the present books of the Faculty, and such books of their meetings, and books of accompts, as there is frequent use for; and that all the other books, and also the papers, writings, deeds, rights, charters, and evidents, belonging to the College, be inventoried and safely put into a chest, as also the vouchers of all fitted and cleared accounts, which chest is to stand in that room; and of the charter-chest there shall be three keys, whereof one to be kept by the Principal, another by the Professor of Law, and the third by the Regents of the four that shall be of oldest standing; and that copies collated and attested be made of the old books, statutes, and proceedings of the Faculty, and visitations to be kept by the clerk for the use of the masters; and that in transcribing thereof, all errors be rectified, and that the Faculty by their act shall certify what amendments they have made.

Estate, Chambers, and Mortifications.—That a full inventory of all the University's estates and debts be made up and recorded, containing from time to time all the particulars thereof, and that the lodgings and chambers be rentalled, and that there be an accompt of the mortifications, and of the bursars on each mortification.

Bursaries.—That there be an account of the mortifications and of the bursars on each mortification, and that the numbers of the bursars be kept up by the College, though the Patrons neglect to present, and that no bursary be divided or dismembered, but that the whole sum in every burse shall be bestowed on one person, either presented by the Patron or admitted by the Faculty, without prejudice to the Patrons or their successors, of consent to join two or more bursaries into one, if they can agree thereon.

Plate and Furniture.—That an inventory be forthwith made of all the silver-plate and furniture belonging to the University, and recorded; and that the person to whose keeping the same is or shall be committed, give a receipt thereof, and obligation to make the same furthcoming to the University.

Factor and Accompts.—That from and after Martinmas next, and in all time coming, there be only one factor for uplifting and receiving of the rents and revenue whatsomever belonging in any manner of way to the said University.

That any person being Principal, Regent, Professor, or Master in the said University, or his servant, or any interposed person for his behoof, or any related to any Master or Professor, nearer than cousin-german by consanguinity or affinity, shall not be capable of being factor or sub-factor, or taksman of, or assigney to any part of the revenue, without prejudice to the contract or agreement already standing betwixt the College and Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Morthland, concerning the buildings, during the continuation of that contract; and statutes and appoints that the said factor is to be charged with the whole revenue of whatever kind, belonging or coming to the said University; and with the rents, profits, issues, and emoluments thereof, whereby a full and single accompt may arise yearly, and the whole estate of the University and condition may easily appear, and shall be brought annually to a balance; and that the said accompts be kept by their factor in the regular way of book-keeping. And that a full inventory of all the University's estate and debts be made up and recorded, containing from time to time all the particulars thereof, and that the lodgings and chambers be rentalled.

That the factor make his accompts yearly, and sign each page of his accompt, and that the said account, as past and approven by the Faculty, &c., be entered in the faculty-books, and a docquet subjoined, approving thereof, signed by the Preses; and that after paying the factor's accompt, the same, with the vouchers thereof, be laid up among the writings of the Faculty.

That the factor make oath on his accompt that he has fully accompted; and has not exacted or received more than he charges himself with; and that in passing any accompts, prec eptsor other payments stated by him, he has not got any abatement or other consideration.

That the factor's accounts, or setting of tacks, or any act of faculty laying a new burthen on the revenue, be not passed or done in time of vacance, and that when the accompts are to be passed, they shall be presented to the faculty three weeks before passing, that the same may be patent to the masters, and every one of them, for their perusal.

And for as much as the accompts of the College, since Principal Dunlop's death, are in such disorder that the state of the University's revenue cannot be known without making from their books a journal and ledger, appoints and ordains the Faculty to cause journalise the accompts for the time bygone abovementioned, and to bring the same into a ledger-book, so as the balance thereof may be known. And in regard it appears by a report of the committee of the said Commission at Glasgow, to whom it was remitted to take, state, and examine the accompts of the said University, since the decease of the said Mr. William Dunlop, that they, the said committee, had carefully looked into the said book, and called to their assistance Mr. Thomas Harvie, merchant in Glasgow, who went through the same with much labour; therefore the said Commissioners judge the said Mr. Thomas Harvie the fittest person for doing thereof, and recommend it to the faculty to satisfy and pay him for his former labour, and likewise for what he shall further do in the premises.

That a sum not exceeding £60 sterling be paid or allowed to the factor for his salary yearly in all time coming, for collecting, uplifting, receiving, and otherwise managing, as factor, the rents, annual rents, teinds, tack-duties, ground annuals, tiends, mailles, farms, profits and duties, or other annual income, or revenue whatsomever pertaining to them in property, or to which they have right by tack, gift, or otherwise, or which shall hereafter come or belong to the said University, and also any principal sums of money, the receiving whereof may be committed to his care, and that in full to the said factor of all fee or salary, or other consideration and allowance for himself or his subfactors or clerks, if he shall think fit to employ any, and also of his personal charges in and about the premises, and of keeping the books after mentioned.

That the said factor shall not have allowance of interest, or any other consideration, for the Candlemas advance of money to the bursars, to be advanced by him as usual. That he shall keep an exact cash book, journal, and ledger, and make the same patent at all times to the masters, or any of them.

That the factor shall find sufficient caution for his management, and to do exact diligence

for the subject committed to his care, and to make just compt, reckoning, and payment of his intromissions or omissions, and that yearly, or oftener, as he shall be required; and that the aforesaid caution shall be found at the same time that the commission or power of factory is granted to him.

And the said Commission furder statutes, enacts, appoints, and ordains, that no tack of teinds or other subject be granted at an under rate and below the value: and when the tack duty is reckoned by bolls of victual, that the prices thereof shall be by and according to the fiars of the respective years, if the same be not to be paid in kind, at least at the highest price not under the fiars: and that a tack be not granted except at a meeting of the faculty, and not till eight days after it has been proposed in faculty.

And the Commission having considered the late practice of the factors for the said University, in detaining from the ministers of Kilbryde and Renfrew of fifty merks yearly out of their respective stipends, they do hereby discharge such practice, and ordain that their stipend be paid up to them, without any such deduction, on account of factor fee, or otherways.

Professors and Teaching.—That the masters in the said University begin to teach the business of the year, in all time coming, on the 20th day of October.

That the professors of Philosophy in the said University shall, in time coming yearly, teach the several parts of their professions after-mentioned, viz.; that the masters of the semi class shall teach Logics and Metaphysics, and that part of the Pneumatics de Mente Humana.

That the master of the Baccalour class shall teach the remaining parts of Pneumatics de Deo and Moral Philosophy.

That the master of the Magistrand class shall teach and go through a course of Physics and Experimental Philosophy.

That whichsoever of the present masters shall hereafter have the teaching of the Baccalour class, he shall have six guineas yearly out of the fore-end of the laureation-money, and the remainder thereof shall be divided between him and the other two present masters who shall have the teaching of Physics and Logics.

But if any other than one of the present Philosophy masters come afterwards to be Regent of the Ethic class, the said præcipuum of six guineas shall cease, and he shall only have right to a third part of the laureation-money so long as two of the present Philosophy masters remain in office.

That after the decease of such of the present masters as shall have the teaching of the semi-class, any other person coming to be master of the said class shall not be entitled or have right to any part of the graduation-money; but the same shall, in all time coming thereafter, belong to and be divided between the masters of the Ethic and Physic classes equally.

That if one of the present masters of Philosophy come hereafter to have the Ethic, and another of the said present masters the Physic class, and that there be a new incomer master of the Logic class, the master of the Ethic class, being one of the present masters as said is, shall have the six guineas of præcipuum, out of the fore-end of the laureation-money, and the remainder thereof shall be divided betwixt them, the said Ethic and Physic professors, equally.

That when any vacancy shall happen during the surviving of any of the present professors of Philosophy, they shall have access, according to their seniority, to take the vacant business, if they prefer it to their own. But that this privilege of changing by their own choice shall not be competent to future intrants.

That the three Philosophy classes have each of them a different prelecting hour.

That these hours may be attended by students without gowns, provided they have passed their course, or are students of Divinity, Law, or Medicine; and that any person, not a student as said is, may attend the lessons of Experimental Philosophy without a gown.

That neither of the professors of Philosophy nor Greek shall, after the 20th day of October, and during the session of the College, teach any other thing than their own proper business.

That both the classes, from which there is access to degrees, shall sit as long as the other Philosophy class.

And the Commissioners having recommended to the masters of the said three Philosophy classes, to make their election which of the classes they were severally to take, and they having agreed among themselves, and Mr. Gersham Carmichael having made a choice of the Ethic class, Mr. John Loudon of the Logic class, and the teaching of the Physic class falling to Mr. Robert Dick,—

The Commissioners statue and ordain, that the said persons respective have in time coming the teaching of the said several classes by them chosen, and that Mr. Robert Dick teach the class falling to him, and that they remain so fixed to the said classes; and that all other and subsequent professors of Philosophy coming into the said University be still fixed to one class, and the teaching of the foresaid particular parts of Philosophy allotted to the class in which he shall be fixed.

That the professors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, and History, shall yearly teach the business of their respective professions whenever five or more scholars shall apply to them, and that they give not under four lessons every week.

That in case the said number of five scholars do not apply to the said professors betwixt the sitting down of the College and the first day of December thereafter, that such professors shall, after the first day of December aforesaid, prelect publicly once every week at such hour and upon such day of the week as the Faculty shall appoint.

That the professors above specified shall either continue their Colleges from the first day of November to the last day of May yearly, or if their classes be sooner finished, that they shall weekly thereafter give public prelections to the last day of May, as in the case of scholars not applying for teaching.

That the professor of Botany and Anatomy teach Botany yearly from the 15th day of May to the first day of July, if five scholars offer; and that Dr. Brisbane, present Professor of Botany and Anatomy in the said University, is obliged to teach Anatomy as well as Botany; and ordains him to teach Anatomy yearly, as the other professors above-mentioned are appointed to teach the business of their professions; and that he begin to teach so soon as ten scholars offer; and if no

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order II.

Visitation, 1727.

such number offer before the first day of November, that thereafter he shall prelect publicly on Anatomy once every week, as other professors are to do in the like cases, until the 15th day of May that he begins to teach Botany.

Precedency.—That the precedency of the Masters in point of ceremony, shall in all time coming be, that the Professor of Divinity take place first after the Principal, and that all the other Masters and Professors, of whatever kind, take place of other according to the seniority and time of their admissions into their respective offices. That all subordination or superiority between the students of the Ethic and Physic classes as such be taken away, and that the Faculty take such measures and give such directions as may be proper for that end.

Degrees.—That students, being Scotsmen, shall not have access to the Ethic or Physic classes in the said University, unless they have been in the semi-class either in the same University or in some other of the Universities or Colleges in Scotland.

That upon their having been in a semi-class as said is, there shall be access therefrom to either of the other two Philosophy classes, viz., that where Moral Philosophy, or that where Natural and Experimental Philosophy is taught, and that there shall be access from either of the two last-mentioned classes to degrees in Arts, provided the candidates have studied the business in both these classes under the professors of these respective classes, and that they give proof of a competent knowledge in all the parts of Philosophy, and in the languages. And if they be Scotsmen who have studied no part of Philosophy out of Scotland, that they have access to degrees if they have actually studied all the parts of Philosophy in some of the Universities of Scotland.

Religion.—The Commission recommend it to the Masters of the University, to observe the regulations of former Visitations, for inculcating upon the students the principles of the Christian religion.

Of these and former Statutes.—That the Rules and Articles above written, and every of them, be obeyed, practised, and punctually observed in all time coming, by all and every person concerned in the said University, and shall be deemed and taken for laws and statutes, and have the full force and effect thereof; and that all laws, statutes, and rules formerly made, not inconsistent herewith, remain in full force. In witness whereof, this Statute, consisting of this and the twenty-six preceding pages, written by John Mair, writer in Edinburgh, and another duplicate hereof, are signed by the Commissioners hereto subscribing, at Edinburgh, the 19th day of September, 1727.

(8.)—Declarator by the Court of Session in 1731, 1771, and 1772.

Declarator 1731.

1731. The Lords of Council and Session find and declare,—That the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, as such cannot sit nor vote in the meetings of the Faculty, unless he be otherwise a member thereof; and consequently, that Mr. John Hamilton, not being otherwise a member of the Faculty, cannot sit or vote therein: And also find and declare, that the Faculty has power to name any member of the University to be Interim Vice-Chancellor, till the Chancellor shall give a deputation to another, and that the Vice-Chancellor, as such, has no farther power than to confer academical degrees allenarly.

Declarator 1771.

1771 The Lords of Council and Session find and declare,—

1st. That the whole revenue and property of the College of Glasgow (excepting such mortifications for bursars and other uses which are otherwise conveyed), is, by the Foundation Charter granted by King James VI., anno 1577, and by other subsequent charters and grants, and the statutes of the College, vested in the Principal and Masters of the said College, and that the sole right and administration thereof belongs to them, the said Principal and Masters; and consequently, that the court of the Rector and his assessors have no legal power or authority to meddle with or dispose of the College money or revenue of the College, in all time coming.

2ndly. That the Rector and Dean of Faculty of the University of Glasgow, and the minister of the town of Glasgow, are, by the said Foundation Charter, appointed visitors of the said College, by whose advice and consent only, or of a majority of them, all the superpluses of the College revenue, after paying the masters' salaries and other standing burdens, are to be disposed of and applied to pious and necessary uses of the College; and therefore that, in all time coming, all acts and deeds whatever of the said administrators, in disposing of such surpluses, shall be held to be null and void, unless they bear that they were done by the express consent of the said Visitors, or the majority of them.

3rdly. That agreeably to the said Foundation Charter, the Principal and Masters, as administrators, are bound to lay the accounts of their administration of the revenue of the College before the said Visitors for their examination; and that without the approbation of the said Visitors, the said accounts shall not be held valid and authentic.

Declarator 1772.

1772. The Lords of Council and Session find and declare,—

1st. That the Visitors of Glasgow College, to wit, the Lord Rector, and the Dean of the University of Glasgow, and the minister of the city of Glasgow, have the power of seeing that all things in the said College be rightly administered, according to the intention of the Foundation Charter of the said College, commonly called Nova Erectio, granted by King James VI. in the year 1577, and according to the statutes enacted by the last royal visitation of the said College; and that they the said Visitors have power, by their own authority, to reduce all things into order, in so far as is agreeable to the said charter and statutes.

2ndly. That all the Professors of the said College are subject to the daily and ordinary inspection and jurisdiction of the Principal of the said College, and that the Principal and all the Prosessors of

the said College, with the advice of the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculty of the said University, have the soleright and power of trying every one of the Professors of the said College for negligence of duty or misbehaviour in other respects; and of inflicting on him or them the pains of suspension, deprivation, or such censures as their negligence or misbehaviour shall deserve.

3rdly. That the right of election to Professorships which are in the gift of the Glasgow College and the admission of all Professors into the said College, belongs not to the Rector and his assessors nor to the Comitia, nor to the senate of the said University, but only to a meeting consisting of the Principal and Professors, called a Faculty meeting, as described in the statutes of the last royal visitation, together with the Lord Rector and the Dean of Faculty of the said University: That the preses of the meeting shall be the Principal or eldest Regent, according to the order of the said royal visi ation concerning the constitution of the said Faculty meeting, and not the Lord Rector, or the Dean of Faculty of the said University: That when any vacancy happens in a professorship which is in the gift of the said College, it belongs to the said Faculty to deliberate about filling up the said vacancy, to appoint the day of election, and to notify the said day to the said Lord Rector and Dean of Faculty; and if they, viz., the said Rector and Dean, or any of them, shall not attend when duly summoned, that it shall be lawful for the said Faculty to make the said election without them.

4thly. That when the office of Principal of Glasgow College, or when any professorship in the said College, in the gift of the King, becomes vacant, it belongs to the Faculty meeting of the said College, as described in the statutes of the last royal visitation, and not to the Rector and his assessors, nor to the Comitia, nor to the Senate of the said University, to give information of the said vacancy to his Majesty that it may be filled up; and that in case his Majesty shall omit so to do, it belongs to the said Faculty meeting to take the proper steps to fill up the said vacancy, according as law and equity shall direct.

ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said College, or any Office Bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of teaching in the said College, are in any way directed or prescribed.

Order III.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—Statuta Antiqua Universitatis et Facultatis Artium Studii Glasguen sis

I.—STATUTA UNIVERSITATIS GLASGUENSIS.

In Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti—AMEN.

Multipharie multisque modis olim Deus, pater luminum, abissum sui pretiosi thesauri apud quamplurimos pluries aperuit, variis in donis virtutum et scientiarum. Novissimè diebus istis Deus, sapientiæ dominus, a quo omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum desursum est descendens, locutus est et nobis a fonte caloris et splendoris solis justitiæ, in frigidis obscurisque partibus aquilonis magis distantibus (quod omnium bonorum mater est sapientia. Sap. vij.) dum scilicet de quolibet cœlo cunctarum virtutum dispositione, sidereo ardore caritatis igneo, mansuetudine simplicitateque serenâ descendit super nos lux, sapientia, omnium mater, splendoribus scientiarum et virtutum undique perfusa; cum videlicet anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo primo Universitas Glasguensis supra firmam petram firmiter est fundata, ac tempore quo universalis indulgentia ecclesiæ Glasguensis, ob cunctorum Christifidelium ad dictam ecclesiam declinantium perfectam salutem, piè misericorditerque concessa est a sanctissimo domino papâ, Nicholao quinto, et hoc procurante Reverendissimo in Christo patre, domino Willielmo Trunbule, ejusdem ecclesiæ Episcopo, magnis laboribus et sumptibus copiosis, quatenus, spiritu sancto inspirante, ut primæ plantulæ ejusdem Universitatis mundam et sanam doctrinam inchoando posteris traderent, ipsi omnium malorum remissione perceptâ perfectè mundarentur, quia innumerabilis honestas et munditia per manus sapientiæ advenit, ratione cujus, qui ejus thesauro usi sunt, perfectè participes fiunt amicitiæ Dei, propter quod Salamon vocavit, et venit in eo spiritus sapientiæ, et præposuit illam regnis et sedibus; et divitias nihil esse dixit in comparatione ejus. Venerunt, inquit, mihi omnia bona pariter cum illâ: lætatus sum igitur, quoniam omnium bonorum mater est sapientia, in cujus manu et nos et sermones nostri, ipsa omnium artifex, ipsa fons pietatis et misericordiæ, ipsa pelagus, ex quo et affluunt carismatum dona et flumina gratiarum. Inde piis cordibus magnam influit dulcedinis jocunditatem, quam abscondit timentibus se, qui solus timendus est et amandus; Timor ipsius initium sapientiæ, et amor cum perfectus fuerit, omnis cognitionis pulchritudinem affert. Felix anima quam timor incitat ad sapientiam. Amor in sapientiâ crescit, ad splendorem provehit sempiternum. Timor Domini declinat a malo, insipientiæ tenebris se opponit: in ipso sanè, tanquam in vi luminis, aurora finem sortitur, nox terminum, et accipit initium lux salutis; in ipso etenim sapientiæ matutino nocti malitiæ præscribitur terminus, et sapientia de suis initiis vincit malitiam et expellit. O sapientiæ diem! O splendorem gratiæ, qui malitiæ et ignorantiæ tenebras suo elimitat fulgore! O lumen amabile et inextinguibile, puris interim hauriendum oculis, donec pleni roris meridies incalescat! Certè cum nuper venisset sapientiæ amor, cum meridies solis justitiæ efferbuit, cum aquilone nostro discessum imperaverat auster, per accepta privilegia matris nostræ, Studii Bononiensis, omnium Universitatum liberrimæ, necnon per alia magnifica privilegia a serenissimis ac illustrissimis principibus regni Scotiæ, et a bonæ memoriæ egregiis pontificibus sedis Glasguensis, gratiosè et laudabiliter concessa, nihil deinceps obscurum aut frigidum in nostræ contemplationis aere remanebit; nihil enim spiritu intelligentiæ nos illustrante quem per sapientiam matutinus splendor infudit, quo ad omnium scientiarum dona pulcherrima et meridianus amoris fervor inflammavit plenitudine gratiæ et virtutum, turbare queat; quin potiùs quanto ardentius diligitur illa invisibilis matris nostræ sapientiæ pulchritudo, tanto se competentiorem nostris mentibus purgatis exhibebit. In hac enim sapientiæ aurorâ diei gratiæ, tanquam in ingressu lucis æternæ, oportet nos nostrosque parvulos satagere, ut præmia cælestis philosophiæ discere studeamus, et elementa verbi, proinde infantis magisterio subdenda est nostra infantia, si forte verbum Deus ex ore infantium et lactentium dignetur laudem suam perficere. Unctio quippe ipsius magistra est, quæ docet omnem scientiam, parvulosque instruit de cunctis, et sic calescere facit in vires: ipsa est qua per onus disciplinæ magisterio se subjiciunt humiles; quia spiritus sapientiæ qui fucum effugit, humilibus dat gratiam, et a cogitationibus elongat quibus non dat

1451.

Nicholaus, Quintus, P. P.

Willielmus Trunbule, Episcopus Glasguensis.

Privilegia Bononiensis Academiæ.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order III.

intellectum. Sit igitur ratio nostra sic illustrata, clarius ut apprehendat ipsum, sapientiam cujus cognoscere, veritas est; diligere, virtus; comprehendere, summum bonum; quod nobis, sapientiâ dirigente, concedat fons omnis veritatis et gratiæ Deus scientiarum Dominus. Amen.

Primus Titulus.—*De hiis quæ ad Honorem Dei et Laudem pertinent.*

Cum Deus gloriosus benignus sit, et omnia possit suâ largifluâ bonitate, et velit ideo ipsum præ oculis habeamus, qui omnis operis boni initium per media congrua ducit in finem et complementum, cujus spiritûs sancti instructione et succursu, ut in cunctis agendis in almâ matre Universitate Glasguensi futuris temporibus studentes in eâdem felicius dirigantur, statuit et ordinat mater nostra, Universitas, quod singulis annis, tempore resumptionis lectionum ordinariarum, scilicet in crastino Sancti Lucæ, fiat missa per bedellum, aut alium ejus nomine, celebranda de Spiritu Sancto, in loco per rectorem et decanos facultatum deputando, ad quam conveniant omnes incorporati, et præsertim doctores, magistri, licentiati, bachallarii, cæterique studentes in quâlibet facultate, talaribus vestimentis induti, ibique omnes oblationem, quæ erit, bedelli faciant, et ante finem missæ non recedant, sub pœnâ rectoris arbitrio, cum consilio deputatorum, infligendâ; quæ siquidem lectiones ordinariæ, sicut præmittitur, resumptæ, durabunt a crastino dicti festi Sancti Lucæ usque ad festum Sancti Ægidii abbatis, exclusivè.

Item, ut singula, commodum et libertatem dictæ Universitatis et suppositorum concernentia, felicem sortiantur effectum, statuit insuper eadem mater Universitas, quod in festo Sanctorum martyrum, October 25. Crispini et Crispiniani, conveniant, ut priùs, omnes incorporati ac singula supposita Universitatis in ecclesiâ cathedrali Glasguensi, seu aliàs in loco per Rectorem deputando, ibique missam de Spiritu Sancto, per bedellum, ut præmittitur, factam, audiant; ac devotè oblationem, quæ erit, bedelli faciant, et post finem ejusdem missæ, usque ad electionem rectoris permaneant inclusivè, sub pœnâ, ut supra.

Divisio Suppositorum per Quatuor Nationes.

Statuit, &c. quod prima natio Clidisdaliæ in se contineat omnes ab Arykstane usque ad Dunbertane, cum baroniâ de Renfrew, et parochiâ Sancti Patricii; Natio Thevidaliæ includat Laudoniam, Striveling, et omnes villas orientales usque ad aquam de Wr exclusivè; Natio Albaniæ continebit in se omnes partes extra Fortham; Natio Rosay includet vicecomitatum de Are, Galwidiam supra Wr, Argadiam cum Insulis, Levenax et Hibernià.

De Electione Rectoris.

October 25. Statuit mater Universitas, quod in festo Crispini et Crispiniani, singulis annis, eligatur dominus Rector Universitatis, per formam quam supposita ejusdem duxerint in suis nationibus, et per suos procuratores intimaverint servandam; et præsertim per formam compromissi fiendam in quatuor intrantes, per quatuor nationes, ut moris est, statuendos.

Juramenta novi Rectoris.

In primis, Jurabit quod statuta, libertates, et privilegia almæ Universitatis Glasguensis procurabit, et procurata observari faciet: *Item*, quod nullum incorporabit, nisi prius præstitit juramenta domino Rectori fieri consueta: *Item*, quod supposita Universitatis, et eorum familiares et bona, juxta posse, defendet: *Item*, quod quotiens fuerit debitè requisitus a procuratoribus nationum, vel ab eorum majori parte, et non aliàs, congregationes generales Universitatis ordinabit: *Item*, quod a majori parte procuratorum quatuor nationum fideliter concludet: *Item*, quod omnia acta et conclusiones Universitatis, pro tempore suo, in libro Universitatis inscribi faciet: *Item*, quod propriâ auctoritate, sine consensu Universitatis, literas testimoniales nulli concedet.

De hiis quæ spectant ad Officium Rectoris.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod futuris temporibus convocatio ad congregationes generales Universitatis fiat, per cedulam Rectoris, in valvis ecclesiæ majoris, ac aliarum ecclesiarum et scolarum, si necesse visum fuerit, sub hâc formâ quæ sequitur: "Mandat dominus Rector Universitatis omnibus et singulis suppositis ejusdem, quatenus compareant tali die, tali loco, tali horâ, et ex tali causâ vel causis, sub pœnâ arbitrariâ, per rectorem, cum concilio deputatorum, infligendâ:" *Item*, quod hujusmodi congregationes generales Universitatis non fiant nisi in diebus legibilibus; sed si instet necessitas, rector cum procuratoribus, vel majori parte ipsorum, determinet: *Item*, quod in omni congregatione generali Universitatis, rector habeat secum statuta et librum conclusionum: *Item*, quod in libro conclusionum Universitatis inscribi faciet congregationes generales, acta et conclusiones Universitatis; necnon nomina incorporatorum, et annuas incorporationes eorundem: *Item*, quod statuta Universitatis bis in anno, aut [ad] minus semel, legantur per rectorem in congregatione publicâ, ne supposita prætendant ignorantiam eorundem: *Item*, quod in cognitionibus causarum, ad jurisdictionem Universitatis spectantium, utatur jurisperitorum, et maximè quatuor deputatorum consilio: *Item*, quod persona honesta, et præsertim de senioribus magistris, in artibus beneficiatis, deputetur per rectorem Vice-rector per Rectorem deputetur. in ejus absentiâ vice-rector, qui fungetur officio in singulis, tanquam rector pro tempore, et cui etiam pro tempore obediatur tanquam domino rectori: *Item*, quod rector Universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, incedendo ad ecclesiam, seu per civitatem transeundo, ferialibus diebus, utatur honesto habitu, et ut noscatur in officio differre ab aliis, ad minus habeat caputium foderatum in humeris, vel caputium cujus interior pars erit sericum, vulgariter *le caset*, ut moris est in aliis Universitatibus: *Item*, in dominicis diebus, et minoribus festis duplicibus, incedat, ut supra, cum honestâ comitivâ, in habitu rectoris feriali, bedello cum albâ virgâ ligneâ præcedente: *Item*, in majoribus duplicibus festis, per totum annum, incedat in habitu meliori, cum turmâ honestâ et virgâ argenteâ præcedente: *Item*, quod De Bedelli et Notarii Electione. bedellus Universitatis, et similiter notarius, sive scriba ejusdem, singulis annis eligatur per rectorem, in principio assumptionis suæ ad officium, cum concilio deputatorum, vel majoris partis eorundem, et removeatur similiter, absque tamen remotione moderni bedelli pro tempore suo, dummodo fuerit potens et idoneus ad executionem sui officii.

Sequuntur Juramenta Incorporandorum.

In primis, Quod obedient ipsi rectori et suis successoribus, ad quemcunque statum devenerint: *Item*, quod secreta Universitatis servabunt, et nulli in præjudicium ejus revelabunt: *Item*, quod privilegia, statuta, et libertates Universitatis Glasguensis servabunt, ad quemcunque statum devenerint.

De Electione Quatuor Procuratorum et eorum officio.

In primis, Statuit quod ante electionem novi rectoris eligantur quatuor procuratores, videlicet, de quâlibet natione unus, pro officio idoneus, qui habeant, juxta deliberationem nationum, fideliter in singulis mentem suæ nationis ostendere et in medium ferre, &c.: *Item*, quod extunc recipiant quatuor claves arcæ, sive cistæ, in quâ reponuntur evidentiæ et scripta Universitatis; quas fideliter custodiant, nec hujusmodi cistam aperire præsumant sine avisamento Universitatis, vel saltem rectoris et quatuor deputatorum, vel majoris partis eorundem: *Item*, quod quilibet procuratorum in suâ absentiâ relinquat clavem dictæ cistæ, sive capsæ publicæ, cum aliquo quatuor deputatorum: *Item*, quod quotiens vocabuntur per rectorem ad avisandum super congregationibus accidentalibus, fideliter rectori consulent, et desuper cum eodem deliberabunt.

De Electione Deputatorum et eorum officio.

Statuit, &c. quod eligantur in congregatione, die electionis novi Rectoris, quatuor deputati, per rectorem et quatuor nationes, ut præmittitur de procuratoribus; qui quidem deputati habeant consulere rectori in singulis ejus officium concernentibus, ad commodum et honestatem Universitatis, et maximè in hiis quæ spectant ad cognitionem causarum, et correctionem suppositorum Universitatis: *Item*, quod in crastino electionis novi rectoris, singulis annis, compareant quatuor deputati ad cameram domini Rectoris, ad avisandum de novis statutis condendis, si necesse fuerit, et ad tractandum de regimine et exaltatione Universitatis pro anno futuro; necnon ad communicandum de singulis aliis, commodum aut honorem Universitatis concernentibus: postmodum concionabitur, semel in mense, seu aliàs majus vel minus, secundùm quod expedierit diem per Dominum Rectorem deputari: *Item*, quod vocati a rectore super electione bedelli et scribæ Universitatis, et remotione eorundem, eidem fideliter consulent, et desuper discretè cum eodem deliberabunt, &c.

De Electione Notarii sive Scribæ Universitatis et ejus officio.

In primis, Statuit quod scriba sive notarius Universitatis deinceps eligatur per Dominum Rectorem, cum consilio quatuor deputatorum, vel majoris partis eorundem, in principio assumptionis rectoris ad officium: qui habeat scribere tam acta judicialia sub domino rectore, conclusiones Universitatis, quam singula alia scripta autentica Universitatem tangentia: *Item*, quod nomina suppositorum et incorporatorum, absentium a congregatione generali Universitatis, qui fuerint præsentes in civitate, notentur per scribam in ipsâ congregatione, et ut hoc possit maturiùs per ipsum fieri, habeat nomina suppositorum per singulas nationes in scriptis.

Juramenta Scribæ.

In primis, Jurabit quod fideliter exercebit officium ad commodum et honorem Universitatis: *Item*, quod fidelitatem et obedientiam impendet Rectori Universitatis pro tempore, pro posse suo: *Item*, quod secreta Universitatis servabit, et nulli in præjudicium ejusdem revelabit.

De Electione Promotoris Universitatis, et ejus officio.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod singulis annis deinceps eligatur Promotor Universitatis, per quatuor intrantes, a nationibus dandos pro electione novi Rectoris: Et si contingat rectorem aliter eligi, eligatur promotor per quatuor intrantes, ut præmittitur, qui tractabit singulas causas Universitatem concernentes, tanquam sindicus generalis ejusdem, tam in recuperatione debitorum præteritorum et futurorum Universitatis, quam in aliis statum hujusmodi tangentibus. Quos quidem debitores bursæ Universitatis, quam citiùs poterit, coram domino rectore pro debitis bursæ conveniat: *Item*, quod Promotor, quamprimum cognoverit aliquem incorporatorum Universitatis transgredi aliquod statutum ejusdem, hujusmodi transgressorem vocari sive citari faciet, sine dilatione, coram Domino Rectore, ut puniatur pro transgressione statuti, secundùm exigentiam pœnæ ejusdem, seu aliàs ad arbitrium rectoris, cum concilio deputatorum, pro contemptu statuti, &c.

Item, Statuit, &c., quod Promotor habeat convenire coram Domino Rectore licentiatos in artibus, qui juraverint aliàs publicè in scolis, in facie Universitatis, principiare infra quatuor menses, qui nondum principiarunt, ad principiandum adhuc, vel ad comparendum coram Domino Rectore, ostensuri causam rationabilem quare principiare non debeant: Et idem servetur in futurum de licentiandis, quos, lapsis quatuor mensibus post licentiam, principiari non contigerit, ut præmittitur, cessante legitimo impedimento: et hoc, ne ex superimpositione juramenti videantur commoda reportare, et melioris esse conditionis quam alii, matrem Universitatem filiali obedientiâ decorantes.

Item, Statuit, &c., quod summa, contenta in statutis facultatis artium, levetur per promotorem a magistris artium, tam in Universitate hactenus graduatis quam imposterum graduandis, qui, infra octuaginta dierum spatium post impositionem magistralis birreti, non inceperint studium in artibus, per biennium continuaturi, secundùm formam statuti desuper confecti, nisi ostenderint commutationem sive relaxationem statuti, quoad remissionem sive defalcationem summæ pecuniæ in eodem contentæ, aut dispensationem de non solvendo eandem pecuniam: et idem servetur per promotorem erga bachallarios in facultate canonum, hactenus promotos et imposterum promovendos, qui studium et lecturam in eâdem, juxta formam statutorum illius facultatis, non continuaverint; nisi docuerint de remissione summæ solvendæ, sive dispensationem ostenderint super non solutione ejusdem. Quosquidem graduatos ac graduandos in facultatibus artium et canonum, pro hujusmodi pecuniarum summis, ad utilitatem bursarum dictarum facultatum levandis, si oporteat, coram Domino Rectore judicialiter conveniet, concurrendo cum bursariis dictarum facultatum, aut ratione sui officii per seipsum unipotentis. Ad executionem præmissorum promotor habebit necessarias expensas de bursâ Universitatis.

Juramenta Promotoris.

In primis, Jurabit quod fideliter exercebit suum officium ad commodum et honorem Universitatis: *Item*, quod fideliter tractabit singulas causas secundùm formam statutorum Universitatem concernentium: *Item*, quod utilitati et honori Universitatis, seclusis affectione, odio, timore et commodo privato cujuscunque, diligenter intendet.

De Electione Bursarii sive Receptoris Universitatis, et de ejus officio.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod Bursarius eligatur deinceps singulis annis per quatuor intrantes, electuros, ut præmittitur, promotorem Universitatis; qui de vitâ Universitatis præterita et futura, secundum suum posse, recuperabit, et pro eisdem, quam necesse fuerit, debitores judicialiter con-

veniet: *Item*, quod reddat compotum de receptis semel in anno, fideliter et integrè, dominis pro hujusmodi compoti receptione ab Universitate deputandis: *Item*, quod non disponat de bonis Universitatis, nisi de mandato ejusdem sive rectoris et deputatorum: *Item*, quod habeat librum in quo scribuntur nomina graduatorum a quibus aliquid recepit nomine Universitatis, et summa recepta a quolibet; quiquidem liber præsentetur per bursarium in redditione sui compoti, et semper deliberetur novo bursario in principio assumptionis suæ ad officium, &c.

Juramenta Receptoris sive Bursarii.

In primis, Jurabit quod fideliter exercebit officium ad commodum et honorem Universitatis: *Item*, quod fideliter servabit thesaurum Universitatis, secundùm posse et scire, ad utilitatem et laudem ejusdem: *Item*, quod debita recuperabit, et cum requisitus fuerit, compotum de receptis fideliter reddet.

De Electione Bedelli et officio ejusdem.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod bedellus eligatur deinceps et removeatur per Rectorem pro tempore, cum concilio deputatorum, ut præmittitur supra: *Item*, omnes dies feriandos in kalendario Universitatis bedellus intimabit in valvis scolarum, aut ad minus publicè in ipsis scolis: *Item*, quod omnes actus publici in Universitate infigantur in valvis ecclesiæ majoris per bedellum, in festo proximè præcedenti actum; et actus publicus sequens alium promulgabitur per bedellum in scolis illius facultatis cujus celebratur actus, in actu præcedente, si quasi simul concurrunt: unde actus publici sint bachallariatus, licentia, magistratus, doctoratus, disputationes magistrorum generales, librorum inceptiones, ac sermones Universitatis: *Item*, quod diebus statutis ad domum Rectoris compareat, ac eidem debitè serviat, præcedendo, ut præmittitur, cum virgâ: *Item*, quod negotia Universitatis, ut nuntius fidelis, infra Universitatem fideliter perficiet, et maximè in citationibus faciendis ad mandatum Rectoris, et non aliter: cujus quidem citationis relationem scribæ universitatis legitimo faciat: *Item*, scolas, die actûs publici, discretè et honestè exornet et maximè sedem præsidentis, cathedram episcopalem, et banchos rectorum et nobilium; et similiter locum congregationis generalis Universitatis, ubi contigerit rectorem cum Universitate pro tempore concurrere: *Item*, quod in distributione chirothecarum et hujusmodi munusculorum in scolis, in tempore actûs publici, præferat incorporatos non incorporatis, nisi dignitas personæ, vel præcellentia officii in extraneis pro tempore præsentibus, aliud exigat vel requirat: et inter non graduatos, studentes in quavis facultate præferantur non studentibus, in hujusmodi distributione munerum: *Item*, invitandos ad communia promovendorum in Universitate, ad insinuationem præsidentis pro tempore, sive graduandorum, discretè et modestè invitabit: *Item*, missam de spiritu sancto, in resumptione lectionum ordinariarum Universitatis, et similiter in electione novi rectoris, celebrabit aut celebrari faciet, singulis annis, statutis temporibus.

Juramenta Bedelli.

In primis, Jurabit quod fideliter exercebit officium, ad honorem et utilitatem Universitatis, secundùm posse et nosse: *Item*, quod fidelitatem et obedientiam impendet Rectori Universitatis pro tempore, quantum sibi erit possibile: *Item*, quod observabit privilegia, statuta, libertates et consuetudines laudabiles Universitatis, [et] juxta posse defendet: *Item*, quod non revelabit secreta Universitatis, nisi quando, ubi et quibus oportet: *Item*, quod fideliter locabit supposita, et maximè nobiles, et graduatos, et non ex affectione, unde possit scandalum in scolis generari Universitati.

De Moribus et Habitibus Suppositorum Universitatis in generali.

Statuit mater nostra Universitas, quod omnes incorporati in Universitate, præsertim graduati et studentes in aliquâ facultate, in vitâ, conversatione et moribus decenter et honestè se habeant, et sicut decet filios matris pulchritudinis et agnitionis. Caveant ab enormibus gulis, a luxuriâ cum focariis, a tabernis publicis, a nocturnis collationibus, a taxillorum ludis, a noctivagorum lenociniis, et omnibus immunditiis carnis. Quod si prædictorum aliquo aliquis respersus fuerit, correctioni et animadversioni condignæ pro modo culpæ subdatur: *Item*, in habitibus compositis se gerant, et quantum consuetudo clericorum regni permittit, in omnibus se conforment studio Bononiensi; nec intrent in actibus publicis, congregatione generali, aut missâ vel sermone Universitatis, nisi talaribus induti.

De hiis quæ concernunt Officiarios Universitatis in generali, præter Rectorem et Deputatos.

Statuit, &c., quod quilibet officiarius Universitatis habeat statuta, suum officium specialiter concernentia, in Rotulo pergamineo durabiliter scripta; quæ communicabit semper suo successori in officio tempore electionis ejusdem, &c.

De Religiosis Studentibus.

Statuit, &c., quod deinceps religiosi studentes, in facultate Artium et Canonum, seu aliâ quavis facultate, satisfaciant magistris regentibus ac suis legentibus pro lecturâ librorum, ac bedello de suo salario, sicut alii studentes, dummodo fuerint potentes, quamvis eosdem minimè contingat in Universitate graduari, cum labores legentium et bedelli recipiant, sicut cæteri studentes.

De Receptione Intrantium ad Studium in Universitate.

Statuit, &c., quod nullus admittatur deinceps ad studium pro gradu suo in aliquâ facultate, nisi prius incorporetur per Rectorem; qui etiam in suâ incorporatione propinabit scribæ Universitatis vi d.

Juramenta Incorporandorum.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod obedient ipsi Rectori et suis successoribus, ad quemcunque statum devenerint: *Item*, quod secreta Universitatis servabunt; et nulli, in præjudicium ejus, revelabunt: *Item*, quod privilegia, statuta ac libertates Universitatis Glasguensis servabunt, ad quemcunque statum devenerint.

De Modo dispensandi cum Graduatis super non Lecturâ.

Statuit, &c., quod non dispensetur deinceps cum graduatis in quâvis facultate super lecturâ et continuatione studii ad tempus per statutum suæ facultatis requisitum, dummodo resideret in Universitate, et idoneus fuerit, ac aliàs copiam et opportunitatem ad legendum in suâ facultate habuerit: et si dispensetur, ex causâ rationabili; cum aliàs hujusmodi dispensatio sit nulla, nisi

summa, in statutis facultatis illius cum quo dispensetur contenta, fuerit primitùs bursæ ejusdem persoluta. Causa hujusmodi constitutionis est duplex; scilicet ut Universitas sit floribunda et honesta legentibus, ac studentes ædificentur in scientiis; 2°. Ut evitetur reatus perjurii, et scandalum quod exinde verisimiliter oriri poterit, prout præteritis generabatur temporibus.

De hiis quæ concernunt Supposita in generali, et de Pœnâ non comparentium.

In primis, Statuit, &c., quod die electionis novi Rectoris, supposita Universitatis conveniant ad domum Domini Rectoris, horâ octavâ, vel circa, ante meridiem, et incedant sécum ad locum in quo electio novi Rectoris extat celebranda; ibique maneant usque post electionem, et iterum redean ad domum Rectoris noviter electi cum eodem, et similiter compareant ad hospitium Rectoris in festis majoribus duplicibus, in primo pulsu campanæ ad magnam missam, in ecclesiâ majori, atque gradiantur cum eodem in honestâ turmâ ad ecclesiam, et regrediantur ab ecclesiâ ad Rectoris hospitium; et pariformiter faciant in die actus publici in aliquâ facultate, in pulsu campanæ pro ipso actu publico fiendo; et præmissa in singulis suppositis observanda inviolabiliter statuit mater Universitas, sub pœnâ duorum solidorum irremissibiliter bursæ Universitatis a quolibet absente per promotorem levandorum; ad quos solvendos, si oporteat, conveniatur renitens solvere per promotorem coram domino Rectore, exceptis dominis canonicis, eorum servitoribus, et vicariis chori ecclesiæ Glasguensis, ac suppositis gravi senio confectis, aut singulari dignitate præditis, quos noluit sub hujusmodi pœnâ ad comparendum astringere: *Item*, Statuit, &c., quod singula supposita Universitatis compareant deinceps, die, loco et horâ per dominum rectorem statuendis, ad singulas congregationes generales Universitatis, sub pœnâ, ut præmittitur, ij s. bursæ Universitatis a quolibet absente per promotorem exigendorum; per quem etiam conveniantur absentes a congregatione, pro solutione dictæ summæ absque dilatione, coram domino rectore.

De Invitandis ad Scolas et Prandium in Universitate.

Statuit mater Universitas, quod bachallariandi, magistrandi, et similiter aliter graduandi, in quâvis facultate, et maxime in facultate artium et canonum, faciant, ut moris est, decentem solemnitatem, convocando in turmâ honestâ cum bedello invitando ad scolas et ad convivium, secundùm formam statutorum Universitatis, in qua hujusmodi promovendus graduatur: *Item*, Statuit, &c., quod promovendi, si voluerint alias personas invitare quam contentas in statutis facultatis suæ, ut hoc faciant secundum directionem sui præsidentis pro tempore.

De Supplicantibus Universitati.

Statuit mater Universitas, quod supplicans non audiatur in suâ supplicatione, nisi ex causis rationabilibus, nec tunc donec Universitas fuerit congregata saltem in suppositis discretis: *Item*, quod supplicans Universitatis pro tunc non intersit deliberationibus Universitatis.

De Prærogativâ prius Graduatorum in Universitate.

Statuit mater Universitas, quod qui primo recipit insignia magisterialia, seu aliquem alium gradum in Universitate, in quavis facultate, præcedat in scolis, congregationibus, et aliis actibus Universitatis omnes posteriùs graduatos in eâdem facultate, nisi in aliquo dignitas gradûs officii vel beneficii illius aliter exigat vel requirat.

De Cessatione a Lecturâ ordinariâ die Actus publici.

Statuit alma mater Universitas, quod illo die quo creantur bachalarii vel magistri, sive alii graduantur, post octavam horam a nullo legatur ordinariè ante meridiem, in quâcumque facultate, sed supposita illius facultatis cujus celebratur actus, concurrant ad scolas tempore hujus actûs tempestivè, ad exaltationem Universitatis et maximè decorem scolarum pro tempore.

Kalendarium in Universitate.

Mater Universitas ab antiquo, in principio fundationis suæ, kalendarium Universitatis statuit, et in formâ quæ sequitur, observandum avisavit. *In primis*, quod a festo Sancti Thomæ Apostoli usque ad crastinum Epiphaniæ Domini, in nullâ facultate legatur ordinariè; festum Sancti Kentigerni, festum conversionis Sancti Pauli, Purificatio beatæ Mariæ cum crastino, Cathedra Sancti Petri, festum Matthæi Apostoli, festum Sancti Thomæ de Aquino, festum Gregorii papæ, festum Annuntiationis dominicæ cum crastino, festum Ambrosii, festum Marci Evangelistæ, festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, festum inventionis Sanctæ crucis, festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam, festum Ascensionis dominicæ cum crastino: *Item*, a dominicâ palmarum usque Quasi modo geniti, &c., non legatur ordinariè: *Item*, a vigiliâ pentecostes usque ad feriam quintam ante festum Trinitatis non legatur: *Item*, festum corporis Christi cum crastino, festum Barnabæ Apostoli, festum Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistæ cum crastino, festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli cum crastino, festum Visitationis beatæ Mariæ cum crastino, festum Thomæ martyris cum crastino, festum Mariæ Magdalenæ, festum Jacobi Apostoli, ad vincula Sancti Petri, festum Laurentii martyris, festum Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ cum crastino, festum Bartholomei Apostoli, festum Ægidii abbatis, festum Augustini episcopi, festum decollationis beati Johannis Baptistæ, festum Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ cum crastino: *Item*, ab exaltatione Sanctæ Crucis usque ad festum Sancti Lucæ inclusivè fiant cessationes in omni facultate, festum omnium Sanctorum cum crastino, festum Martini episcopi, festum Clementis papæ, festum Katerinæ virginis, festum Sancti Andreæ cum crastino, festum Sancti Nicolai, festum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ cum crastino.

Dec. 1.
Jan. 6, 7.
Jan. 25. Feb. 2.
Feb. 22, 24.
Martii 7, 12, 25.
April 4, 25.
Maij 1, 3, 6.
Maij. Maij.
Maij. Junii.
Junii 11.
Junii 24, 28.
July 2, 7.
—— 22, 25.
Aug. 1, 10, 15, 23.
Sept. 1. Aug. 28.
Aug. 29. Sept. 8.
Sept. 14 ad Oct. 18.
Nov. 1, 2, 11.
—— 23, 25.
—— 30. Dec. 6.
Dec. 8.

Moderatio Kalendarii.

Præterea Mater Universitas suprascriptum kalendarium in quibusdam, ut sequitur, duxit moderandum, et etiam addendum primò, ubi dicitur in eodem, quod ab exaltatione Sanctæ Crucis usque ad festum Sancti Lucæ inclusivè fiant cessationes in omni facultate; limitat sive moderat, quod deinceps hujusmodi cessationes fiant a festo beati Ægidii abbatis usque dictum festum Sancti Lucæ inclusivè: *Item*, secundò, ubi dicitur in eodem kalendario, quod a dominicâ palmarum usque dominicam qua cantatur Quasi modo geniti, &c., non legatur ordinariè in aliquâ facultate, mater Universitas, ampliando kalendarium, in hoc statuit, quod si a dictâ dominicâ palmarum usque quintam feriam post dominicam qua cantatur Quasi modo geniti, &c., non legatur ordinariè, propter sinodum Glasguensem quæ celebratur tertiâ feriâ post dictam dominicam qua cantatur, &c.,

Sept. 14.
Oct. 18.
Sept. 1. Oct. 18.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order III.

Martii 17.

nullum incurratur perjurium vel alia pœna statuti, quo ad legentes in Universitate. Insuper tertiò supperaddit mater Universitas kalendarium, crastinum Sancti Kentigerni, propter festum reliquiarum eodem die celebratum, et festum Sancti Patricii, quia dies natilitius est moderni principis Scotorum, et propter nundinas de Dunbertane, quæ fiunt eodem die.

Statuta antiquitùs condita, extracta de Libro Conclusionum Universitatis, Facultates Artium et Canonum concernentium sequuntur, in hac formâ.

(1.) Statuta quæ concernunt Facultatem Artium.

In primis, Statutum et ordinatum est, quod quilibet studens in facultate artium potens stet commensaliter cum regentibus in collegio; et non aliter ad studium artium admittatur; super quo nulla penitus fiat dispensatio: pauperes, vel impotentes sic stare cum regentibus, solvant regentibus pretium ordinatum in statutis facultatis; et dormiant in cameris collegii tot quot commodè et honestè locari poterunt, pretio pro camerâ prius cum regentibus constituto; super quo etiam nulla penitus fiat dispensatio.

Præscriptum vero statutum mater Universitas, quoad ultimam partem, videlicet quod studentes, impotentes ad standum commensaliter cum regentibus, habeant cameram infra, pro pretio a regentibus constituto, limitat moderando, scilicet, quod hoc fiat secundùm quod rationabiliter visum fuerit principali regenti; et si secus contingat, quod nullum ex hoc perjurium incurratur.

Item, statutum est et ordinatum, quod determinantes in facultate artium dent cuilibet magistrorum, et invitatorum per eos, unum par chirothecarum præter iiij. d. ad minus.

Item, statutum et ordinatum est, quod in aulâ magistrali si Episcopus Glasguensis præsens fuerit, aut aliquis magnus prælatus, habeat unum birretum bonum præter x. s.; præsidens et rector Universitatis similiter: decanus facultatis, quilibet regentium, et unusquisque temptatorum, habeat birretum, præter v. s. ad minus. Alii autem magistri, invitati per eos, habeant chirothecas, [et] iiij. d. ut supra.

Præmissum vero immediatè statutum limitat sive moderat hoc modo, videlicet, quod deinceps servetur, quoad birreta distribuenda, ut præmittitur, in domino Episcopo Glasguensi, rectore, et decano facultatis, si præsentes fuerint, et præsidente pro tempore; et in aliis birretis, duxit hujusmodi statutum delendum, et extunc delet.

Item, mater Universitas, pro utilitate studentium in facultate artium, quædam statuta in eâdem statuit moderari, videlicet, quodamodo determinantes, ut licentiati de necessitate non habeant nisi personas infrascriptas ad sua convivia invitare, quæ sunt Rector Universitatis, decanus facultatis, omnes actu regentes et quatuor temptatores; et si alios magistros, canonicos, beneficiatos, aut amicos, invitare velint, eorum discretioni et præsidentis relinquitur; unde, hoc statuto non obstante, statuit Universitas de novo, super invitatione personarum ad convivia promovendarum in artibus, statutum facultatis artium aliàs super hoc conditum, in suo robore, de invitando omnes magistros artium, et non personas duntaxat supranominatas in hoc statuto; quod ex nunc alterat, innovat, et ad statutum, ut supra, facultatis artium reducit; proviso semper, quod cuilibet magistrorum invitatorum contribuatur unum par chirothecarum [et] iiij. d.

De Repertis in Maleficiis de Nocte.

Item, Statuit, &c. quod nullus incorporatus aut studens in Universitate reperiatur, de nocte præsertim, in maleficiis aut notoriis excessibus, quibus scandalum Studii generari posset. Et si aliquis inventus fuerit, punietur ad condignum, juxta qualitatem et quantitatem delicti, per rectorem Universitatis, et hoc pro præsente; et si amplius inveniatur culpabilis, sequestrabitur a gremio et privilegio Universitatis perpetuò.

Quod quidem statutum, tanquam nimis grave et exasperans, hoc modo duxit moderandum; videlicet, quod si aliquis reperiatur, ut præmittitur, ter culpabilis, et punitus non resipuerit, sed iterum inventus fuerit culpabilis, postmodum sequestrabitur a gremio Universitatis, et non priùs, nisi delictum fuerit adeo grave quod enormitas culpæ aliud exigerit; quo casu punietur per sequestrationem a gremio, vel aliter, ad arbitrium rectoris et deputatorum Universitatis.

De Clausurâ Portarum, et Visitatione Camerarum Collegii Artium.

Item, Statuit etiam et ordinavit, quod portæ Collegii facultatis artium, in hieme, claudantur horâ ix sero, vel eocirca, et quod cameræ studentium per unum regentem priùs visitentur; et in æstate horâ x, vel eocirca, cum visitatione unius regentis, ut præmittitur. Quod quidem statutum hoc modo limitatur et moderatur, videlicet, quod regentes non censeantur pœnam perjurii incurrisse, seu aliàs pœnam statuti, si secus interdum fieri contingat; maximè si nihil gravis enormitatis inde proveniat.

De Usu Togæ Studentium in Facultatibus Artium et Canonum.

Item, Statuit etiam et ordinavit, quod nullus studens in facultate artium aut canonum utatur togâ solutâ sine cingulo; moderatur tamen postea, quod si secus contingat, studentes propter hoc non incurrere perjurium.

(2.)—Statuta Antiqua concernentia Facultatem Canonum.

Item, Statutum et ordinatum est, quod singulis annis, die electionis novi rectoris, eligatur bursarius Universitatis, qui recipiet a quolibet promovendo in facultate canonum, prout in eorum statutis continetur, et a quolibet promovendo in facultate artium ad gradum bachallariatûs, xxx. d., et a quolibet licentiando iij. s. et vj. d. Rector autem Universitatis a quolibet promovendo in facultate artium habeat xv. d., et hoc modo mater Universitas statuta prius condita duxerit moderanda.

Compulsio Debitorum ad Solvendas Bursas.

Item, Statutum est et ordinatum, quod omnes promoti hactenus in facultate canonum compellantur per rectorem ad solvendas bursas, tam facultatis quam Universitatis, prout in eorum statutis continetur; unde hoc statutum statuit mater Universitas de novo, tam de debitis præteritis quam futuris, ut patet supra de promotore, qui habet debitores convenire coram domino rectore pro hujusmodi debitis.

Potestas dispensandi, interpretandi et declarandi.

Mater Universitas, in dictis statutis, reservat sibi potestatem addendi, et diminuendi, et dispensandi; nec tamen hoc attemptabitur, donec Universitas fuerit congregata in suppositis discretis.

Item, Mater Universitas sua interpretanda statuta declarat tunc ipsa ligare incorporatos, cum minimè fuerint ab eorum conservatione legitimo et rationabili impedimento præpediti.

II.—Statuta Facultatis Artium Studii Glasguensis.

In Nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti,—Amen.

Multipharie multisque modis, &c—*ut supra*, p. 279.

Primus Titulus—*De hiis quæ ad Honorem Dei et Laudem pertinent.*

Cum Deus gloriosus benignus sit, et omnia possit suâ largifluâ bonitate, et velit ideo ipsum præ oculis habeamus, qui omnis operis boni initium per media congrua ducit in finem et complementum; cujus spiritûs sancti instructione et succursu ut in nostris cunctis agendis futuris temporibus dirigamur, statuit et ordinat mater nostra, facultas artium studii Glasguensis, quod in singulis annis, tempore resumptionis lectionum ordinariarum, scilicet in primo die mensis Octobris, fiat missa de Spiritu Sancto in ecclesiâ cathedrali Glasguensi, ad quam conveniant omnes magistri, licentiati, bachallarii, cæterique studentes in eâdem facultate, talaribus vestimentis induti, ut moris est studentium, ibique omnes offerant, et ante finem missæ non recedant, sub pœnâ duorum solidorum irremissibiliter exigendorum; et durabunt lectiones ordinariæ a festo sancti Michaelis usque ad festum sancti Ægidii abbatis exclusivè.

Inchoatio novi ordinarii.

1. *Octob. Missa de Spiritu Sancto.*

Ab Octob. 1. *ad* 1. *Sept. continuandæ lectiones.*

Vacationes Septembris mense duntaxat.

Item, ut singula commodum et utilitatem dictæ facultatis et suppositorum ejusdem concernentia felicem sortiantur effectum, statuit insuper eadem facultas, quod in crastino beati Johannis Baptistæ conveniant, ut priùs, omnes magistri, cæterique studentes in eâdem facultate, in ecclesiâ cathedrali studii Glasguensis, ante altare beati Nicholai, ibique missam de spiritu sancto audiant, et post finem ejusdem missæ, omnes magistri, usque ad electionem decani, permaneant inclusivè.

1. *Septembris.* Electio Decani.

25. *Junii post missam de Spiritu Sancto.*

Item, cum sancta et salubris cogitatio sit, pro defunctis exorare, ut a pœnis peccatorum absolvantur, et præcipuè pro hiis qui propinquiori gradu caritatis sunt conjuncti; statuit et ordinat mater nostra, facultas artium antedicta, quod quotiescunque contigerit funeratio alicujus magistri, incorporati facultati, omnes magistri a lectione ordinariâ illo die cessent, et mandet decanus per bedellum omnibus magistris præsentibus, sub pœnâ juramenti, nisi decano priùs legittimam ostenderint excusationem, tam missæ quam exequiis, usque ad finem, unà cum omnibus suppositis ejusdem facultatis, interesse, ibique offerre, et ad minus septem psalmos pœnitentiales, cum letaniâ, vel placebo dirige, devotè perlegere pro animâ defuncti.

De funeratione Magistrorum.

Secundus Titulus—*De Moribus et Habitibus Suppositorum Facultatis in generali.*

Cum philosophiæ et omnis contemplationis pulchritudo, tam animæ quam corporis, in morum concordecentia exigat honestatem, Statuit igitur et ordinat hæc mater nostra, facultas antedicta, quod omnes graduati et studentes ejusdem; in vitâ, conversatione et moribus, decenter et honestè se habeant, et sicut decet filios matris pulchritudinis et agnitionis, caveant ab enormibus gulis, a luxuriâ cum focariis, a tabernis publicis et nocturnis collationibus, a taxillorum ludis, a noctivagorum lenociniis et omnibus immunditiis carnis. Et si prædictorum aliquo aliquis diffamatus fuerit, et secundum directionem facultatis se non correxerit; si magister, privetur honore et privilegiis facultatis; et si studens vel licentiatus, privetur ab omni spe promotionis, donec se ad placitum facultatis emendet: *Item*, quod in habitibus compositè se gerant, et quantum consuetudo clericorum regni permittit, in omnibus se conforment studio Bononiensi. Nec intrent in actibus publicis, congregatione generali, missâ, sermone Universitatis aut facultatis, nisi talaribus induti: *Item*, quod nullus studens utatur pectoralibus patentibus, cujuscunque coloris, humeralibus, calceis rostratis aut laqueatis, capuciis in circulo faciei nimis tumentibus, quæ levitatem animi palam manifestant; et si in aliquo horum quis fuerit deprehensus, nisi resipiscat, privetur ab omni spe promotionis ut supra.

De excessibus studentium in moribus et vita.

Graduati et Studentes.

Vitia in moribus cavenda.

Sanctio.

Habitus in cæto publico.

Luxus in vestitu fugiendus.

Sanctio.

Tertius Titulus—*De Dispositione Lectionum, Numero Librorum, Ordinatione Actuum, et Modo Legendi.*

Cum inextinguibile sapientiæ lumen, per studii exercitium, ignorantiæ caliginem expellat, pro quo benemeritis honor Magisterii pro præmiis impertitur, Statuimus igitur et ordinamus, *In primis*, quod magistri ordinariè perficiant lectiones in scolis ejusdem facultatis in habitu ordinario, nec aliter erit pro formâ.

Vestitus Magistrorum ordinarius.

Item, Statuimus et ordinamus, quod proximâ die legibili post festum Lucæ evangelistæ, fiat congregatio publica, ubi eligatur Quodlibetarius, qui incipiet de quolibet in crastino Luciæ virginis, secundum morem studii Bononiensis aut Coloniensis.

18. *Octobris. Electio quodlibetarii,* 19. *Octobris.*

Item, In eâdem congregatione senior magister eligat sibi unum librum, quem illo anno ordinariè continuabit, et communiter alii ordine suo; et si duo magistri elegerint eundem, senior habebit quod placet, ne fiat confusio; nisi fuerit tanta multitudo audientium, quod in variis scolis et horis possint eundem legere: *Item*, quod, post quodlibeta, conveniant omnes magistri in festo Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, post meridiem, in loco per facultatem deputando, ubi ter potent, et semel de vino, si commodè haberi possit; ibique habeat quodlibetarius gratiarum actiones, et pro laboribus propinent sibi unum nobile Scotiæ per receptorem.

13. *Decembris. De electione Librorum ad legendum ordinariè,* 19. *Octobris.*

21. *Decembris. prima compotatio. Quodlibetarii honorarium nobile Scotiæ.*

Item, Quod omnes dies feriandos in kalendario Universitatis bedellus intimabit in scolis.

De intimatione festorum et actuum. Bedelli officium.

Item, Quod omnes actus publici in facultate, per magistros ejusdem, infigantur in valvis per bedellum, scilicet ecclesiæ majoris, in festo proximo præcedenti actum, et actus publicus sequens alium promulgabitur per bedellum in scolis facultatis in præcedenti actu, si quasi simul concurrant. Actus publici sunt bachallariatus, licentia, magistratus, disputationes magistrorum generales, librorum inceptiones, et sermones Universitatis.

Qui sunt actus publici.

Item, Quod non fiant congregationes publicæ, nisi in loco a facultate deputando.

Publicorum conventuum locus.

Item, Bachallariandi et magistrandi faciant decentem solennitatem, convocando in turmâ honestâ cum bedello magistros saltem facultatis ad scolam et ad prandium, eorum cameras vel hospitia visitando, nisi casu occurrant in viâ.

De convocatione Magistrorum ad scolam et ad prandium.

Item, Post festum Lucæ evangelistæ, incipiet senior magister Regens disputare pro formâ studentium, si placeat sibi, et communiter alii ordine suo: *Item*, quando creantur bachallarii vel magistri in facultate, illo die, post octavam horam, a nullo illius facultatis legatur ordinariè, nec alii actus publici fiant.

18. *Octobris. disputatio. Ordinarium lectionum intermissio.*

Item, Quilibet bachallarius leget unum tractatum Petri Hispani, unde possit habilitari, et hoc ad ordinationem et mandatum regentium.

Bachallariorum lectiones.

Item, Quod forma docendi et audiendi, ad instar studii Bononiensis aut Parisiensis, non omittatur: *Item*, eodem die quo eligitur decanus facultatis, videlicet in crastino Johannis Baptistæ, eligatur

25. *Junii. Electio receptoris Bursæ facultatis.*

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order III.

receptor bursæ facultatis; et ne fiat scisma, distribuantur honores, dummodo plures reperiantur habiles pro honore et commodo facultatis; aliter præcedentes continuentur.

Ratio vitandi scismatis.

Item, Statuimus et ordinamus quædam volumina ordinaria, et quædam extraordinaria, in quibus promovendi habent informari et examinari. Ordinaria vero audienda sunt hæc; primò scilicet, in veteri arte, liber Universalium Porphyrii, liber Prædicamentorum Aristotelis, duo libri Peri Hermenias ejusdem. In novâ logicâ, duo libri priorum [Analyticorum] duo posteriorum, quatuor ad minus Topicorum, scilicet primus, secundus, sextus et octavus, et duo Elenchorum. In Phisicâ, octo libri Phisicorum, tres de cœlo et mundo, duo de generatione et corruptione, tres libri de Animâ, etiam de sensu et sensato, de memoriâ et reminiscentiâ, de somno et vigiliâ, et septem libri Metaphisicæ.

De libris audiendis ordinariè et extraordinariè.

Ordo Logici.

Physici et Metaphisici.

Extraordinarii.

Singulis legendis præstitutum tempus.

Logica 15. *Septimanis absolvuntor.*

Physica 24. *Septimanis.*

Item, Audiantur libri extraordinarii, in toto vel in parte, ubi facultas maturè dispensabit, si fiat defectus; scilicet in logicâ, textus Petri Hispani, cum syncathegorematibus; tractatus de distributionibus, liber g. po. sex principiorum. In phisicâ, tres libri metheorum, tractatus de spherâ, sine dispensatione; sex libri ethicorum, si legantur; perspectiva; algorismus; et principia geometriæ, si legantur: et ut studium juvenum, de bono in melius usque in finem, optimum laudabiliter suscipiat incrementum, Statuimus et ordinamus, quod vetus ars legatur per sex septimanas, priorum per tres, posteriorum per tres, Topicorum et Elenchorum per totidem continuè perlegantur; in phisicâ octo libri phisicorum per duos menses; de generatione, et de cœlo et mundo, per quatuor septimanas; de animâ et parva naturalia per sex septimanas; et libri metaphisicæ per totidem: tempus autem extraordinariorum committit facultas discretioni legentium.

Magistrorum honoraria.

Item, Ut magistri diligentiùs legant, et audientes efficaciùs proficiant, quilibet audiens procurabit legenti pro veteri arte xii. d. *Item*, pro novâ logicâ duos solidos, et pro octo libris phisicorum duos solidos, et pro de cœlo et mundo, generatione, de animâ et parvis naturalibus tres solidos; et pro methaphisicâ et tractatu de spherâ duos solidos.

Quartus Titulus—*De Promotionibus et Temporibus Graduandorum, et de Qualitate eorum.*

Kalendæ Novembris.

Examen Bachallariandorum quando et qui admittendi,

4 Examinatores eligendi,

Examinati juranto.

cappa et cappucium.

In primis, Statuimus et ordinamus, quod proximâ die legibili post festum omnium Sanctorum, fiat congregatio generalis, decano intimante in valvis in loco per facultatem deputando; ibique bachallariandos illius anni, per Regentes præsentatos, Facultas per decanum examinabit, et si requisita adimpleverint, admittantur ad examen: *Item*, in eâdem congregatione eligantur quatuor magistri, examinaturi bachallariandos, non nimis laxè, nec nimis rigorosè; qui examinati, antequam admittantur ad determinandum, jurabunt, quod per totam quadragesimam, ter in ebdomadâ, disputabunt in cappâ et capucio foderato.

De modo et forma creandi Baccallaureos.

Item, Statuimus, quod postquam sunt examinati, conveniant immediatè decanus et temptatores, et admissis idoneis, diem limitent determinationis; in quo die, expeditis singulis concernentibus eorum commendationem, per magistrum præsidentem pronunciabuntur bachallarii in hac formâ: Ego, auctoritate facultatis artium, matris meæ, qua fungor in hac parte, pronuntio vos in artibus bachallarios, hic et ubique locorum, fore censendos, in nomine Patris, et Filii et Spiritûs sancti.

Disputationes Baccal. Quadragesimæ quales.

Item, Ordinamus, quod quilibet bachallarius, disputans in quadragesimâ, ponet prius quæstiones suas in valvis scolæ; contra quam nullus arguet, nisi ex ejus licentiâ, et quilibet arguens cessabit ad ejus præceptum.

Unus disputato cæteri adsunto.

Item, Quod in unâ scolâ non disputet nisi unus; et quilibet bachallarius, unà cum studentibus, continuè visitet disputationes: nec aliquis ante finem disputationis recedere præsumat, sine rationali causâ, sub pœnâ Juramenti.

Bachal. decano et temptatoribus sólvat xii d.

Item, Quod quilibet bachalarius, antequam admittatur, solvat decano et temptatoribus xii. d.: *Item*, quod nullus admittatur per temptatores ad determinandum, nisi attingat xv. annum: facultas tamen de uno anno dispensare potest, ex rationabili causâ.

quâ ætate et quo anno studiorum determinandi.

Item, Quod quilibet bachallariandus in Studio universali, habeat ad minus annum cum dimidio: *Item*, quod generales responsiones bachallariorum pro formâ suâ nullo modo fiant post festum Valentini, nisi facultas velit super hoc rationabili causâ dispensare: *Item*, bachallarii ter respondeant in scolis generalibus sub aliquo magistrorum, ante licentiam.

Responsiones Bachallariorum fiant ante 14. *Februarii.*

Ter respondeant Bachallarii ante licentiam.

Item, Statuimus et ordinamus, quod in tertiâ die Julii, videlicet processi St. Martini, fiat generalis congregatio, decano intimante in valvis, pro bachallariis examinandis pro magisterio: ubi decanus, in præsentiâ facultatis, injunget Regentibus, sub juramento, si illo anno noverint promovendos, habentes requisita, et si sic, aperiatur examen: pro quo per facultatem eligantur duo experti Regentes, conscientiâ probiores, et duo similiter non-Regentes peritiores, quantum possibile est scire; qui, in loco a facultate deputato, sex vel octo bachallarios, secundum morem studii Coloniensis, simul temptabunt; quo facto, tantum dignos acceptabunt, quos cancellario aut vicem-gerenti præsentabunt, qui injunget decano et temptatoribus, examinatione præhabitâ, eosdem secundum benemerita fideliter ordinare: quibus ordinatis, nomina eorum in literâ, clausâ sub signeto decani, inscribantur, quam literam senior temptator reservans usque in diem licentiæ, non apertam cancellario, aut ejus vicem-gerenti, præsentabit; qui convocatâ Universitate per bachallarios, faciet bedellum nomina vocandorum altâ et intelligibili voce pronunciare: et contra hanc formam procedere facultas se reddit indispensabilem.

3. Julii—conventus.

Examinandi pro Magisterio.

Examinatores 4 eligendi.

Item, Eodem die licentiæ, conveniant Rector, cancellarius et decanus facultatis, cum magistris et aliis studentibus Universitatis, ibique quæstionibus decisis per licentiandos, et collatione factâ per cancellarium vel ejus vicem-gerentem, simulque aliis perfectis, bachallariis genuflectentibus ob honorem Dei et Sedis apostolicæ, det cancellarius vel ejus vicem-gerens licentiam, sub hac formâ. Ego Cancellarius (vel subcancellarius) studii Glasguensis, auctoritate Dei omnipotentis, et Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ac Sedis apostolicæ, qua fungor in hac parte, do tibi, vel vobis, ad genua posito, vel positis, gradum licentiæ in facultate artium legendi, disputandi, ac singulos actus excercendi, dummodo ea compleveris quæ ad eorum solennitatem requiruntur. In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiriûts Sancti—Amen.

Molus et forma licentiæ indispensabilis.

Συμπόσιον Cancéllarii.

Ætas et annus ad Magisterii Gradum.

Item, Statuimus quod antequam aliquis insignia magisterialia recipiat, xx annum attingat, et in Studio universali habeat quatuor annos, nisi facultas de dimidio anno, rationabili causâ, dispensaverit, sed de tribus annis cum dimidio facultas se reddit indispensabilem.

Tempus examinis 15. *die post electionem temptatorum, habitus licentiandorum.*

Item, Statuimus quod infra quindenam, post electionem temptatorum, inchoetur temptamen bachallariorum; quibus admissis ad examen, injunget decanus, quod nullus hospitium suum, sine habitu in quo temtatur, usque ad licentiam exire præsumat, sub pœnâ juramenti.

Tempus examinis generaliter et specialiter.

Item, Statuimus quod temptamen nunquam generaliter aperiatur, ante tempus priùs ordinatum; et si specialiter, ad majus pro tribus simul; et non amplius quam semel in anno; et in hoc reddit se facultas indispensabilem.

De libris audiendis dispensare nefas: de responsionibus fas aliquando.

Item, Quod in auditione librorum qui sunt pro formâ, facultas se reddit indispensabilem; et hoc in voluminibus ordinariè audiendis; sed de duabus responsionibus, ubi concurrant, commoditas, necessitas, probitas morum, et scientiæ claritas dispensare potest.

Item, Statuimus quod bachallarii, in congregatione pro temptamine, præsentent decano cedulas magistrorum sub quibus audiverunt libros, sub signeto illius magistri tam librorum ordinariorum quam extraordinariorum; et non aliter admittantur.

Testimonium Magistrorum de librorum auditione.

Item, Quod habeat decanus cedulam ibidem, ubi inscribet nomina bachallariorum se præsentantium pro licentiâ, et qui reperiuntur per facultatem et regentem habentes requisita usque ad scientiam, per decanum quatuor temptatoribus præsententur, nec illi alios quam illos præsumant recipere ad temptamen, sub pœnâ perjurii et resecationis a facultate pro perpetuo.

Album Decani.

Item, Cum periculosum sit ad nomen dignitatis absque approbato exercitio ascendere, Statuimus, quod decanus sit vigil, tam ad examinandum Regentes quam scolares, si omnia impleverint requisita, et si exercitia Regentium in domibus diligenter visitaverint: *Item*, quicunque bachallarius alterius Universitatis, volens hic admitti, probet literâ, juramento, vel testimonio, si videatur facultati, quod per ejus assertionem stare possit; et si processerit secundùm formam illius facultatis aut Universitatis, admittatur: solvat tamen prius facultati, ut bachallarii hic promoti: *Item*, Statuimus quod nullus, pro gradu laborans in artibus, absentabit se de uno anno ultra duos menses; et si sic, ille annus non erit pro formâ; super quo decanus examinabit Regentes et seipsos juramento, quod tres annos cum dimidio ad minus compleverunt; de quorum ultra duos menses se [non] absentiaverunt; per quos etiam menses si absentes fuerint, se promittent in studio adimplere: hoc intimabit decanus antequam admittantur ad examen.

Decanus tam præceptores quam discipulos examinato.

De Baccalaureis alterius Universitatis hic ad Gradum admittendis.

Ultra menses duos anno uno abesse contra formam esto.

Cum enim intentio Facultatis artium, matris nostræ, sic ad scientiam suos filios exaltare, et non vanitatis nomine ad dignitatem sophisticæ promovere, Statuit igitur et ordinat, nullos admittere, cujuscunque conditionis, gradûs, aut dignitatis existant, allegantes se scientiam habuisse in præterito et non in præsenti; quia si tales admitterentur, magis esset magistros de præterito quam de præsent icreare. Alleganti enim scientiam in præterito, et non habenti, magis cederet in in pœnam damni quam in præmium gloriæ: *Item*, quia propter importunitatem allegantium scientiam de præterito, forma facultatis potest deficere, et rigor studii non observari, unde facultas scandalum, et nec honorem nec commodum honestatis, noscitur impertiri: Attendens igitur facultas plus communitatis bonum quam particularis personæ, statuit neminem velie admittere, nisi qui adimpleverit tempus ordinatum a facultate, immediatè præcedens tempus temptaminis quo se præsentet pro licentiâ obtinendâ; et si fiat interruptio, fiat de uno anno; et si amplius, non dispenset facultas, nisi facultati innotuerit quod fecit exercitia alibi: propter quæ, scientia non debet admitti: *Item*, quod nullus præsentet se ad temptamen nisi sub aliquo magistro Regente, et de ejus licentiâ petitâ et obtentâ; aliter decanus non recipiat eum: *Item*, si quis præsumat contra statuta et formam facultatis, ex gratiâ cancellarii, nomen gradûs usurpare, nullus magistrorum in quibuscunque actibus illius præsumat interesse, sub pœnâ perjurii et resecationis a facultate; nec vocabitur a magistris graduatus, et a spe promotionis per facultatem sciat se in æternum permansurum.

Contra præteritam scientiam allegantes.

Anni interruptio dispensabilis.

Nemo se præsentet ad examen nisi sub aliquo magistro.

Abusui ex gratiâ Cancellarii fortiter resistendum.

Item, Quod nullus studens in artibus potens stet in mensâ, nisi cum Regentibus facultatis artium, bursaliter vel ad modum pædagogii, ut moris est Parisiis: *Item*, impotentes sic stare, solvant Regentibus nobile Scotiæ; sed si quis juraverit se pauperem, remittatur: *Item*, Statuit facultas se nullum velle ad cancellarium pro licentiâ præsentare, nisi temptatum per magistros Regentes et facultatem; opportunum enim esset gradum sine auctoritate usurpare.

Discipuli præceptorum convictores sunto,

facultas Cancellario exploratos solum præsentato.

Quintus Titulus—*De hiis quæ debent solvi Facultati a promovendis.*

In primis, Statuimus, quod quilibet volens determinare in artibus, antequam admittatur ad determinandum, solvet facultati unum nobile, et bedello xviij d., et Rectori xv.: *Item*, ut bedellus diligentiùs serviat, quilibet studens in facultate artium solvet sibi vi. d., in festo omnium sanctorum singulis annis: *Item*, a quolibet temptato pro gradu bachallariatûs, antequam admittatur, habeat bedellus viij. d.: *Item*, quilibet intrans pro magisterio solvet bursæ facultatis xij. s., bedello viij. d. ante licentiam, et eidem in aulâ magisteriali iij. s., et temptatoribus ante licentiam xij. d.: *Item*, quilibet intrans pro magisterio honoret magistros suos cum ij. s.

Quantum solvant determinare volentes.

Studiosorum quisque quotannis bedello vi d. solvito.

Bedello pro gradu Bachalariatûs viij. d. pro Magisterio Bursæ xii s. Bedello viii d.

Sextus Titulus—*De Juramentis*—In primis, *Juramenta Bachallariandorum, eis per Bedellum injungenda, antequam pronuntientur Bachallarii.*

In primis, Jurabunt fidelitatem, obedientiam et honorem Decano facultatis artium studii Glasguensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, impendere, commodum Facultatis et honorem procurare, ad quemcunque statum pervenerint.

Item, Jurabunt, quantum in ipsis est, pacem in Facultate procurare, magistris ejusdem Facultatis honores impendere, statuta et privilegia Facultatis pro posse defendere, ad quemcunque statum devenerint; et si injuriam decano vel alicui magistro eminere conceperint, ei statim, secundum posse, intimabunt, et resistent.

Juramenta Licentiandorum, ante Licentiam per Bedellum injungenda.

In primis, Jurabunt quod, in licitis et honestis, obedient cancellario, rectori et decano Facultatis artium studii Glasguensis, ad quemcunque statum devenerint: *Item*, quod servabunt privilegia, statuta et libertates Facultatis, juxta posse et scire, et promovebunt: *Item*, jurabunt, quod non alibi nisi hic insignia magisterialia recipient.

Juramenta Magistrorum, ante Impositionem Birreti, per Bedellum injungenda.

In primis, Jurabunt, reverentiam et honorem decano Facultatis impendere, ad quemcunque statum devenerint: *Item*, quod locum, datum in licentiâ per examinatores, servabunt, semper senioribus deferendo: *Item*, quod pacem et concordiam inter quatuor facultates, et maximè cum facultate theologiæ, quantum in ipsis est, procurabunt: *Item*, quod fidele testimonium perhibebunt de bachalariis promovendis in suis literis et depositionibus: *Item*, gradum hic receptum alibi non reiterabunt: *Item*, in facultate artium studium suum per biennium continuabunt, nisi super hoc fuerit tum ipsis legittimè dispensatum.

Post Magisterii lauream biennii studium continuandum.

Dispensatio Juramenti cum Magistris de Lecturâ.

Item, Cum mater nostra, Facultas artium, statuto firmaverit, omnem licentiatum, in eâdem facultate volentem de novo incipere, prius ad biennium in prædictâ Facultate studii Glasguensis legere, fideliterque continuare, solenne juramentum, in præsentiâ scolæ, ante impositionem magisterialis birreti, præstare, Statuit igitur, ordinat; et inviolabiter firmat, quod qui infra octuaginta dierum spatium, impositionem magisterialis birreti immediatè sequentium, non inceperit, fideliter continuaturus, nisi pestilentia, studii cessatio, corporis infirmitas, vel loci destructio, simul aut alterum horum, impediat,

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order III.

extunc, si beneficiatus ad viginti mercas et ultra usque ad octuaginta, solvat facultati xxx. s. monetæ Scotiæ; si ad centum et ultra, quinque nobilia; si vero neutro modorum beneficium habeat, solvat unam marcam; pro quibus in manibus receptoris dabit vel summam pecuniæ, vel cautionem sufficientem in formâ debitorum in studio Glasguensi permansuram; pro quo, sicut in aliis, habeat birritandus cedulam receptoris ad decanum; quod in hoc et aliis facultas plenariè est contenta; aliter decanus non permittat eum procedere; cum pauperibus tamen piè est agendum, ut placet facultati.

Juramenta Receptoris, quando eligitur.

Receptor.

In primis, Jurabit, quod fideliter servabit thesaurum Facultatis, secundùm posse et scire, ad commodum et honorem: *Item*, quod fideliter dabit compotum, cum requisitus fuerit a decano et facultate: *Item*, quod de bonis facultatis non disponet, nisi de mandato decani et facultatis: *Item*, quod debita facultatis, secundum suum posse, procurabit: *Item*, quod in proximâ die legibili post festum Johannis baptistæ, electis deputatis a facultate, dabit fideliter computum de receptis, infra terminum a facultate limitatum.

Juramenta Bedelli, quando primo recipitur.

In primis, Jurabit, quod fideliter exercebit officium, ad honorem et utilitatem Facultatis, secundum posse et nosse: *Item*, quod fidelitatem et obedientiam impendet Rectori Universitatis, decano, et magistris Facultatis, ut sibi possibile: *Item*, quod observabit privilegia, statuta, libertates et consuetudines laudabiles Universitatis, et maximè Facultatis artium, et juxta posse defendet: *Item*, quod non revelabit secreta Facultatis aut Universitatis, nisi quando, ubi, et quibus competit: *Item*, quod omnes magistros ad congregationes vocandos vocabit personaliter, si eorum præsentia commodè possit haberi: *Item*, quod fideliter locabit magistros, et non ex affectione, nisi in aliquo sit dignitas gradûs vel officii, quæ præferuntur aliis sic non perfectis.

Juramenta Decani, quando eligitur.

In primis, Jurabit fideliter exercere officium suum, quantum potest, ad commodum et honorem facultatis: *Item*, quod observabit et, quantum in ipso est, observari procurabit statuta, libertates et conditiones Facultatis, durante tempore sui officii: *Item*, quod in congregationibus pro bachallariandis et licentiandis, injunget magistris, et maximè regentibus, si noverint aliquem recipiendorum qui requisita non adimpleverint, secundùm formam statutorum, et si sit obediens magistris: *Item*, quod ad congregationes generales non vocabit magistros, ex affectione, sed generaliter omnes: *Item*, quantum potest, ex deliberatis magistrorum fideliter concludet: *Item*, quantum in ipso est, pacem in facultate procurabit, et contra infringentes statuta pœnam in statutis deputatam fideliter exequetur, seclusis odio et favore: *Item*, quod injunget receptis ad determinandum, et etiam præsentatis ad licentiam, quod nec nunc nec in futuro, nec directè nec indirectè, per se vel per alios vel alium, prece, munere, vel pretio, instabunt Facultati pro dispensatione illius, quod est contra formam consuetam Facultatis, per illum videlicet qui non est de gremio Facultatis: potest tamen instare alicui magistro, qui pro eo Facultati intercedat, et mentem ejus interpretur. Quod si innotescat, quod talis vel quicunque magister supplicationes eorum qui sunt extra facultatem, pro se vel pro aliis, ut præmittitur, procuraverit, si magister, privetur honore et commodo Facultatis pro septennio: si talis supplicatio supervenerit, jurabit talis ex ejus intentione non processisse, nec aliquem ad hoc procurasse: *Item*, quod injunget præsentatis, quod hoc statutum immediatè præcedens nulli revelabunt, nisi magistris facultatis.

Juramenta Magistrorum in generali etiam supervenientium.

In primis, Promittant Magistri, sub juramento, quod nullus præcepto cujuscunque, excepto mandato Domini Papæ, actum publicum, sine temptamine vel examine, præsumat exercere, absque consensu decani et Facultatis: quod si faciat, declarabitur perjurus, et privabitur a facultate perpetuò: *Item*, juramento firment, senioribus magistris deferre in honore et favore; nec actum publicum exercere, nisi de consilio seniorum: *Item*, quod statuta Facultatis, privilegia, et consuetudines laudabiles servabit et servari procurabit: *Item*, jurabit, quod omnes actus scolasticos, secundùm formam alicujus privilegiati Studii, usque ad gradum magisterii et in gradu perfecit: sed si non hic, faciat antequam recipiatur, et locetur in anno suæ promotionis post medium locum illius anni; et doceat hoc signo, juramento, vel testimonio; aliter non recipiatur.

Juramenta Temptatorum pro Bachallariandis.

In primis, Jurabunt fideliter exercere hoc officium, ad commodum et honorem facultatis: *Item*, quod fideliter examinabunt, quantum spectat ad gradum bachallariatûs, secundum formam statutorum: *Item*, quod nullum admittent, nisi constiterit eis per cedulas legentium, quod requisita, secundùm formam facultatis, impleverunt: *Item*, quod bachallariandos jurare facient, quod adimpleverunt juramenta quæ præstiterint, tam publica quam secreta: *Item*, quod nullum admittent, de quo aliquis magister facultatis de injuriâ conqueritur, et maximè Regentes de inobedientiâ et debitis, donec satisfactum fuerit personis per se vel per facultatem; sed si per invidiam procedatur, cognoscat facultas, et corrigatur talis magister ad placitum facultatis: *Item*, cum nullis, propter universale bonum, reportare debet pœnam vel supplicium, injungant temptatores temptandis, quod si contingat eos refutari, nullo modo propter hoc inferent eis damnum, famâ vel bonis, nec per se nec per alios, directè aut indirectè, verbo aut facto: *Item*, quod injungant temptandis secreta temptaminis nulli revelare.

Juramenta Temptatorum et Examinatorum pro Licentiandis.

In primis, Jurabunt universaliter exercere hoc officium ad commodum et honorem Facultatis: *Item*, fideliter examinabunt intrantes, quantum spectat ad gradum magisterii, secundum formam statutorum: *Item*, quod nullum admittent, nisi constiterit eis, per cedulas legentium, quod requisita adimpleverunt, secundùm formam Facultatis: *Item*, quod nullum admittent bachallariorum, de quo aliquis magister facultatis de injuriâ conqueritur, et maxime Regentes de inobedientiâ et debitis, donec satisfactum fuerit personis per se vel facultatem; et si ex invidiâ procedatur, cognoscat Facultas, et corrigatur talis magister ad placitum Facultatis: *Item*, jurabunt, seclusis prece, pretio, munere, odio vel favore, dignos, secundùm formam statutorum, acceptare, et indignos removere: *Item*, jurabunt examinatores, fidelitatem de promovendo unumquemque ad licentiam, secundum ordinem sibi debitum, ex nobilitate scientiæ et probitate vitæ: *Item*, quod secreta inter se communicata nulli revelabunt, nisi de consensu omnium vel majoris partis: *Item*, quod injungant temptandis et examinandis, quod si contingat eos refutari, nullomodo propter hoc inferent eis damnum, aut quovismodo vindicabunt, directè vel indirectè: *Item*, quod injungant temptandis et examinandis, quod secreta temptaminis et examinis non revelabunt.

Juramenta Regentium.

Item, Jurabunt, textus Aristotelis, quantum possunt, fideliter exponere: *Item*, quod decano et facultati, in literis et consilio, de scolaribus fidele perhibebunt testimonium, et non propter affectionem amoris vel odii: *Item*, quod non nimis familiariter communicabunt cum scolaribus suis in ludis aut collationibus, nec eos ducent extra pædagogium per vicos et loca suspecta, unde eis possit fieri occasio lasciviæ.

SEPTIMUS TITULUS—*De Modo procedendi ad Magisterium, et Ordine Facultatis.*

In primis, Statuimus quod in die aulæ magisterialis, vocentur magistri facultatis, regentes et non-regentes, usque ad numerum xxiiij. personarum, si tot fuerint, et Rector Universitatis, et consulat licentiatus magistrum sub quo incepit, quot alios invitabit; qui eum in cunctis dirigat, et non aliter faciat quam de illius consilio, in scolâ et aulâ: *Item*, Statuimus quod ultra quinque determinantes potentes simul non determinabunt: possunt tamen duos pauperes eis associare, nec exponent nisi de consilio præsidentis, et invitentur magistri numero xviij., si duo; sed si solum unus, xij., cum Rectore et aliis, ut placet præsidenti: *Item*, quod plures quam duo magistri sub uno non creabuntur uno die in facultate artium, nec plures fiant magistri uno die quam duo divites: duo tamen pauperes possunt eis associari: *Item*, nec in die magisterialis aulæ, nec in die determinantium, præsidens præsumat cathedram ascendere, nisi viderit decanum, qui habebit cedulam receptorum, quod Facultas est in omnibus contenta; et si non impediatur a decano: *Item*, quod in omnibus actibus scolæ conforment se magistri ad antiquam consuetudinem studii Parisiensis aut Coloniensis: *Item*, Statuimus, quod in die magisterii, respondebit unus bachallarius ad quæstionem expectatoriam magistrorum, et stabit sibi pro formâ suâ; et in actu determinantium, respondebit unus Juvenis ad sophisma expectatorium, secundùm morem Studii Coloniensis: *Item*, quod in actibus publicis determinationes, sophismata, licentiandorum quæstiones, et eorum lecturæ in præsentiâ scolæ digestæ et maturæ fiant: *Item*, quod Regentes omni studio et diligentiâ instruant scolares tractim et maturè loqui: *Item*, cum nullo potenti dispensetur quin habeat proprium habitum, quod jurabit antequam determinet, vel attendet cathedram; super quo fiat dispensatio, movente causâ rationabili: *Item*, statuimus quod Regentes et alii magistri facultatis non intrent actus publicos, præcipuè disputationes, promotiones et sermones, nisi in habitibus honestis: *Item*, In dictis statutis reservant decanus et facultas potestatem addendi, diminuendi et dispensandi, causis rationabilibus moventibus: nec attemptabitur, donec Facultas fuerit congregata in suppositis discretis, et cum verisimiliter apparet [ut] plures venire expectentur: *Item*, in illis in quibus Facultas se reddit indispensabilem, decanus non congregabit Facultatem sub pœnâ resecationis, nisi Facultas velit seipsam consulere de illius statuti annihillatione, magnâ deliberatione, necessitate et utilitate evidenti apparentibus: *Item*, supplicatis in gratiosis, ab omnibus magistris de facultate approbari debet, sic quod unus vel duo de numero denario non obest vel obsunt; nec universaliter, ubi numerus excrescens excedit minorem in quadruplo: *Item*, quod supplicans pro tunc non intersit deliberationibus facultatis: *Item*, quod generales congregationes Facultatis non fiant, nisi in diebus legibilibus; sed si instet necessitas, decanus cum deputatis discernat.

Item, quod in omni congregatione generali, decanus habebit secum statuta et librum conventionum.

Item, quod in libro conventionem scribantur nomina magistrorum licentiandorum et bacchallariorum, annus promotionis, et recepta ab eis: *Item*, etiam Receptor habebit librum, in quo scribentur nomina graduatorum a quibus aliquid recepit nomine facultatis, de summâ receptâ a quolibet, et annus promotionis; et iste liber, cum libro conventionum, erit in computo Receptoris.

Item, Statuimus quod quilibet Regens ad minus habeat statuta; quæ non communicabit nisi eo præsente et quibus communicanda sunt.

Item, potest uni seniori magistro in Facultate, concedere copiam in camerâ, et nullus scribat nisi juratus servare secretum, et in fide notus; et ista fiant sub pœnâ perjurii.

Item, Statuit et ordinat mater nostra Facultas, quod decanus Facultatis habeat sigillum sui officii: Sigillum Decani.
Item, Statuit quod decano in ejus electione assignentur quatuor deputati, peritiores in facultate, qui, unà Decano 4 Assessores.
cum decano, erunt vigiles ad avisandum, proponendum et discutiendum commodum et honorem facultatis: quibus avisatis, decanus illa proponet in proximâ congregatione, et etiam cum consensu illorum deputatorum decanus avisabit accidentales congregationes.

Item, Statuit mater nostra Facultas, ne studentes, dum transgrediuntur statuta, illegent ignorantiam, Statuta ter quotannis
quod decanus, per se vel per aliquem magistrum Regentem, studentibus, universaliter congregatis, sta- a decano publice le-
tuta eosdem concernentia, ad minus ter in anno, publicè pronuntiabit. *Deus benedicatur.* genda.

Sequuntur quædam Conclusiones, dictis Statutis superadditæ, de communi consensu omnium Magistrorum dictæ Facultatis Artium, extractæ de Libro Conventionum per Notarium Publicum.

Congregatione facultatis tentâ in domo capitulari, anno Domini i^m iiij^c, quinquagesimo secundo, die vero mensis Octobris decimoquarto, conclusum est de consensu magistrorum, quod in posterum in facultate artium non fieret convocatio ad actum licentiæ, per vice-cancellarium, aut licentiandos in turmâ studentium, sed quod tantum in festo præcedenti actum licentiæ, ex mandato vice-cancellarii, fieret intimatio, per scedulam in valvis ecclesiæ majoris.

Congregatione facultatis tentâ ubi supra, anno i^m iiij^c lii, quarto mensis Novembris, conclusum fuit de consensu magistrorum, quod futuris temporibus convocatio ad congregationes generales facultatis fieret, per scedulam decani, in valvis ecclesiæ majoris, sub hac formâ quæ sequitur.

"Mandat dominus, decanus facultatis artium, omnibus et singulis magistris, &c., quatenus compareant tali die, tali loco, et ex tali causâ vel causis, sub pœnâ duorum solidorum monetæ currentis, &c."

Decrevit insuper facultas in eâdem congregatione, quod si aliquis magistrorum, contemnendo mandatum decani, ad congregationes generales vel speciales venire recusaverit, tunc decanus contra talem magistrum ad pœnam perjurii non procedet, sed consulet Facultatem, ex cujus deliberatione, secundùm qualitatem personæ, et quantitatem contemptûs, processum suum formabit in omnibus.

Congregatione facultatis artium tentâ ubi supra, anno, &c. liiii^to, conclusum fuit, quod futuris temporibus quilibet determinans, antequam pronuntietur bachallarius, solvet decano facultatis xii d., et similiter quilibet licentiatus, antequam incipiat, totidem; ante quorum solutionem præsidens ascendere cathedram non præsumat.

Congregatione tentâ ubi supra, anno lx, conclusum fuit, quod deinceps bedellus injungerit licentiandis ante licentiam, inter alia juramenta contenta in statutis facultatis, quod principiarent in aulâ suâ magisteriali, infra quatuor menses immediatè sequentes, nisi Facultas cum eis de ulteriori tempore dispensaret, legitimâ causâ movente.

Item, Ordinavit Facultas, quod qui primo recipit insignia magisterialia in facultate artium, præcedat, in scholis, congregationibus et aliis actibus facultatis, omnes posteriùs insignia magisterialia recipientes, non obstante quocunque loco dato in licentiâ, aut alio statuto Facultatis, super quo reddit se Facultas indispensabilem. Et quia in quodam statuto Facultatis habetur, quod licentiati in artibus locum eis datum in licentiâ servabunt, etiam virtute sui juramenti decrevit facultas, hoc intelligendum fore, si secundùm formam facultatis primò incipiat recipiens insignia magisterialia.

Congregatione tentâ ubi supra, secundo die Maii, anno, &c. lxii, de consensu omnium magistrorum conclusum fuit, perpetuis futuris temporibus observandum, quod festo translationis Sancti Nicholai, nono videlicet die mensis Maii, singulis annis, fieret congregatio generalis, decano intimante in valvis ecclesiæ majoris in festo præcedenti, ad eligendum duos discretos magistros; qui providebunt necessaria et utilia pro convivio habendo in collegio facultatis artium, die dominico, aut festo sequenti dictum diem translationis Sancti Nicholai, prout videbitur facultati congruentius expedire, et auræ temperies expostulat. Pro quo quilibet magister in congregatione, aut præsens in civitate Glasguensi, si beneficiatus fuerit, dabit provisoribus tres solidos, et non beneficiatus octodecim denarios: licentiati, bachallarii et studentes similiter. Insuper ordinavit Facultas, quod die illo statuto a Facultate conveniant omnes magistri, licentiati, bachallarii et studentes, sub pœnâ duorum solidorum, horâ octavâ ante meridiem, in capellâ Sancti Thomæ martiris; ibique missam audiant, et post illam unusquisque honestè et solenniter accipiat flores et frondes arborum, quos dicti provisores expensis communibus illic afferri facient, et in equis, ad hoc, quam honestè poterunt, ordinatis, procedant omnes, gravi et maturo incessu processionali, per stratam publicam a superiori civitatis [parte] usque ad crucem fori, et sic redeundo usque ad collegium Facultatis, ubi, cum lætitiâ corporalis refectionis, conferant magistri de illis quæ promovere possunt facultatem, commodumque et augmentum suppositorum ejus. Et si latens odium, discordia, lis, aut controversia, verbo vel facto, inter magistros aliquos suborta reperiatur, cæteri magistri dent omnem operam et diligentiam illos magistros pacificare et concordare, ut omnes simul congratulantes, corde et animo, honorificent principem pacis et gaudii, atque ad locum unde exierunt flumina, revertantur, et iterum fluant; expeditoque prandio, procedant omnes magistri in turmâ cum studentibus ad locum solatii convenientiorem, ubi magistri aliqui vel studentes, si interludium habeant, vel aliquod tale quod jucundiare potest populum, maturâ deliberatione præhabitâ, præsertim per regentes Facultatis, honestè perficiant. Et quia justum est ut qui pro honore Facultatis operas suas conferunt et expensas, remuneratione dignâ non careant, statuit insuper Facultas, quod magistri et studentes qui pro honore ejus talia solatia fecerint, habeant speciales gratitudines et prærogativas in suis promotionibus, et justis per eos a facultate petitis. Insuper decrevit facultas, quod si [sit] aliquis clericus infra civitatem, alterius facultatis, volens lætari in communio cum magistris, quod bene recipiatur, dummodo solvat juxta modum aliorum præscriptum; et studentes vero facultate pari privilegio gaudebunt.

Congregatione facultatis tentâ ubi supra, in domo capitulari ecclesiæ Glasguensis, die vero xxv mensis Octobris, de consensu omnium magistrorum conclusum fuit, quod rector Universitatis Glasguensis qui pro tempore fuerit, futuris temporibus, habebit de bursâ communi facultatis artium xl. s., et a quolibet baccalariando ante suam determinationem tres s., ac a quolibet licentiando ante sua n licentiam v s.

Congregatione Facultatis artium Studii almæ Universitatis Glasguensis tentâ et celebratâ per venerabilem et egregium virum, magistrum Adam Colquhoun, rectorem dictæ Universitatis, necnon circumspectum et literatum virum, magistrum Jacobum Neilsoun, vicarium de Commanell, ac decanum Facultatis ejusdem, cæterosque magistros et supposita dictæ Universitatis, infra ecclesiam metropolitanam Glasguensem, copiosè congregatam, die septimo mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxxij, ubi de consensu et assensu omnium magistrorum inibi congregatorum, solenni tractatu et avisamento præhabitis, pro bono regimine in posterum infra collegium sive pædagogium dictæ Universitatis observando, conclusum et determinatum extitit, statuta et ordinationes subscriptas per magistros, studentes et supposita inviolabiliter observari et perimpleri, perpetuis futuris temporibus.

In primis, Statuimus et ordinamus ut nullus studentium dicti loci, cujuscunque dignitatis, facultatis aut præeminentiæ existat, gerat aliqua arma, utpote gladium, pugionem, seu quæcunque alia arma invasiva, sive infra locum sive extra, nisi suis in negotiis necessariis per regentes considerandis, ac eorum ad hoc facultate petitâ et obtentâ, sub pœnâ amissionis ejusdem instrumenti, et sequestrationis ejusdem studentis a gremio dicti collegii, nisi resipiscat ad voluntatem regentium.

Item, Quod nullus studentium dicti collegii, post pulsum silentii in eodem factum, tempore scrutinii per regentes exerciti, notetur extra suum cubiculum intra locum, nisi de facultate regentium petitâ et habitâ, sub pœnâ gravis punitionis pro primo delicto, caligis ad hoc laxatis, pro 2° acriori punitioni subjicietur, et pro 3° sequestrabitur a gremio dicti collegii, ad voluntatem regentium.

Item, Cum omnis decor, fructus et honestas Studii litterarii verecundiâ, timore filiali, et bonis moribus fundatur et nutritur, ne nimiâ licentiâ occasio contemptûs præbeatur, et exinde deteriores fiant, Statuimus, ut nullus prædictorum studentium temerariè et inverecundè, de die aut de nocte, in plateis Rectori, decano, aut regentibus dicti collegii palam occurrat, aut ludat quovis etiam ludo aliàs licito in præsentiis eorundem regentium, nisi de ipsorum facultate; sed statim postquam notatus fuerit, se subtrahat et fugiat, quantum commodè poterit, nec aliàs inveniatur extra collegium in plateis vagando, sine facultate præceptorum; sub pœnâ acris punitionis ejusdem delinquentis, caligis ad hoc laxatis, publicè coram reliquis studentibus, in exemplum aliorum transgredientium: Et si incorrigibilis fuerit, sequestrabitur a dicto collegio, et privabitur spe promotionis pro perpetuo.

Item, Ulterius in augmentum linguæ Latinæ cultûs, solenniter Statuimus et ordinamus, ut nullus studentium dicti collegii, signanter dormiens intra idem, secum in dictum collegium inducat, aut alat in eodem, servum, cognatum vel affinem, nisi scolasticum sermonem Latinum callentem, sub pœnâ sequestrationis servi a dicto collegio, et etiam domini ejusdem, si adversari seu obstare voluerit ad voluntatem regentium.

Item, Statuimus et solenniter ordinamus, ut omnes studentes dicti collegii, quibuscunque diebus feriatis et non feriatis, quibuscumque etiam horis ordinariis et extraordinariis, compareant et intersint quibuscunque lectionibus regentium, ipsis studentibus ad hoc per regentes monitis, sub pœnâ punitionis ad voluntatem regentium; quod si in hoc, seu quibuscunque aliis licitis et honestis suis præceptoribus inobedientes fuerint, sequestrabuntur a dicto collegio, et privabuntur spe promotionis in dictâ facultate pro perpetuo.

Demum cum pium sit et meritorium Deum religiosè colere, a quo omne datum optimum, et omne donum perfectum emanat, originaliterque procedit: Hinc statuimus et ordinamus, ut omnes studentes dicti collegii, ad pulsum campanæ congregati, suis cum præceptoribus, supremi sacrificii et vesperarum horis, in loco per regentes deputando, honestè induti juxta eorum qualitatem, adeant, lectionesque ordinarias seu extraordinarias ad voluntatem regentium recipiant, eorundem etiam nominibus in exitu et regressu lectis et notatis, absentibusque punitis.

Note at the end of the Book of Statutes of the Faculty of Arts.

Memorandum.—The land of the pedagog qlk lyis betwix the burn and the Muyr buttis suld be four akyrs. Bot quhen it was measurit be the baronie men at the bishop's command, anno 1557, they fand be thair metting bot thrie akyrs thrie ruyd, ane fa, and ane quarter fa. Thairfor it was thocht, for the present tyme, that the rest suld be socht fra the nytbouris nixt adjacent about the College land, causing ilk man to produce his evidents, quhilk was not done as zit, be reasone the bischop passit to France to the quenis mariag, and the controversie rayss betwix the protestants and the papists for the religione, Anno 1559.

A Copy of the Statutes, entitled "Jura Leges Instituta," in Vol. vii. from fol. 4—fol. 8 inclusive.

Moderatores Academiæ Glasguensis.

Cancellarius, ante examen eorum qui ad Lauream Magisterii promovendi sunt, cujus ipse præses assiduus esse debet, ita singulis annis jurato.

Domini Cancellarii Jusjurandum.

Promitto sanctèque juro, me, favente Dei gratiâ, salutem et dignitatem Academiæ Glasguensis omni ratione procuraturum, religionem Jesu Christi purè sanctèque defensurum, non aliter atque in scripto Dei verbo proposita est de ea existimaturum; nullam maliciosam disceptationem aut thesin contra eam toleraturum; discipulos magisterio ornandos fideliter examinaturum, nec pro ullo quavis extraordinariâ indulgentiâ intercessurum, aut aliis intercedentibus assensurum; virtutis tantum et literarum ordinario curriculo studiosis debitum honorarium magisterii titulum exhibiturum; eos qui impiâ et flagitiosâ vitâ, aut bonis injuriosâ, hanc dignitatem dehonestant, e magisterii dignitate dejecturum; nihil in Academiæ negotiis, sine moderatorum et magistrorum assensione, tentaturum.

Domini Rectoris Electio.

Rector Universitatis Annuus Magistratus esto.

Calendis Martiis, virtute, prudentiâ, auctoritate gravis eligitor. Pridie Calend. Martiis, valvis Templi et Collegii affixo programmate, idem indicito. Quod nisi fecerit, aut per absentiam non poterit, Magistri, affixo suo programmate, ad electionem procedunto. Si Calendæ in diem dominicam inciderint, crastina dies indicitor. In comitio Magistratum deponito. Quæ in Magistratu gesserit, omnium arbitrio indicantor. Qui suffragiis quatuor nationum, videlicet Transforthianæ cum agro Stirlinensi, Laudonianæ, Glottianæ, Siluranæ plurimis expetitus fuerit, magistratum inito; Si nationes paribus suffragiis diversos nominaverint, ea contraversia per superioris anni Rectoris sententiam dirimitor. Singuli in album Academiæ ascripti, suffragii potestatem habento. Creatio, per procuratores et intrantes (quos vocant) quatuor nationum declarata, in Comitio promulgator. Procurator, a suâ natione electus, suffragia colligito; nationis judicium de superioris anni Rectore, et voluntatem de novo Rectore creando fideliter referto. Intrantes, quatuor nationum suffragiis electi, seorsim deliberatione habitâ, novum Rectorem declaranto—unus in comitio quid a cæteris decretum sit, recitato, novumque Rectorem nominato. Assessores Rector plures assumito. Apparitorem publicam habeto. Designatus Rector in Salutem Academiæ ita Jurato.

Domini Rectoris Electi Jusjurandum.

Promitto sanctèque Juro, me, favente Dei gratiâ, salutem, libertatem et dignitatem Academiæ Glasguensis, quocunque possim, officio, fide, pietate, integritate procuraturum; religionem Jesu Christi, ex sanctâ scripturâ puram, contra malitiam hostium veritatis propugnaturum; rebelles, et moderatorum Academiæ consiliis non parentes, ex totâ universitate ejecturum; disciplinam morum strenuè defensurum; in flagitia et impietatem vigilanti coercione animadversurum; in civili potestate, mihi ex legibus et consuetudine concessâ, cum urbis magistratibus, in iis quæ ad esculenta et poculenta, candelas, cæteraque id genus spectant, integrè et diligenter versaturum; nullam rem graviorem sine assessorum judicio tentaturum: Denique muneris mihi demandati partes bonâ conscientiâ ita obiturum, ut Deo coram beatis angelis rationem reddere valeam.

Domini Decani Facultatis Electio.

Decanus Facultatis Annus Magistratus esto. Sexto Calendas Julii, rarâ probitate et eruditione, quâ judicare et examinare singula possit quæ in Academiâ leguntur, eligitor; affixo programmate, eodem jure ac ratione qua in Rectore creando, dies indicitor; In comitio magistratu se abdicato Electores, Moderatores et Magistri Academiæ sunto. Electus ita Jurato.

Domini Decani Facultatis Electi Jusjurandum.

Promitto sanctèque Juro, me, favente Dei gratiâ, muneris mihi demandati partes, quoad sciam poteroque, omnes, meâ ipsius, non alterius operâ, purè plenèque obiturum, et in hujus Academiæ, tum rebus ac rationibus gerendis ac procurandis, tum augendis, et commodis et ornamentis, nihil reliqui ad summam fidem et diligentiam, pro mei muneris ratione, esse facturum. In Præceptoribus vero et examinatoribus, sive creandis seu cogendis in ordinem, discipulisque et liberalium artium studiosis sedulò diligenterque examinandis, et severè fideliterque, absque favore vel odio, neque precibus neque pretio admittendis aut rejiciendis, castè integrèque versaturum; denique me in omnibus ex divinæ voluntatis et legum hujus Academiæ præscripto conaturum ita me gerere, ut apud Deum, omnium testem ac judicem, et homines quorum interest, muneris a me obiti rationem, salvâ conscientiâ ac bonâ fide, queam reddere.

Quæstor.

Quæstor annuus esto. Sexto Calendas Julii, veritate, fide, constantiâ, probitate probatus, eligitor. Res, tempus, locus, per apparitorem publicum iis quorum interest significator. Electores Decanus facultatis et Magistri Academiæ sunto—Non nisi Regentium unus creator. Publici ærarii et biblio-

thecæ curationem habeto; defunctus munere sextis Calend. Julii rationem reddito; nullum e bibliothecâ librum, nisi consultis et assentientibus magistris, mutuum ulli dato; librum mutuum accipientis de redditione per syngraphan caveto. Ex ærario, nisi jubentibus Præceptoribus, nihil erogato. Quod secus fecerit, ipse dependito. De munere integrè administrando, fidem et jusjurandum præstato.

Præfectus Quatuor Magistri Regentes.

Præfectus Collegii Quatuor Magistri Regentes quales, qua ratione eligendi, copiosè in literis regiæ erectionis, (fol. 20.)—*Vide Append.* pp. 239, 240, 241, 242.

Jusjurandum quod præstare debent omnes, qui in hanc Literariam Civitatem ascribuntur.

Id Rector exigere debet ab omnibus, priusquam prælectionum auditores admittantur.

Contestor Deum Optimum Maximum et Dominum Nostrum Jesum Christum, me sinceram Christi Religionem ex verbo Dei scripto, non aliunde petitam, et ecclesiarum nostrarum Confessione Fidei et Catechismo summatim comprehensam, libenter amplecti, et firmâ animi persuasione credere, tanquam indubitatam Dei veritatem, et unicam servandis in Christo per fidem hominibus rationem: omnesque ἐθελοθρησκειας et superstitiones a Romano Pontifice et ejus asseclis excogitatas, aut ab aliis quibuscunque absque Dei verbo constitutas, ex animo detestor atque abominor; idque profiteor et præ me fero. Juroque et sanctè promitto, me hujus Academiæ jura et leges servaturum: et ab aliis quantum in me situm erit, servandas curaturum; nec non Domino Rectori, quisquis is fuerit, ex legu præscripto, Magistrisque Professoribus obtemperaturum; conventus de re literariâ habendos, et concilia de omni statu Academiæ cogenda, non solum meâ presentiâ cohonestaturum, verum etiam re et consilio adjuturum; denique hanc rem omnem scholasticam, quodcunque vitæ genus sequutus fuero, pro virili parte aucturum et ornaturum, neque cuiquam arcana Academiæ, nisi quorum interest, enunciaturum.

Prælectionum et Officii Ratio, a Quatuor Professoribus Regentibus observanda.

Primus, A Calendis Octobris ad Martii Calendas quam brevissima et facillima Græcæ grammaticæ præcepta prælegito. In Isocrate, Lysia, Libanii epistolis, &c., præceptorum usum demonstrato. Inde vero ad Calendas Septembris eloquentiæ præcepta ex Talæo, usum autem in brevioribus Ciceronis et Demosthenis orationibus, Homero, Aristophane, epigrammatis, &c. explicato.

Secundus, Initio, universam dicendi artem, fusè et plenè ex ipsis fontibus hauriendam, proponito ex Aristotele, viz. ad Theodoten, Ciceronis partitionibus et oratore ad Q^m fratrem, usum simul in Demosthene, Ciceronis orationibus, Sophocle, Pindaro, accuratè adhibeto; altero anni dimidio, inventionis et dispositionis præcepta quam brevissima et accuratissima ex Petro Ramo; usum eorundem ex Platone, Plutarcho, Cicerone de Finibus, Quæstionibus Tusculanis, explicato.

Tertius, Mathemata initio, Arithmeticam inquam et Geometriam, deinde Aristotelis Logica, Ethica, Politica; Ciceronis Officia, Selectos Platonis Dialogos, cum judicio prælegito.

Quartus, Aristotelis Physicam, Sphæram, Cosmographiam, diligenter declarato; in Universam Historiam facilem et apertam rationem et isagogen tradito; linguæ Hebraicæ præcepta cum usu adhibeto.

Præceptores singuli Decanum facultatis et Gymnasiarcham Calendis Octobris et Martiis, quid quantumque ex singulis authoribus prælegendum sit, consulunto.

Temporis et Studiorum Ratio, Professoribus omnibus et Discipulis præscripta, singulis annis a Decano Facultatis sæpius publicè recitanda.

Quintâ horâ matutinâ omnes, dato signo, surgunto; sextâ Præceptores singuli auditoria sua ingrediuntor, ibique rationem prælectorum exigendo et docendo suos quisque in octavam exerceto; octavâ quod prælectionibus finem, idem precibus initium, dimidiatâ ad summum horâ duraturis, signum dato. A precibus singuli ad musæa se recipiunto, et in nonam usque matutinas prælectiones recolunto; horâ nonâ signo dato, dimidiâ sesquihoræ parte jentanto—deinde in decimam studia repetunto. A decimâ in undecimam publica Theologiæ prælectio habetor; cujus duæ superiores classes auditores sunto: Undecimâ Præceptorum quisque classem suam adito, suisque prælectiones matutinas recolentibus adesto; dimidiatâ ante duodecimam sesquihorâ signum dator, ut coquus omnia parata habeat; duodecimæ signo, quisque se ad horæ spatium pransum recipito. Horâ primâ præceptores singuli classes suas adeunto, suosque de iis thesibus quas suo ordine quisque defendet, dieque præcedente ante horam duodecimam affiget, disceptantes audiunto. Condiscipuli omnes in adversam partem argumenta, præterquam iis quibus luditur diebus, parata habento. A Calendis Aprilis ad Augusti Calendas, quibus luditur diebus, disputationes a cœnâ sunto, die hebdomadis primo, tertio, quinto; quibus non luditur, a secundâ statim, in musæa se recipiunto; a tertiâ in quartam publicæ prælectiones recoluntor. A quartâ in quintam præceptores rationem a suis exigendo et docendo classibus adsunto. Horâ quintâ omnes classes in publicas scholas conveniunto, suisque locis, et coram preceptoribus disceptanto. Argumentum, quotidianæ exercitationis causâ, Græcum et Latinum alternis vicibus, sub horam duodecimam, proponitor. Proximo autem die exigitor. Die sexto, a decimâ in duodecimam, publicæ trium superiorum classium disputationes sunto. Ex singulis igitur classibus unus suo ordine, die tertio, a meridie theses affigito. Ex singulis classibus duo superiores, et adversus suos et inferiores, disputanto. Præceptores quotidie ingressi absentes et tardos observanto, in eosque animadvertunto. Singulas horas diligenter obeunto.

Præceptorum unus vicissim, septimanis singulis, diebus omnibus, horâ quintâ matutinâ, discipulorum cubicula intra gymnasium lustrato, omnes excitato; horâ nonâ vespertinâ eadem invisito: Si qui extra cubicula sunt, notato. Preces in templo statis diebus et horis ipse concipito; discipulos ad campos, dum luditur, euntes redeuntes deducito. Templum, dum concio fit, omnes præceptores cum discipulis adeunto. Nemini a precibus sacrisque concionibus abesse licitum esto: Ne vel præceptores discipulis factâ veniâ id concedunto. Dies ad ludendum septimanæ secundus, quartus, sextus, absoluto prandio ad horam quartam tantum, legitimè sunto; ast illis legitimis ultra horam quartam, aut aliis extraordinariis, quoquo modo, discipulis ludendi potestatem facere, neque gymnasiarchæ, neque ullis aliis Magistris, fas esto.

Conventus omnes de rê literariâ, de creandis Magistratibus Academiæ, de promovendis discipulis, de consilio (si ita fieri possit) capiendo, antemeridianis horis habentur. Omnium moderatorum, præceptorum (laureâ donatorum, si necesse sit, idque moderatores Academiæ voluerint) præsentiâ cohonestantor.

Leges de Moribus et Pietate, singulis annis sæpiùs a Decano Facultatis aut Gymnasiarcha publicè recitandæ.

Nemo ascriptus in album Academiæ flagitiosorum aut perditorum civium, aut aliorum quorumcunque qui vitam sceleratam, prophanam, aut turpem degunt, societate utatur.

Omnes qui gradu Magisterii donati sunt, certo alicui studiorum generi, ex Gymnasiarchæ et Præceptorum sententiâ, sese addicant. Qui secus fecerit, in gymnasium ne admittitor, aut receptus etiam ejicitor. Qui Magisterii titulo ornatos instituendos suscipient, de assiduâ eorum in audiendis prælectionibus diligentiâ et studiorum profectu, Gymnasiarcham et cæteros Collegas certiores reddunto; et ne ullus socordiæ locus relinquatur, Gymnasiarcha singulis saltem mensibus progressuum rationem, quæstiunculis quibusdam, scriptione, aut Classici auctoris interpretatione, intelligito. Omnes laureâ donati publicis Theologiæ prælectionibus intersunto. Omnes Latinè loquuntor—Qui Theologiæ operam navant, decimo quarto quoque die publicè Theses defendant aut oppugnent, præsentibus Gymnasiarchâ et Præceptoribus. Qui alterius nomen famoso libello violarit, ignominiosus ipse totâ Universitate exterminator.

Nemo laureâ Magisterii ornatus discipulis familiariter utitor. Nullus discipulus cum iis familiarem consuetudinem habere ausus esto. Gymnasium nemo, nisi petitâ a Gymnasiarchâ cum Præceptoribus, et impetratâ veniâ, scripto aut voce catâ, exito.

In *culinâ* esse, aut huc ingredi, omnes scholasticâ honestate indignum existimanto.

Nemo cauponam aut tabernas ingrediatur.

Nemo ludat reticulari pilâ, aut sphæristerium ullo modo ingrediatur.

Nemo, nisi facultate omnibus concessâ, ludat, et ne tum quidem ultra quartam horam in agris maneat, sed unà cum discipulis in Gymnasium revertatur.

Publicis precibus et concionibus omnibus, tam in inferiori quam superiori Templo, omnes cum discipulis intersint.

Discipuli omnes convictores remotâ mensâ surgunto, et stantes gratiarum actionem et Psalmi decantationem expectanto.

Quoties sacra Domini Cœna celebranda fuerit, dies precedens sacrarum rerum, ad eam actionem pertinentium, lectioni ab omnibus Præceptoribus tantum, dicata esto. Præceptores, laureâ magisterii donati, et discipuli omnes, eâdem horâ, eâdem mensâ (expectent ultimam), sacro D. N. J. Christi sacramento communicanto.

Omnes Præceptores, laureâ Magisterii donati, discipuli tempore sacræ lectionis, gratiarum actionis, psalmi decantationis, in aulâ præsentes, libros habento; quod legitur, non oscitanter attendunto; psalmum concinunto.

Nulla librorum aut aliarum quarumcunque rerum, aut discipulis inter se, aut laureâ donatis cum discipulis, commutatio aut alienatio permissa esto.

Nemo gladium, pugionem, tormenta bellica, aut aliud quodvis armorum et telorum genus gestet: sed apud præfectum omnia deponat. Si quis arma clám apud se retineat, castigator: Magistri arma discipulis auferunto; nulla unquam reddunto. Si quis armis aut ullo telo alterum ad sanguinis effusionem vulnerarit, castigatus ignominiosè totâ Universitate exterminator. Si laureâ Magisterii donatus ejusmodi facinus patraverit, ejectus, Magisterii titulo et gradu exauctorator.

Si convictorum aliquis in urbe pernoctaverit, severè castigator. Si nocturnis ludis, pervigilationibus, pervagationibus, noctem aut noctis partem, ullus in album Academiæ ascriptus egisse intelligatur, summo supplicio multator.

Si quis ullam ob causam in alienos hortos irruperit, damnum reparato, severissimè castigator.

Nulla vel docendi vel disciplinam exercendi penes Pædagogum potestas esto: Tota hæc ratio Gymnasiarchæ et Magistris Professoribus commissa esto.

Pœna violati Juris, in Laureâ donatos lata.

Quisquis in legem ullam peccaverit, primo a Gymnasiarchâ et Præceptoribus privatim admonetor. Nisi resipuerit, ab omnibus Academiæ moderatoribus publicè castigator, et acriter objurgator: Postremo, si contumax fuerit, Academiâ expellitor.

Quia triste et luctuosum exemplum vidit Academia in iis qui in aquis innatarent: Ideo vetat prohibetque ne quis in album Academiæ ascriptus aquas ingrediatur, aut in iis natet. Quod si quis secus faxit, castigatum multis flagris Academia ejiciendum censet; quia decet hoc pietatis seminarium nemo usquam ατακτως vivito.

Ratio Examinationis et Promotionis.

Examen vero eorum qui ad Magisterii lauream promovendi sunt, penultimâ mensis Augusti hebdomade habeatur. Reliquorum autem discipulorum omnium, qui aut superiori anno in gymnasio versati sunt, aut admitti cupiunt, examen initium ducat a nonis mensis Octobris. Quisque ad examen Præceptoris sui syngrapham afferto, qua morum probitatem, diligentiam suam, grati animi et liberalitatis in præceptorem suum officia, et quæ didicit eo anno, omnia Decano et examinatoribus testata faciat. Qui secus fecerit, ad examen ne admittitor.

Præceptorum honoraria a discipulis ante examen exolvenda, pro fortunâ cujusque. Qui primi sunt ordinis, Comitum nempe, Dominorum, aut illustrium Baronum filii, præceptores suos minimum tribus libris, honorarii nomine, quotannis donabunt. Secundi vero ordinis, id est, quorum parentes Baronibus inferiores, fundis tamen aut facultatibus satis amplis gaudent, suis Præceptoribus solidos quadraginta exolvant, sive rure degant, seu urbem incolant. Qui tertii sunt ordinis, præter pauperes (quos immunes esse volumus) solidos viginti.

Examinatorum Nomina.

Decanus Facultatis, Gymnasiarcha, cum cæteris Gymnasii Præceptoribus et Præceptore Grammaticorum: Liceat aliis, Magisterii laureâ donatis, quæstiones movere, tentare verum; ita ut judicium omne, in discipulis ad superiores gradus promovendis, sit penes Decanum, Gymnasiarcham, et reliquos Præceptores; qui nisi prius jurati de fide præstandâ in cujusque discipuli eruditione discernandâ, et meritis bonorum aut ignominiæ præmiis indicandis, ad examen non accedent.

Idem Decanus, ex consilio et sententiâ examinatorum, omnes qui examen subituri sunt, distribuet, quo ante examen quid cuique Præceptori, suo, aut publici ærarii Quæstori, solvendum sit, intelligatur.

Domino Rectori, Quæstori, Apparitori Pedello quid exolvendum.

Quo primum admittuntur in Gymnasium anno, singuli D. Rectori denarios duodecim, et apparitori

pedello duos solidos exolvant, priusquam in eorum numerum ascribantur qui Academiæ privilegiis fruuntur. Secundo autem anno ante examen, qui primi sunt ordinis, solvant viginti solidos quæstori; qui secundi, tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios; qui tertii, sex solidos et octo denarios: singuli pedello duos dabunt solidos. Tertio anno primus ordo triginta solidos; secundus viginti, tertius decem; Quæstori, et pedello duos. Quarto anno qui sunt in primo ordine, quadraginta quinque solidos, qui in secundo, triginta solidos, qui in tertio, quindecim solidos, reddunto; Pedello autem duos eroganto.

Singuli Quæstores apochen secum ad examen afferant, quam decanus, ad rationes quæstores examinandas, servandam curabit. Qui secus fecerit, ab examine arceatur. Nemo ad Magisterii gradum admittitor, nisi prius Cancellario, Decano et examinatoribus exactam reddiderit rationem eorum omnium quæ in quadriennii curriculo, cum humaniorum literarum tum philosophiæ, in gymnasio docentur. Nec ullus sit supplicationi aut indulgentiæ extraordinariæ locus.

Jusjurandum Examinatorum, cum in omni Examinatione, tum maximè ad Magisterii actum.

Sanctè coram Deo juramus, et beatis angelis, nos Cancellarius, Decanus facultatis, et examinatores, omnes nos fideliter et integrè omnia examinaturos, tum in promotione eum singulis locum quem virtus et eruditio mereatur, sine gratiâ aut simultate, designaturos, tum aliorum ignorantiam et cessationem severè, ex legibus Academiæ, multaturos, arcanam de examinatis censuram nemini indicaturos.

Jusjurandum quod præstare debent ad Gradum Magisterii promovendi, per Decanum Facultatis exigendum. Jusjurandum quod præstare debent omnes ad Gradum Magisterii promovendi, antequam ad Examen admittantur.

Sanctè juramus coram Deo et Beatis Angelis, nos omnes discipuli examinandi, modestè rationem reddituros eorum omnium quæ in quadriennii curriculo prælecta sunt: tum examinatorum indicio parituros, eâque sorte et loco, qui in promotione obtigerit, contentos fore: Ad hæc, quia, superioribus annis, laureâ semel ornati nocturnis ludis et pervigilationibus efficerint, ut boni omnes et literati pessimè audirent, atque gymnasii decus vel ab improbissimis convitiatoribus convelleretur, sanctissimo jurejurando cavemus et promittimus omnes, nos nullâ ratione ejusmodi levitatis, nocturnæ pervagationis, ludorum et insolentiæ exempla unquam renovaturos, aut per nos ipsos aut per ullos alios tentaturos, sed continentiæ atque modestiæ, quibus prudentiæ et claritatis nomen acquiritur, exemplum ad posteritatem relicturos.

Pars posterior hujus jusjurandi, in die promotionis, post precationem Cancellarii, sed ante benedictionem, iterata fideliter exigitor.

Absoluto examine, Decanus et cæteri examinatores de singulorum virtute et eruditione comparatè judicanto. Ubi inter eos conventum fuerit, nomina discipulorum ordine in schedâ describuntor, quam, examinatorum chirographis subscriptam, annulo suo obsignatam, Decanus in diem promotionis integram conservato. Hæc omni promotione consuetudo observator. Eo die quo ad Magisterii gradum discipuli promoventur, post publicas disceptationes et theses exagitatas, Decanus schedam Cancellario et Rectori reddito. Accepta et resignata, præceptorum uni et pedello promulganda dator. Discipuli eo ordine ingressi locum capiunto; quibus in genua prolapsis, ita Cancellarius primum precator, deinde benedicito.

Cancellarii Benedictio, quâ Laureâ donandis benedicit, et Magistros creat, ac primum positis omnium genibus, ita gratias Deo agit.

Gratias tibi, æterne Deus et clementissime pater, et habemus, quantas animi nostri capere possunt maximas, et agimus immortales, quod effigiem in nobis tuam, ad quam initio conditi fuimus, vitio nostro obliteratam, redintegratis per Christum filium tuum rebus omnibus, denuo instauraveris; quodque nos, non a ferâ solum agrestique vitâ ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deduxeris, sed etiam e profundo superstitionum gurgite et densissimis ignorantiæ tenebris, in quibus demersi cum majoribus nostris ac jamdiu penitus obruti jacebamus, in hanc sublimem et cœlestis sapientiæ et evangelicæ veritatis lucem, ac splendorem admirabilem, incredibili tuâ virtute et insigni bonitate evocaveris: earumque nobis artium et literarum cognitionem impertiveris, quibus tam mentes nostræ ad omnem virtutem et honestatem liberaliori doctrinâ informantur, quam animi nostri in spem beatæ immortalitatis et sempiternæ felicitatis sanctiore disciplinâ aluntur: A te vero, pro tuâ solitâ singularique benignitate et clementiâ, summissè ex animo et obnixè petimus, ut hæc et alia tot ac tanta quibus nos cumulare non intermittis beneficia, propria nobis nostrisque posteris, ac perpetua velis esse: Quæ ut gratâ animi recordatione perpetuo prosequamur, ea ex mentibus nostris elabi nunquam sinas: et hos incomparabiles omnis intelligentiæ et scientiæ thesauros, magnis multisque partibus tuâ liberalitate et indulgentiâ, nostrâ fide et diligentiâ, auctos et locupletatos, castè et integrè ad posteros transmittamus; Denique hos adolescentes, in quorum animis, labores nostros subsequente eorum industriâ, exiguas lucis illius divinæ scintillas flabello tuo excitare et accendere dignatus es, tibi in reliquum tempus cœlesti igne spiritus tui fovendos, magisque ac magis in dies inflammandos atque adeo illuminandos etiam atque etiam commendamus: ut ab his profecti initiis, ad majora melioraque quotidianis progressi incrementis, ad metam perfectionis adspirent, cum studio laborem, cum literis earum usum, cum pietate morum sanctimoniam ita conjungentes, ut nobis nostræque Reipublicæ laudi et ornamento, tibi tuæque ecclesiæ honori et emolumento esse possint: Tibi, Pater, Filio et Spiritui Sancto, Laus, honor, gloria.

Hic Cancellarius atque Magistri Universitatis surgunt; atque his sequentibus Cancellarius magisterio ornandos, etiamnum genibus innixos, affatur.

Ego Cancellarius, auctoritate mihi divinitùs attributâ, pro muneris mihi ex præscripto legum hujus Academiæ demandati ratione, facio vobis potestatem interpretandi atque docendi Literas Humaniores, et universam Philosophiam Græcè et Latinè explicandam: Et honorifico Magisterii nomine, tanquam illustri virtutis elogio, et acri ad omnem laudem incitamento, vos compellari, et apud omnes exornari volo.

Hinc, ceremoniarum summâ simplicitate et paucitate, faustâ conventus precatione, excitantur a genibus laureâ jam ornati, datis a Cancellario, Rectore, Decano, Præceptoribus, dextris; Magistri salutantur. Post benedictionem, tectis capitibus sedento. Destinati ad declamationes et prælectiones, id temporis usitatas, eas peragunto.

4 *Calend. Januarii* 1606.

Quo die, cum animadvertissent moderatores Academiæ ingratos esse discipulos erga præceptores suos, qui vel honorarium debitum, quanquam præsentes, non solvant; vel e gymnasio se subducentes ad officium faciendum cogi non possent; in posterum statuerunt, ut singuli Minerval integrum ante Calend. Maias solvant, deque eo præceptoris chirographum gymnasiarchæ exhibeant, [et] si ita opus sit, publicâ etiam auctoritate ad id præstandum cogantur.

Testimonium Academiæ.

Rector et Academia Glasguensis Christiano Lectori Sal.

Vixit apud nos quadriennum totum,—

Ingenuus, ... }
Nobilis, ... }
Honesto loco et legitimo thoro natus, . { et pius adolescens N. M. bonarumque artium et utriusque Linguæ Professoribus ita operam assiduè dedit,

toto curriculi spatio, ut non minimos in eloquentiæ et philosophiæ studiis progressus fecerit. Cum honorarium quod a nobis solet studiosis et literatis deferri, Magisterii titulum meritò consequutus fuerit (cujus rei specimen omnibus adeo illustre daturum speramus nihil ut opus illi sit commendatione nostrâ) ingenii, industriæ, modestiæ, inculpatæ hactenus vitæ et Christianæ pietatis testimonium negare discedenti non possumus. Id enim a nobis postulat cum officii nostri ratio, tum generosi adolescentis indoles, magnâ virtutis, magnâ eruditionis accessione ornata. Proinde etiam atque etiam bonos omnes et literarum studiosos oratos esse volumus, ut quæ doctrinæ, quæ morum probitati, quæ veræ religioni, benevolentia debetur, eam alumno nostro et suo in Christo Jesu fratri libenter præstent: Glasgua Calend. M. CIↃ IↃ XXCIII.

Subscriptores.

Rector,
Decanus,
Gymnasiarcha,
Quatuor deinceps Magistri.

Regulations made by the Faculty Meeting of Glasgow College—1771.

Glasgow College, February 18th, 1771.

Sederunt the Reverend Dr. W. Leechman, Princ.; Dr. Robert Trail, S.T.P.; Mr. James Clow, P.P.; Mr. George Muirhead, H.L.P.; Mr. John Anderson, P.N.P.; Mr. Thomas Hamilton, An. & Bot. P.; Dr. Alexander Wilson, As. Prac. P.; Dr. James Williamson, Math. P., and Dr. Thomas Reid, P.M.P.;—a Faculty meeting of Glasgow College being duly summoned by a mandate from the Principal, and being duly convened in the Charter Room.

Agreeable to the decision of the Court of Session on the 8th instant, concerning the constitution of this University and College, it is hereby ordered that the following regulations shall be observed in all time to come:—

1*st Reg.*—That the whole records of the University and College shall be kept in two separate books, but with references in them to the state of mortifications contained in separate volumes. That the title of one of these books shall be "Records of the University of Glasgow," and the title of the other "Records of the Glasgow College."

2*d Reg.*—That the book intituled "Records of the University of Glasgow" shall contain all the minutes of the Comitia Universitatis, and all the minutes of the Senatus Universitatis.

3*d Reg.*—That the book intituled "Records of Glasgow College" shall contain all the minutes of meetings held by the Principal and Professors, as administrators of the College revenue; and likewise all the minutes of the Principal and Professors, (with references to books containing the states of mortifications,) when acting as joint administrators with the Rector or Dean, or both, or any other person or persons appointed in the deeds of donation or mortification, and the minutes of the said Faculty shall be kept in this manner:—

When acting as joint administrators of the College revenue.

Glasgow College, February, 177 .

Sederunt the Reverend Dr. William Leechman, Principal of Glasgow College; the Reverend Dr. Robert Trail, S.T.P.; Dr. James Moor, L.G.P.; Mr. James Clew, P.P.; Mr. George Muirhead, H.L.P.; Mr. John Anderson, P.N.P.; Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Anat. & Bot. P.; Dr. Alexander Wilson, Ast. Prac. P.; Mr. John Miller, T.C.P.; Mr. Pat. Cumin, L.O.P.; Dr. James Williamson, Math. P.; Dr. William Wight, Hist. Ec. P.; Dr. Thomas Reid, P.M.P., and Alexander Sevenson, Med. P.

A Faculty meeting of Glasgow College, being duly summoned by a mandate from the Principal (or from the eldest Regent, or from three Professors), and duly convened in the Charter Room, or in any other convenient place.

After all the business is transacted, and entered into the minutes, according to the statutes of the last royal visitation, then the minutes shall be signed by the Principal or Preses, and by the clerk, with this addition to his name, Cler. Coll.

When the Principal and Professors are joint administrators with other persons, the sederunt shall be thus marked.

For instance, in receiving a presentation to the Duchess of Hamilton's mortification:—

Glasg. Coll., Feb. 177 .

Sederunt the Reverend Dr. William Leechman, Principal of Glasgow College; Dr. Robert Trail, S.T.P.; Dr. James Moor, L.G.P.; and Dr. Alex. Stevenson, Med. P.

Together with the Lord Rector, appointed an administrator of the Duchess of Hamilton's mortification.

The minutes shall be signed by the Principal or Preses, and by the College clerk, with the addition to his name of Clerk Coll.

For instance, in managing Ardkinglass Mortification:—

Glasgow Coll., Feb. 177 .

Sederunt, the Reverend Dr. William Leechman, Principal of Glasgow College, and Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Med. P.

Together with the Reverend M. A. B., Dean of Faculties, appointed an administrator of Ardkinglass Mortification.

The minutes shall be signed by the Principal or Preses, and by the College, and by the College clerk.

When both the affairs of the College revenue, and the affairs of donations or mortifications, happen to be managed at the same Faculty meeting, then the clerk shall expressly mark that the Rector or Dean did not vote in any question concerning the College revenue; otherwise the minutes relating to that affair shall be null and void.

All the minutes of the University and College meetings are appointed to be kept, from this date, according to the above regulations; and Mr. Anderson is empowered to get two books for that purpose, and to direct Mr. Holden in writing the minutes accordingly.

Regulations made by the Senate of the University of Glasgow—1771.

Glasgow College, February 20th, 1771.

Present,—The Reverend Dr. William Leechman, Principal of Glasgow College; the Reverend Dr. Robert Trail, S.T.P.; Dr. James Moor, L.G.P.; Mr. James Clew, P.P.; Mr. George Muirhead, L.H.P.; Mr. John Anderson, P.N.P; Dr. Alexander Wilson, As. Prac. P.; Dr. James Williamson, Math. P.; and Dr. Thomas Reid, P.M.P.

The Senate considered the regulations proposed the 18th instant at great length, they having been carried by the bedel to the houses of the members, and the Senate hereby enacts them unanimously into a law. They are as follows:—

The Senate, considering that the management of business belonging to the University, and the management of business belonging to the College, on account of the diversity of opinion among the members, has been carried on in an improper manner, and that by the decision of the Court of Session, on the 8th instant, the chief points which were in dispute are settled, did therefore at the last meeting, *nem. con.*, agree about the manner in which the Faculty or College meetings shall be held. In like manner, in order to prevent irregularities for the future, the Senate does hereby enact, that the following regulations with respect to the University meetings, viz., the Comitia and the Senatus, shall be observed in all time to come.

First Reg.—The constituent members of the Comitia shall be—

1*mo.* The Lord Rector, or, in his absence, the Vice Rector; 2*do.* The Dean of Faculties; 3*tio.* The Principal and Professors of the College; and, 4*to,* All the matriculated students, according to the statutes of the last royal visitation.

The Comitia shall be assembled by a program subscribed by the Rector or Vice-Rector, or by the Dean of Faculties, and the minutes shall be subscribed by the person who presides, whether the Rector, the Vice-Rector, or the Dean, and likewise by the clerk of the Comitia, with the addition to his name of *Cler. Com. Univ.*

The Rector, Vice-Rector, or Dean, when required by any three members of the Senate, by a writ under their hands, expressing the causes, shall call a meeting of the Comitia; and in case of their refusal, the said three members may themselves, by a program, call a meeting of the Comitia, which may elect its own Preses, and transact all business that is competent to it.

Second Reg.—The constituent members of the Senatus shall be—1*mo*, The Lord Rector, or, in his absence, the Vice-Rector; 2*d*, The Dean of Faculties; and, 3*tio*, The Principal and Professors of the College.

The Senate shall be summoned to meet by a mandate from the Lord Rector, or Vice-Rector; or by a mandate from the Dean.

The Dean shall preside in the meetings of the Senate, when candidates for degrees are examined, and when other affairs are managed which are competent to the Dean.

In other meetings of the Senate the Rector, or, in his absence, the Vice-Rector, shall preside.

In case the Rector and Vice-Rector, or the Dean, shall be absent from meetings in which they ought to preside, the Senate shall elect one of their number to be their Preses.

In all the meetings of the Senate, the majority of the constituent members shall be a quorum; and the Preses shall not have a double vote, but only a single casting vote.

The Rector, Vice-Rector, or Dean, when required by any three members or the Senate, by a writ under their hands, expressing the causes, shall call a meeting of the senate; and in case of their refusal, the said three may themselves call a meeting of the Senate. When the Rector, Vice-Rector, or Dean are not in Glasgow, or cannot be found, any three members may, by a mandate, summon a meeting, which may elect its own Preses and clerk.

The minutes of the Senate shall be subscribed by the person who presides, and by the University clerk, with the addition to his name of *Cler. Sen. Univ.*

The Senate hereby declares, that they give no opinion concerning any claim which the Lord Chancellor may perhaps have to summon either the Comitia or the Senate upon particular occasions.

Third Reg.—In order to prevent disputes concerning the office of Vice-Rector, the Senate finds and declares,—

1*mo.* That this is the ancient rule concerning the Vice-Rector, and that it is confirmed by uniform practice, viz.—"Item, quod persona honesta et præsertim de senioribus magistris in artibus beneficiatis, deputetur per Rectorem, in ejus absentiâ Vice-Rector, qui fungetur officio in singulis tanquam Rector pro tempore; et cui etiam pro tempore obediatur tanquam Domino Rectori." In consequence of this law, the Senate finds and declares that the Vice-Rector, in absence of the Rector, has always had a right, and is at present in use to preside in the Comitia at the election of a Rector, and to give the casting vote, in case the four nations of electors shall be equally divided.

2*d.* That no Vice-Rector whatever can enjoy the powers, which long after the establishment of the above rule were conferred by the charter of Nova Erectio upon the Lord Rector, without the least mention of the Vice-Rector; and, therefore, that no Vice-Rector whatever can be an Ordinary

Visitor of Glasgow College: In consequence of which it is hereby enacted, that the nomination of the Vice-Rector by the Lord Rector shall always be according to this form, viz.

Glasgow College, February, 1771.

Present, the Lord Rector, the Dean of Faculties, the Principal of the College, and then all the other Professors according to seniority.

The Senate being duly summoned by a mandate from three members, and being convened in the charter-room,—

The Lord Rector, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, appoints A. B. to execute the office, and to have the full power of the Rector during his absence, excepting the visitorial power given to the Rector by the Nova Erectio, and such other powers as are given to the Rector in particular deeds of donation or mortification, without any mention of the Vice-Rector.

Which office A. B. accepted of, and took and subscribed the following oath:—

"Ego A. B. deputatus Vice-Rector hujus Universitatis sanctè polliceor me in munere mihi demandato studiosè fideliterque versaturum."

Whereas the new Regulations concerning the records of the University and College meetings were first proposed in the Senate or Dean's meeting, it is hereby declared by the Senate, that this circumstance does by no means imply a subordination of the Faculty or College meetings in the administration of its own affairs, this circumstance having arisen from the irregular manner in which the records of the University and College have for some time been carried on.

Regulations concerning College Discipline, made 18th March 1771.

At the Faculty meeting on the 9th instant, a Committee of all the Members was verbally appointed to draw up regulations concerning the exercise of discipline over the students of this College, which Committee accordingly drew up regulations, and sent them by the Beddel to the houses of the several Professors; and a meeting was appointed to be held on this day, by a mandate from the Principal, in order to consider the said regulations. The Faculty accordingly maturely considered the said Regulations, and does hereby appoint and enact them to be observed, in all time to come, in the trial of all students.

They are as follow:—

Regulations concerning the Exercise of Discipline over the Students of Glasgow College by the Faculty of the College, *i. e.* by Meetings composed of the Principal and all the Professors, and no other person whatever.

1st. That it belongs in the last resort to the Faculty meetings of Glasgow College to exercise all acts of discipline over the students of the College, whether graduates or under graduates, togati or non-togati; and therefore all discipline exercised by single Professors over their several classes, or by the Jurisdictio ordinaria, shall be subordinate to the Faculty meeting of the College, and subject to be reviewed by it, upon complaint made by any professor or student.

2nd. That as the end of College discipline is to preserve purity of morals, and decent and regular behaviour among the students, it ought to be exercised in such a manner as is most proper to produce these effects on the minds of ingenuous youths; and therefore where admonition or rebuke, either more private or public, can answer the end, no other discipline is to be used; where these means are judged to be insufficient, moderate fines may be imposed: and expulsion from the College is the highest censure to be inflicted by the Faculty meetings of the College, and to be used only for great enormities, or when the delinquent is obstinate and incorrigible, or when the danger of his infecting others requires it.

3rd. It is the duty of every Professor to be attentive to the moral behaviour and to the manners of the students, as far as he has opportunity, and to admonish them with prudence, when he sees meet, as a father would do his children. And when he observes anything that requires public animadversion, it is his duty to inform the Faculty meeting of it, that the proper remedy may be applied. And therefore, no Professor, on account of his giving any such information to the Faculty meeting, shall be held as a calumniator or accuser, or shall be deprived of his right of judging in that affair.

4th. The power of the Faculty meeting of the College over the students is like the power of a father over the members of his family, and not like that of a civil or criminal judge.

5th. As the sentences of Faculty meetings in the exercise of discipline over students do not affect life or fortune, nor can be supposed very deeply to affect reputation, there is no necessity for recording admonitions, rebukes, or fines, unless it be a part of the sentence, that it be recorded. Every sentence of expulsion shall be recorded; but the evidence upon which it is founded shall be kept in a separate book, that it may not encumber the college records.

6th. As in the exercise of College discipline there cannot be supposed any intricate points of law to be discussed, any great temptations to iniquity in the judges, or to prevarication in the witnesses, or any great degree of cunning or corruption in the parties, it would be improper, and even ridiculous, for Faculty meetings, in the exercise of discipline, to be tied down to the solemnity and to the formality of courts of law. The giving formal libels, or admitting students to plead by counsel, is improper and unnecessary; and the examinations of parties or witnesses upon oath ought to be avoided as much as possible.

7th. As the power of a father in his family no way interferes with or encroaches upon the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the courts of law, so the power of discipline in the Faculty meetings of the College does in no way interfere with or encroach upon the civil or criminal jurisdiction which, by the constitution of the University and by acts of Parliament, belong to the Lord Rector of the University and his assessors.

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(4)—To be Read in the Comitia held upon the Saturday immediately preceding the Examination upon the Blackstone.

Leges de Studiis et Moribus Discipulorum in Universitate Glasguensi et in Collegio Glasguensi, sancitae a Rectore magnifico cum assessoribus ejus, et a Senatu Universitatis, et a Facultate Collegii Glasguensis.

1. Academici omnes nomina sua in album Academiæ inscribunto, et linguâ Latinâ utuntor.
2. Nemo lacineam auream vel argenteam (*vulgo* gold or silver lace) vestibus addat.

Togatus qui sine togâ, in templo aut in plateis, deprehensus fuerit, duodecim assibus (*Anglicè*

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order III.

one shilling sterling) mulctator; quem in finem censores tum generales, tum classici, delinquentes notanto.

3. Qui extra Collegii pomœria habitant apud hospitem, æquè ac in Collegio piè, modestè, atque comiter, se gerant; qui secus fecerint, pro ratione delictorum puniuntor.

4. A studiis nulli feriantor, nisi horis quibus feriandi copia concedi solet.

Qui a templo, sine veniâ impetrata, die Dominico abfuerit, pro unâquâque vice mulctam duorum assium (*Anglice* two pence sterling) solvito; qui sæpius abfuerit, severissimè mulctator.

Togatus qui die Saturni abfuerit ab aulâ publicâ, asse (*Anglice* a penny sterling) mulctator; qui vero duobus continuis vicibus abfuerit, duodecim assibus (*Anglice* one shilling sterling); et qui tribus abfuerit, viginti et quatuor assibus (*Anglice* two shillings sterling); et sic deinceps.

5. Examinatio publica (*vulgo* "The Black-Stone") semper inchoanda est circa initium mensis Decembris; quo autem die, Professores quotannis, pro togatorum frequentiâ, judicabunt, et in scholâ publicâ promulgabunt.

6. Bursarii, quos vocamus, assiduam Professoribus operam navanto. Qui decreto huic æquissimo minus obtemperaverint, parte mulctentur stipendii, pro portione temporis quo non dederint operam docentibus Professoribus. Quod si qui non adfuerint ante initium mensis Decembris, illi integro unius anni sipendio mulctantor.

7. Nemo canes alat venaticos, aut venandi gratiâ rus eat; quoniam experientia compertum sit, ejusmodi otia studiis Discipulorum graviter nocere.

8. Sodalitio hominum qui vernaculè "Free Masons" appellantur, nemo se adscribi patiatur, aut ulli eorum cœtui intersit.

9. Ne quis cœtibus, in quibus chartis pictis luditur, vel publicò saltatur, vel in quibus Histriones in scenam prodeunt, unquam intersit ante initium mensis Aprilis; neque post id tempus, nisi priùs a proprio Professore veniam impetraverit; quam non licebit Professori plus tertiâ vice concedere: nam experientiâ compertum, quam noxium sit adolescentium studiis istiusmodi rebus vacare.

10. Ludentes chartis pictis, vel aleâ, vel globulis eburneis (*Anglice* cards, dice, and billiards) triginta et sex assibus (*Anglice* three shillings sterling) mulctantor. Qui sæpiùs ita deliquerit, ex academiâ ejicitor.

11. Academicus nullus cauponas ingrediatur, ad compotatunculas et convivia: et ab academiâ discedens, sodales nullos convivio accipiat, aut ab ullis convivio accipiatur.

12. Nulli intra mœnia obstrepant, vel stantes morentur præ foribus: quod si qui fecerint, severè mulctantor.

13. Qui fenestras vitreas fregerit, qui fabricæ collegii, vel horto, quocunque modo damnum intulerit, severè punitor: et pro damno insuper pecuniariâ mulctâ satisfacito.

14. Nemo gestet gladium, pugionem, aut instrumentum quodvis bellicum; sed siqua habeat quisquam, apud Gymnasiarcham aut Professorem suum deponat; qui clam apud se retinuerit, severè mulctator.

15. Nemo ullis qui vitam agunt turpem, aut ex quæstu inhonesto victitant, familiarius utitor; aut iis ullam secum consuetudinem intercedere patiatur.

16. Qui pervagationibus, aut pervigilationibus, noctem aut noctis partem egisse deprehendatur, severè punitor.

17. Si quis armis, vel telo quovis, quempiam vulneraverit, ex Academiâ ejicitor.

18. Qui nocturno aut diurno tempore, in Collegio aut alibi, quempiam percusserit, vel contendendi ansam, factis aut verbis contumeliosis, volens suppeditaverit, ex Academiâ ejicitor.

19. Qui alterius nomen famoso libello notaverit, ignominiosus ipse ex Academiâ ejicitor.

20. Si quid obsceni, si quid turpe locutus deprehendatur quispiam, severè punitor.

21. Qui sanctissimum Dei nomen temerè adhibere ausus fuerit, severissimè mulctator; qui sæpiùs ita deliquerit, ex Academiâ ejicitor.

22. Quum deceat Academiam pietatis seminarium esse, academici ab omni vitio remotissimi sunto, pietati studeant imprimis, et morum probitati simul et elegantiæ. Quod si quis aliter se gerat, vel jussa neglexerit, vel contumax fuerit, eum pro ratione delicti mulctandum, vel etiam ex Universitate et Collegio ejiciendum decretum est.

23. Quicunque prælectiones audiunt intra Collegii pomeria, sive laureâ insigniti sive non, sive togati sive nontogati, sive in album Academiæ inscripti sive non inscripti, hisce legibus obstricti sunt, et hisce judicabuntur. Potestas autem judicandi, quæ Senatui Universitatis, vel Facultati Collegii competit, similis est potestati parentali; et propterea qui se male gerunt, non in jus vocabuntur libello accusatorio; nec permissum erit causam suam jurisconsultis vel causidicis mandare; nec unquam, vel rarissimè quidem, ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere.

24. Ut nulla autem datur discrepantia inter fora juridica regni et potestatem illum qua familiæ reguntur; ita nulla datur inter disciplinam Senatûs Universitatis vel Facultatis Collegii, et forum juridicum Rectoris magnifici cum assessoribus ejus: nam domino Rectori cum assessoribus ejus conceditur ampla et legitima jurisdictio, quâ vel summariè, vel secundùm modos curiarum agere potest, in quibuscunque causis civilibus, nec non contentionibus, litibus et rixis, sive duntaxat inter cives Universitatis, sive junctim inter hos qui non sunt Academiæ cives.

Order IV

Order IV.—A Return of the Manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are three Courts of Record in the University of Glasgow—

1*st*. The Comitia, in which the Rector presides, and which is composed of all the matriculated members of the University. 2*ndly*. The Senate, of which the Rector, the Dean of Faculties, the Principal, the thirteen College Professors and the five Regius Professors, are constituent members. 3*rdly*. The Faculty, or College Meeting, o fwhich the constituent members are the Principal, and the thirteen College Professors.

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the said College, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—The Office-bearers in the University of Glasgow are the Chancellor, the Rector, and the Dean of Faculties. The Chancellor is elected for life by the Senate: the Rector annually on the 15th of November, by all the matriculated members of the University, assembled in the Comitia. The election of the Dean of Faculties by the Senate, on the 1st of May, is also annual. The Ordinary Visitors of the College, appointed by the charta of *Nova Erectio*, are the Rector, the Dean of Faculties, and the Minister of Glasgow.

(2.)—Copy of Minutes of the Senate of the University,—*Ordered 5th January*, 1827.

X. *Cal. Octob. Anno Dom.* CIↃ.IↃCXLII.

Quo die habitis legitimè Comitiis in Gymnasio Glasguensi, Senatus Academiæ, in memoriam revocans prima Collegii Glasguensis fundamenta jacta fuisse a Nobilissimo Domino, Jacobo Domino Hamiltonii, anno æræ Christianæ 1459, et exinde multa et præclara in hanc civitatem scholasticam fuisse merita hæredum ac successorum ejus, totiusque illius amplissimæ familiæ, maximè vero illustrissimi Domini, Jacobi, præsentis Marchionis Hamiltoni, Comitis Araniæ, Cantabrigiæ &c. habitâ etiam ratione singularis pietatis, prudentiæ et virtutum omnium in ipso relucentium, quarum splendore communis nostra patria et vicinæ regiones mirum in modum reficiuntur et exornantur; Decrevit *ὁμοθυμαδον*, ut dictus illustrissimus Marchio ad capessendum Cancellarii in hac Academiâ munus, quod nunc vacat, honorificè et suppliciter invitaretur. Id quod ipse, ab Academiâ exoratus, pro eximiâ suâ humanitate (quod bene vertat Deus) adhibito solenni jurejurando, non gravatè suscepit. In cujus rei fidem et testimonium, hæc in libro actorum ac monumentorum Academiæ inserta, et chirographis eorum quorum interest, obsignata sunt.

(Sic subscribitur)—J. HAIUS, Rector; JOHANNES STRANGIUS, Gymnasiarcha; DAVID DICSONUS, Professor Theologiæ; ROBERTUS BALÆUS; ROBERTUS MAGNUS, Medicinæ Professor; DA. MONROUS, Philosophiæ Professor: DAVID FORSITHIUS, Logicæ Professor; JACOBUS DALRYMPLIUS; GULIELMUS SIMPLICIUS, Literarum Humaniorum Professor; JOANNES DICSONUS, Philosophiæ Prof.

Glasguæ VIII. *Calend. Novembris Anno Dom.* CIↃIↃCLX.

Quo die, habitis legitimè Comitiis, Senatus Academiæ illustrissimum Dominum, Gulielmum, comitem Glencarniæ, Magnum Regni Scotiæ Cancellarium, virum antiquâ nobilitate, ac propriæ virtutis, in primis prudentiæ, fortitudinis, et summæ in serenissimum regem fidei, ac in patriam probatæ charitatis, splendore inclytum; adeoque in hac nostrâ civitate literariâ, cum olim bonis artibus egregiè excultum, tum de eâ pro omni occasione eximiè meritum, consentientibus omnium suffragiis, Universitatis nostræ Cancellarium elegit ac constituit, ac porro submissè rogandum decrevit, ut supremum hoc inter nos dignitatis ac honoris fastigium, pro insigni suâ humanitate, (præstito solenni, secundùm legum Collegii præscriptum, officii juramento) suscipere dignaretur. In quorum testimonium literas has, Universitatis sigillo munitas, chirographis nostris obsignamus.

(Sic subscribitur)—R. BALAEUS; JOA. JUNIUS, Dec. Fac.; PATRICIUS JUNIUS; GEO. SINCLARUS.

In Senatu Facultatis, 30^mo. *Septris.* 1692.

Sederunt—D. Joa. Maxwell, a Nether Pollok, Rector; Gul. Dunlop, Præfectus et Vice Canc.; Jac. Woodrow, S. Theol. Professor; Jo. Trane, Jo. Boyd, Regentes; Geo. Sinclair, Math. Professor; Jo. Law, Jac. Knibloe, Regentes.

Precibus Peractis.

Quo die, habitis legitimè Comitiis, Senatus Academiæ, maturè deliberans Cancellarii in hac Academiâ munus nunc vacare, (magno Republicæ Literariæ damno) majoresque suos in tali casu nobilem quendam virum, omnigenæ virtutis eminentiâ conspicuum, Cancellarium constituere consuetos, viam Senatus maxime vitam reliquisse, eorum idcirco vestigia premens, Nobilissimum Dominum, Johannem, Dominum de Carmichael, familiæ suæ amplissimæ phylarchum, propriæ virtutis, imprimis summæ, in temporibus maximè arduis, integritatis, intemeratæ in serenissimum Regem Gulielmum Reginamque Mariam fidei, probatæ in patriam, tum Ecclesiam tum Rempublicam, caritatis, raræ, sine fastu aut ambitu, modestiæ, pietatis ac prudentiæ, splendore inclytum, avi sui, Domini Jacobi, Domini de Carmichael, in civitatem hanc scholasticam (dum in vivis) præclarè meriti, dignissimum successorem, ac etiam in hac nostrâ societate literariâ, cum olim bonis artibus egregiè excultum, tum de eâ pro omni occasione eximiè meritum, consentientibus omnium suffragiis, ad capessendum Cancellarii in hac Universitate munus submissè rogandum decrevit, ut supremum hoc inter nos dignitatis ac honoris fastigium, pro insigni suâ humanitate (præstito solenni secundùm Legum Collegii præscriptum officii juramento), suscipere dignaretur, dictumque Dominum, Johannem, Dominum de Carmichael, Academiæ Cancellarium elegit ac constituit. In quorum testimonium, literas hasce, Universitatis sigillo munitas, chirographis nostris obsignamus.

(Sic subscribitur)—WILL. DUNLOP. Prin.; JO. LAW, P. P.; JA. WODROW, S. T. P.; JO. TRAN, P. P.; JA. KNIBLO, P. P.

Glasguæ, 1^mo. *Die Octobris, A. D.* MDCCXIV.

Quo die, cum relatum esset de eligendo, ex optimatum illustriorum numero, dignissimo aliquo viro, qui summo apud nos Cancellarii muneri præficeretur; viro nimirum egregiis virtutibus conspicuo, et qui Academiæ nostræ ornamento simul futurus esset maximo, et præsidio imprimis firmo: Summo

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order V.

statim, consensu omnium, animi et voces Cancellarium expetere cœperunt virum illustrissimum, avitæ Scoticæ Nobilitatis decus summum, celsissimum, potentissimum Principem, Jacobum, Montis-Rosarum Ducem, Primarium Regni Secretarium, qui quippe vir Princeps fidei esset spectatissimæ in serennissimum nostrum Regem Georgium, et constantiæ probatissimæ in stabiliendâ, firmandâ et tuendâ Regum nobis protestantium successione, qui patriam et ecclesiam nostram præcipuâ foveret pietate, qui denique Academiarum et Doctorum virorum benignissimus esset Patronus, et optimarum artium ac literarum insignis cultor ac fautor, omnis denique virtutis laude clarissimus.

Senatus igitur Academicus, consentientibus et summo quidem studio omnium suffragiis, dictum celsissimum, potentissimum Principem, Jacobum, Montis-Rosarum Ducem, Academiæ nostræ Glasguensis Cancellarium elegit, constituit, pronunciavit, ac hisce literis eligit, constituit et pronunciat.

Idem porro Senatus Academicus dictum celsissimum, potentissimum Principem, Cancellarium electum, per literas summissè rogandum decernit, ut supremum hoc apud nos honoris et dignitatis fastigium, pro insigni suâ humanitate, suscipere dignetur. In quorum testimonium, literas hasce, majore Academiæ sigillo munitas, chirographis nostris obsignamus.

(Sic subscribitur)—Jo. Stirling, Academiæ Præf.; Jo. Hamilton, Dec. Fac.; J. Simson, S. S. Theol. Prof.; Gul. Forbes, Juris. Prof.; Jo. Johnstoune, Med. Professor; And. Rosse, H. L. P.; Cha. Morthland, L. L. O. P.; Rob. Dick, P. P.; Gers. Carmichael, P. P.; J. Lowdowne, P. P.; Rob. Simpson, Math. P.

Glasguæ, xv^to^ *Februarii, A. D.* mdccxv.

Quo die Celsissimus, Potentissimus Princeps, Jacobus, Montis-Rosarum Dux Illustrissimus, Academiæ nostræ Glasguenss Cancellarius in sequentia jurabat:—

Promitto sanctèque Juro, me, favente Dei Gratiâ, Religionem Jesu Christi defensurum: non aliter atque in scripto Dei verbo proposita est, de eâ existimaturum: Universitatis Glasguensis salutem, dignitatem, commoda et ornamenta omni ratione honestâ procuraturum, honorificum in eâ Cancellarii munus fideliter obiturum; denique nihil in Academiæ negotiis, sine Moderatorum et Magistrorum assensione, tentaturum.*

(Sic subscribitur) Montrose.

(3.)—Extracts from the Records of the University of Glasgow, in Relation to the Elections of Lord Rector, in 1766 and 1811.

"*Coll. Glasg. Novem.* xv. mdcclxvi.

"Habitis Academiæ Comitiis programmate Solito.

Election of Rector.

"After reading the Statutes of Visitation concerning the election of a Rector,—Objections were made against the votes of those who only attend the Experimental Class; and after long reasoning upon the subject, it was proposed that the meeting should previously proceed to determine whether such persons could have a vote in the election of a Rector. And as this motion was seconded, it was accordingly agreed that the question should be put, 'Sustain, or Not.' Against which resolution the Principal protested, in his own name, and in the name of all who shall adhere to him, for reasons to be hereafter given him. To which protest adhered Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Reid.

"The question being accordingly put, 'Sustain, or Not,' and the rolls called, and votes marked, it was carried, by a very great majority, 'Sustain.' Therefore the Comitia did, and hereby do sustain the votes of the Students in the Experimental Class, though they attend no other class.

"Against which sentence protested Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Student of Law, in his own name, was and in the name of all who shall adhere to him, for reasons to be afterwards given in, and took instruments in the clerk's hands, and protests for liberty to complain to any competent court. To which protest adhered—

Dr. Trail, S. T. P.		Hamilton Maxwell,		Duncan M'Vain,	
Mr. Millar, J. C. P.		Thomas Thorntoun,		Timothy Kirby,	
Mr. Cumin, L. O. P.		Andrew Greenfield,		John Bradshaw,	
Dr. Williamson, Math. P.		Thomas Austin,		Henry King,	
Dr. Wight, H. P.		Joshua M'Geoch,	Students.	Arnold Burroughs,	Students.
William M'Dowall,	Students.	Colin Campbell,		Robert Thomson,	
Alex. Campbell,		James Traill,		Joseph Busby,	
Thomas Kennedy,		Patrick Campbell,		Archibald Arthur,	
Charles Sadler,		James Hyslett,		Thomas Kennedy.	
Thomas Dunlop,					

"Vir nobilissimus Dunbar, Comes de Selkirk, suffragiis omnium quatuor Nationum, electus est Rector Magnificus hujus Academiæ in annum sequentem: quod more solito et solenni Academicis promulgatum fuit.

"Against which election, as null and void, protested Mr. Alexander Ferguson, in his own name, and in the name of all who shall adhere to him, for reasons to be given in, and accordingly took instruments, and craved extracts.

"To which protest adhered William M'Dowall and Thomas Kennedy.

(Signed) "James Clow, Vice Rector.
"Joannes Anderson, Cl. Elec. Com."

"*College, Glasgow, November 29th,* 1766.

"The Principal gave into the meeting a letter from the Earl of Selkirk, dated the 21st instant, at St. Mary's Isle, in which he declares that he accepts of the office of Rector, and that he will endeavour

* The more ancient form of the oath administered to the Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, may be seen in page 291 (as copied from the vol. entitled *Jura, Leges, Instituta*, of the date 1577). After the word *existimaturum*, it contains the following words, which are omitted in the oath of the Earl of Glencairn in 1660, as well as in that of the Duke of Montrose in 1715:—"Nullam maliciosam disceptationem aut thesin contra eam toleraturum, discipulos Magisterio ornandos fideliter examinaturum, nec pro ullo quâvis extraordinariâ indulgentiâ intercessurum, aut aliis intercedentibus assensurum, virtutis tantûm et literarum ordinario curriculo studiosis debitum honorarium, Magisterii titulum, exhibiturum; eos qui impiâ et flagitiosâ vitâ aut bonis injuriosâ hanc dignitatem dehonestant, e magisterii dignitate dejecturum."

to be at Glasgow about the middle of next month, or sooner, if of any consequence to the University. Dr. Trail, Mr. Millar, Mr. Cumin, Dr. Williamson, and Dr. Wright, desire it may be marked, that though they have the greatest respect for the Noble Lord who is chosen, and has accepted of the office of Rector, yet as they protested against the votes of several persons who were admitted to vote in the Comitia, so they do now adhere to the said protest, and cannot but think the practice of admitting to the privileges of the University tradesmen and others from the town of Glasgow, who attend the experiments only in Natural Philosophy, to be altogether unwarrantable, extremely ill-timed at present, and likely to produce unhappy consequences.

"*Coll. Glasg. Die* XXVI. *Decembris*, A.D. MDCCLXVI.

"Habitis Academiæ Comitiis, Vir Nobilissimus Dunbar, Comes de Selkirk, munus Rectoris Magnifici, ad quod electus fuerat, in se suscepit, et hoc Juramento se obstrinxit.

"Ego Dunbar, Comes de Selkirk, promitto sanctèque polliceor, me, in muneris mihi demandati ratione obeundâ, studiosè fideliterque versaturum.

(Signed) "SELKIRK."

"Eodem tempore assessores nominavit, Moderatores Academiæ; et Apparitorem nominavit Joannem Bryce. (Signed) "SELKIRK, Rector."

"Reasons of Protest, taken upon the fifteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six years, by Alexander Ferguson, Student of Law in the University of Glasgow, and others adhering thereto, against the election of the Right Honourable the Earl of Selkirk to be Rector of the said University.

"1*mo.* That a number of persons, who attend a Course of Experiments given by Mr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in said University, for one hour or two in the week, and who neither do, or ever did attend any class in the University, were, contrary to the statutes of the University, matriculated and admitted to vote along with the Masters and Students in the general Comitia for choosing a Rector. This, we apprehend, is subversive of the very fundamental Institution, and Statutes of Visitation, that direct the method of choosing a Rector; and has an evident tendency to deprive those persons, in whom the Statutes have vested the power of electing and choosing a Rector, of their just and lawful rights.

"2*do.* That improper and illegal methods were taken, both to solicit and procure the votes of many of the members of the Comitia, and also to hinder some gentlemen that were come to attend the University, from getting themselves attested, in such time as to entitle them to vote in the general Comitia for electing a Rector.

"We do, therefore, apprehend, for the above reasons, that the Election is totally void and null, and do crave extracts of the whole minutes and proceedings of the general Comitia held in the University of Glasgow, upon the fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six years.

(Signed) AL. FERGUSON.

"*Glasgow College*, 18*th November* 1766."

"Reasons of Protest taken at the last Comitia, by Dr. Leechman, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Reid;—and Answers to the Reasons of Protest given into this Comitia by Mr. Ferguson and other Students, viz., William M'Dowall and Thomas Kennedy.

"The Moderators and Students of this University are vested with the sole right of electing the Rector. All the Students are divided into two kinds—such, to wit, as have, and such as have not, Gowns. The first have a right, if matriculated; and the last, if matriculated and attested. It is the province of the Rector, Dean, Principal, and Professors, to matriculate and attest the students upon the day immediately preceding the election; and if inconvenient for all of them to attend all that day, the Principal and any one of the Masters, or, in absence of the Principal, any three of the Masters may matriculate all such as offer. But, to prevent the abuse of this power, notice is always given to the whole world by a Program, signed by the Rector or the Vice-Rector, intimating not only the day of the matriculation, but the particular hour of that day, so as that all concerned may attend. The majority, therefore, of this Rectorial Court are vested with the sole power of determining who ought, and who ought not to be enrolled; and if this majority shall hinder any person to be enrolled, who is legally entitled, or if they shall enrol any person who is not legally entitled, the person injured, or any person of the Court, may protest in due form; and upon a complaint, the Court of Session will punish the delinquents, and cancel the election, if carried by illegal votes; but the Comitia is vested with no power of determining who ought, or who ought not to have been enrolled.

"That this is the Constitution of the University, appears from the constant practice—from the Rector's signing the Program—and from the following Statutes:—

"They do find and declare and statute, that the right of electing a Rector is in all and every the Matriculate members, Moderators or Masters, and Students in the University: That the Students who are not Gown Scholars, shall, upon their being matriculate, faithfully promise to attend their respective colleges and studies for the space of three months at least, and that they renew the like promise every year at their return to the College, before, or on the day prior to the election; otherwise they are not to be admitted to vote in the Election of the Rector: That the time of the general matriculation of Gown Students shall be upon the lawful day immediately before the Election of the Rector, and that due notice be given of the said election, by affixing Programs, intimating the election in terms of the ancient statutes. And in respect of the custom to matriculate, without the presence of the Rector, the Principal, and one of the Masters, or in absence of the Principal, any three of the Masters shall matriculate all such students as offer, or require themselves to be matriculate. And that all other rules concerning the election of the Rector, conform to the ancient statutes, be observed. Visitation 1827.

"Now then, as every Gown Student who voted on the 15th of November last, was matriculated and attested in a court, to which all concerned were summoned by a Program from the Vice-Rector on the day preceding, and as several of the protesters, both professors and students, were present, and acquiesced in every thing that was done without uttering a word (nay, some of them solicited the interest of those very Students of Natural Philosophy, against whose votes they afterwards protested), it is plain that the rolls were made up in the most legal manner, and that the Comitia had no right

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order V.

Election of Rector.

whatever to make any change upon the rolls: And this is a full and sufficient answer to all the reasons that were given in the Comitia for putting the vote, Sustain or Not.

"As objections, however, were made to the students without gowns, who belong to the class of Experimental Philosophy, it may be proper, for the satisfaction of strangers, to add the following remarks:—

"1*st*. The Professor of Anatomy is, by his presentation and by statute, Professor of Botany. The Professor of Church History is, by his presentation, Teacher of Civil History; and any person who is matriculated, and who will faithfully promise to study Botany and Civil History for three months, is fully entitled to vote for the Rector. In like manner, Mr. Anderson is ordered by statute to go through a course of Physics and Experimental Philosophy; and he accordingly has two classes, and receives different fees from the students of each; and, therefore, every student in these two classes is entitled to vote for the Rector, if he is matriculated and attested as the law directs. The words of the statute are,—'They statute, appoint, and ordain, that the Master of the Magistrand class shall teach and go through the course of Physics and Experimental Philosophy: that these hours (to wit, of the Philosophy classes) may be attended by students without gowns, providing they have passed their course, or are students of Divinity, Law, or Medicine: and that any person, not a student as said is (that is, not a student of Divinity, Law, or Medicine), may attend the lessons of Experimental Philosophy without a gown.'

2*ndly*. The protesters are pleased to say, that the lectures on Experimental Philosophy are given 'for one hour or two in the week;' whereas nothing is better known, both to the Town and College, than that, for the first three months of the session, these lectures are given two hours a week at least, and, for the three last months and a half, they are given four times a week at least, and sometimes they are given five, six, seven, or eight hours a week. These facts are notorious to the whole world.

"3*rdly*. It is well-known, that students without gowns, who attend only the Latin or Greek private classes, have been always allowed to vote for the Rector; and it is well known that tradesmen have now and then attended almost all the different classes in the College; but if the protesters do not know this, the tradesmen shall be named, if required.

"Now the protesters will be pleased to shew, that it is proper and legal to allow a tradesman to vote who is only a student, for instance, in the Private Latin class; but that it is improper and illegal to allow a tradesman to vote, who is only a student in the Experimental Class, and when they shew this, they will be pleased to remember, that the one studies Latin, and the other Philosophy; that the one belongs to a class which is established by private contract between the Professor and his scholars, while the other belongs to a class that is established by the legal authority of the British Government.

"4*thly*. When the protesters were told, before the vote was put, that this was not the first instance of attesting such students as belonged only to the Experimental class, the answer given was,—'A blot is not a blot, till it is hit,' that is, they would allow precedents to have no authority in the present case.

"5*thly*. The protesters were the very persons who urged the vote, 'Sustain or Not,' and who declared again and again, in the presence of the Comitia, that the Comitia had an undoubted right to judge and determine who had, or who had not a right to vote for the Rector: and yet the self-same persons protested against sustaining the votes of the students, concerning whose right they, a few minutes before, maintained the Comitia had a full power to determine. And they likewise insisted (which was yielded to for the sake of peace), that Messrs. Leechman, Muirhead, Anderson, and Reid should have no vote, as if the question had been concerning their own right to sit in the Comitia, and yet it was carried Sustain. 185 to 70.

"6*thly*. There are about 130 students in the class of Experimental Philosophy, of which number 43 were in the roll of the students who were attested; and of the 32 who were present, four were in the morning Physic class, and having been formerly matriculated, their votes were not called in question. From this account it follows, that there were only 19 controverted votes in the whole Comitia, of which, number five were in the Natio Laudoniana, two in the Transforthana, two in the Rothseyana, and ten in the Glottiana; and of these 19, the intrant of the Glottiani, and nine more (taking in the different nations) that is, the majority of the whole, if we are well informed, voted for Mr. Oswald, and not for the Earl of Selkirk.

"7*thly*. The protesters did not leave the Court, but were enrolled in their respective nations, and voted along with the persons against whose right to sit there they had protested in form.

"8*thly*. The Earl of Selkirk was elected in the Natio Laudoniana by a majority of one or two votes; in the Rothseyana, by 53 to 22; in the Transforthana, by 42 to 10; and in the Glottiana, by 101, or 100, or 99 (according to the different accounts) to 17; so that, supposing for a moment, that every one of the students of Experimental Philosophy were bad votes, and that the Natio Laudoniana had been cut off altogether, yet my Lord Selkirk was duly elected; so that it is not easy to guess at the meaning of the last protest; because it is one thing in law to hinder a person from a seat in a court to which he has a good right, and another, to receive a person with a disputed title, when his vote either way would not have determined the election of this or that candidate.

"9*thly*. The protesters not only voted along with those whose votes they had protested against, but Mr. Ferguson himself proclaimed to the University, that my Lord Selkirk was elected by the four nations.

"*Lastly*. The protesters are pleased to say, that improper and illegal methods were taken to solicit and procure votes. But whether these improper and illegal methods were taken by the protesters themselves, in opposition to the person elected, or by others employed by them, or not employed by them, they do not say. If they mean to accuse themselves, their own testimony, no doubt, is in this case a sufficient proof of the fact; but it must appear, from what has been said, that this fact will not invalidate the election. On the other hand, if they mean to accuse others of improper and illegal practices, they ought to know, that such accusations must be made particular, and must be proved, otherwise they are to be held as false and groundless.

(Signed) "William Leechman. "Geo. Muirhead.
"John Anderson. "Thos. Reid."

"The above minutes of this *Comitia* are, as usual, authenticated by the subscription of the Rector and Clerk. (Signed) "Selkirk, *Rector*.
"John Anderson, *Cler. Com.*"

The above fourteen preceding pages contain a full extract of the proceedings respecting the election of the Earl of Selkirk to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on the fifteenth of November, 1766.—Extracted from the Records of the University of Glasgow, by

(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Senatus.*

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order V.

Election of Rector.

Return of the Election of Rector, 1811.

Glasgow College, 15th Nov. 1811.

This being the day appointed for the election of the Lord Rector, the Members of the Senate went to the *Comitia.*

MDCCCXI.

Apud Collegium Glasguense, die Decimo Quinto Novembris, Comitiis Universitatis legitimè citatis programmate Vice Rectoris—et in Aulâ Publicâ legitimè habitis, Professor Young electus fuit Clericus Comitiorum in annum sequentem.

Statutis de eligendo Rectore Magnifico perlectis.

The Dean of Faculty read and gave in, under form of instrument, the following protest :—

Whereas it appears, from the matriculation and attestation-books, that many persons have been matriculated and attested on Thursday, the fourteenth of November current, as students, who propose to attend only the evening lecture on Political Economy, and who, it appears to us, have got tickets solely with a view to their voting at this election, in opposition, as we conceive, to the laws and constitution of this University,—We, the undersigned, hereby protest against the right of any such pretended students to vote this day at the election of a Rector, and against the validity of any election which may take place in consequence of these votes, and crave remeid at law; and we require, that the vote given by each elector shall be marked on the roll, that the same shall be fairly and accurately scrutinized, whereupon we take instruments in the hands of Professor John Young, Clerk to the Comitia. In witness whereof we have subscribed this protest, within the College of Glasgow, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven years.

(Signed) " Dun. Macfarlan, F.F.D. " Robert Freer, Med. P.
" William Taylor, Principal " William Mickleham, P.N.P.
" William Richardson, L.H.P. " James Couper, A.P.P.
" James Jeffray, A.B.P. " William Macturk, H.E.P.

Postea Academicis in Quatuor Nationes legitimè divisis, harum unaquæque, more solito, Dominum Rectorem Universitatis in annum sequentem Eligebat.

Et Vir admodum Honorabilis, Dominus Archibaldus Hamilton, electus est Rector Magnificus hujus Universitatis in Annum sequentem; quod, more solito ac solenni, in Comitiis promulgatum est."

MDCCCXXI.

Apud Collegium Glasguense, die Vicesimo Secundo Novembris.

Comitiis Universitatis legitimè citatis programmate trium Senatorum, et in Aulâ Publicâ legitimè habitis,

Vir Amplissimus et Nobilissimus, Dominus Archibaldus Hamilton, munus Rectoris magnifici, ad quod electus fuerat, in se suscepit, et juramento sese obstrinxit:—

" Ego, Dominus Archibaldus Hamilton, promitto sanctèque polliceor, me, in muneris mihi demandati ratione obeundâ, studiosè fideliterque versaturum.

(Signed) Archibaldus Hamilton, *Rector.*"

Eodem tempore assessores nominavit, Decanum Facultatum hujus Universitatis, Præfectum Collegii Glasguensis, et omnes Professores in eodem Collegio. Apparitorem nominavit Joannem M'Lachlan.

A meeting of Senate being duly summoned and convened,

The Lord Rector, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, appoints Dr. James Couper, Professor of Practical Astronomy, to execute the office, and to have the full power of the Rector, in his absence, except the visitatorial power given to the Rector by the Nova Erectio, and such other powers as are given to the Rector in particular deeds of mortification, without any mention of the Vice-Rector; which office the said Dr. James Couper accepted, and took and subscribed the following oath:—

" Ego Jacobus Couper, Deputatus Vice-Rector hujus Universitatis, sanctè polliceor, me, in munere mihi demandato, studiosè fideliterque versaturum."

The Proceedings at the Election and Admission of Lord Archibald Hamilton, on the 15th of November and 22nd of that month, 1811, are fully extracted from the University Records, by

(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Sen.*

Order VI.—A Return of the manner in which the Professors are appointed—in what hands the power of Inquiry, and Correction, Suspension, or Deprivation, is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Order VI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal, the Professors of Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Church History, and Astronomy, are appointed by the Crown; the Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, and Humanity, are elected by the Faculty, together with the Rector and Dean of Faculties. The daily and ordinary superintendence of the conduct of all the Professors in the College is vested in " the Principal and all the Professors of the said College, who, with the advice of the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculty of the said University, have the sole right and power of trying every one of the Professors of the said College for negligence of duty, or misbehaviour in other respects, and of inflicting on him or them the pains of suspension, deprivation, or such censures as their negligence or misbehaviour shall deserve."

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived—by wha authority the amount is fixed; and if by the Senatus Academicus, whethe under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the Amount of each, and the Funds whence derived.

College Professors.		Ordinary.			Archbishop.			Subdeanery.			Supplementary.			Exchequer Precepts.			Total.		
Names.	Chairs.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£,	s.	d.
Rev. Dr. M'Farlane,	Principal	192	7	6½	38	4	5	.	.	.	220	0	0	.	.	.	450	11	11½
Dr. S. M'Gill,	Divinity	.	.	.	16	13	4	182	15	1½	226	2	2	.	.	.	425	10	7½
Mr. Mylne,	Moral Philos.	44	8	10	8	6	8¼	.	.	.	222	15	6	11	0	0	286	11	0¼
Dr. Meikleham,	Natural do.	44	8	10	2	17	9	.	.	.	222	15	7¼	21	0	0	291	2	2¼
Mr. Jardine,	Logic	47	3	2	8	6	8	.	.	.	222	15	7	11	0	0	289	5	5
Mr. Walker,	Humanity	33	6	8	8	6	8	.	.	.	222	15	6	25	0	0	289	8	10
Dr. M'Turk,	Church Hist.	.	.	.	100	0	0	.	.	.	222	15	6	.	.	.	322	15	6
Dr. G. Gibb,	Hebrew	16	13	4	15	11	1½	.	.	.	247	15	7	20	0	0	300	0	0½
Mr. Miller,	Mathematics	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	230	0	0	61	10	6	291	10	6
Dr. Couper,	Astronomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	0	0	50	0	0	270	0	0
Mr. Davidson,	Law	.	.	.	90	0	0	.	.	.	220	0	0	.	.	.	310	0	0
Dr. Freer,	Physic	.	.	.	40	0	0	.	.	.	220	0	0	10	0	0	270	0	0
Dr. Jaffray,	Anatomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	0	0	30	0	0	250	0	0
Mr. D. K. Sandford,	Greek	44	8	10	5	0	0	.	.	.	220	0	0	20	0	0	289	8	10
		422	17	2½	333	6	7¾	182	15	1½	3137	15	5¼						
University Professors.																			
Dr. L. Muirhead,	Natural Hist.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0	100	0	0
Mr. J. Burns,	Surgery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Mr. Towers,	Midwifery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Dr. Hooker,	Botany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Dr. Thomson,	Chemistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0	50	0	0
														559	10	6	4636	4	11

The Salaries from the Archbishopric and Exchequer are fixed by the several Royal Grants or Warrants in favour of the different Professors. The Salary from the Subdeanery is fixed by the Charter or Titles of the Subdeanery.

The Salaries from the Ordinary Revenue were fixed by the Faculty.

The Salaries from the Supplementary Revenue were also fixed by the Faculty; and any augmentations that have ever been made, are by authority of the Faculty, with advice and consent of the Ordinary Visitors; and the last augmentation took place in the year

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(2.)—Extracts from Minutes of Faculty of Glasgow College, relative to augmentations of Professors' Salaries, from 5th of February, 1784, to 1827.

(*This Return titled on the back, "Extracts relative to the four Augmentations since 1729."*)

"*Glasgow College, 5th February*, 1784.

£30, 1st Augmentation.

Faculty appoint a Committee upon College Revenue.

"The Principal, Dr. Findlay, Mr. Clow, Dr. Reid, Mr. Young, and all who please to join them, are appointed a Committee to enquire into the state of the College Revenue, and of the debts and burthens affecting it, and to give in a report to a subsequent meeting of Faculty; and it is recommended to the said Committee to take the assistance of Mr. Wilson, the present clerk, and of Mr. Jardine, the last clerk, in order to expedite this business."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College, 20th February*, 1784.

Report of Committee on the Revenue.

"The Committee upon the College Funds gave in their Report, which is as follows, viz.—'Committee on College Revenue, 19*th February*, 1784,—Present the Principal, Dr. Findlay, Mr. Clow, Mr. Millar, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Young,—Report, that they have examined with minuteness into the present state of the College funds, and find, that within the course of twenty-one years last past, the revenue has been managed in such a manner, that it not only answered the ordinary expenses, but has admitted large sums to be applied occasionally for a variety of public purposes; and that, besides the whole of this, there has been a very considerable saving, made up chiefly out of the profits of the tack of the Archbishoprick, the annual produce of which savings may now be justly appropriated for such public purposes as the Faculty, with approbation of their Visitors, shall see cause. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Committee, that the Faculty should either instruct the present, or appoint a new Committee to consider such appropriations as may or ought to be made, and to lay their thoughts upon the subject before a future meeting of Faculty.

(Signed) "'WILL. LEECHMAN.'

Reappointment of said Committee to Report.

"The meeting appoint the same Committee to consider of what is referred to in the said report, and to give in proposals to be considered by a subsequent meeting."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, by
(Signed) JA^s. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College, 4th March*, 1784.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

Report of said Committee.

"The Committee upon the College revenue gave in the report of their proceedings during the two last meetings, which report is as follows:—'Committee on College Revenue,—*Glasgow College, 2d March*, 1784,—Present, the Principal, Mr. Clow, Dr. Findlay, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Reid, Dr. Williamson Mr. Millar, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Young, Dr. M'Leod, Mr. Cumin.—The Committee deliberated and

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

reasoned at considerable length concerning the appropriation of the surpluses of the College funds, and were unanimously of opinion, That it is highly expedient and proper that the salaries of the different Professors should be augmented, and an augmentation should also be made to the four foundation bursaries of the College; that a further provision should be made for the salary of the College Librarian; and that there should likewise be an addition made to the consideration which is given, during the pleasure of the College, to the Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica. And the further deliberation of this matter is referred to a meeting of the Committee, to be held to-morrow, at half-past one afternoon. (Signed) "WILL. LEECHMAN."

"*Glasgow College*, 5*th March* 1784.

"Committee on College Revenue—Present, the Principal, Dr. Findlay, Mr. Millar, Dr. Reid, Dr. M'Leod, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Young.—The Committee being met, in consequence of last adjournment, they resumed the consideration of the business formerly mentioned; and after having deliberated upon the subject at great length, they were unanimously of opinion, That the sum of £30 sterling per annum should be added to the salary of the Principal and of each of the Professors; and that the sum of £3 per annum should be added to each of the four foundation bursaries; that the salary of the Librarian shall be made up to the sum at which it stood before the last agreement with the town of Glasgow, reserving it to a future consideration what further addition to his salary may be expedient. And with regard to the Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica, the members of the Committee were unanimously of opinion, that an additional consideration ought likewise to be made to him during the pleasure of the College; but as the sum given to the Lecturer on Chemistry is not according to a permanent appointment, but from year to year, the Committee judge it expedient to defer any final determination upon that point to the 10th of June next, when his yearly allowance is settled. And the further consideration of this matter is referred to a meeting of Faculty, to be held in the usual place, on Friday next, at half an hour after one o'clock, and also for the settlement of a foundation Bursar. (Signed) "WILL. LEECHMAN."

Report referred to a Meeting of Faculty,

"The meeting order the said report to lie upon the table for the consideration of all the different members."

and the Report ordered to lie upon the table.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 15*th March* 1784.

"A meeting of Faculty being duly summoned and convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Committee on the appropriation of the surplus funds, tabled on the 5th instant,—

Resolution and Determination of Faculty respecting Augmentation.

"The Faculty, having maturely considered the report of the Committee on the present state of the College revenue, and finding from their report, That there are very considerable surplus funds belonging to the College unappropriated, and free of burdens of any kind, which surplus funds are chiefly composed of the savings of the tack of the archbishoprick; and further finding, That, by their original charter, and many precedents on record, the Faculty, with consent of the Ordinary Visitors, have full power and authority to appropriate the said surplus funds for such academical purposes as shall seem to them just and proper,—they do, therefore, in virtue of the said powers vested in them, unanimously resolve and determine to appropriate the annual interest of the said surplus funds at present belonging to the College. And, with this view, the Faculty having now before them the report of the Committee on Appropriations, given in at the meeting of the 5th of March; and particularly taking into their consideration, that the salaries of the Principal and Professors have not been augmented *from the College funds* for more than a century past, except by a small and partial augmentation in the year 1729; and that, since that period, the expense of living is greatly increased, and that the taxes and other burdens that have been laid on since the date of the last augmentation, amount now to very considerable sums, on which grounds augmentations have in late years been made to the stipends of ministers, and to the salaries of Professors in other Colleges;—The Faculty, therefore, judging it for the honour and interest of this University that the Principal and Professors should be enabled to support their character and station in some measure suitable to the increased expense of living, have resolved to augment the salaries of the Principal and Professors in this University, in a manner that shall not only be beneficial to the present incumbents, but equally so to their successors in office in all time to come: and they do hereby unanimously determine and enact, that the sum of £30 sterling yearly be added to the salaries of the Principal, and of each of the Professors, to be paid out of the annual interest of the surplus funds at present belonging to the College; and that the first payment shall be made at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas first after the confirmation of this deed by the Ordinary Visitors; and the said sum of £30 yearly to be paid in all time coming at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas corresponding to the term of the first annual payment. The Faculty further considering, that the four foundation bursaries are burdens on the College revenue, and that the annual stipends of £5 each being fixed by the original charter, similar reasons to those above mentioned render an augmentation of them proper and necessary,—They do hereby determine and enact, that the sum of £3 sterling yearly be added to each of the four foundation Bursars, to be paid out of the annual interest of the surplus fund as above, at the usual terms and usual proportions in which the said Bursars are paid, and that the first term of payment shall be at the first usual term of payment after the 10th of October next, in case the Minute shall before that time have received the confirmation of the Ordinary Visitors. And in order that the capital of the surplus funds, of which the annual interest is now appropriated for the above purposes, may become an additional security for the present standing revenue of the College, in case, from any unforseen cause, it should suffer diminution,—It is hereby expressly declared and ratified, that the capital of this augmentation shall be first affected by such loss or diminution; and, in that case, that a corresponding equal deduction shall be made from the future annual payments of the augmentation, in proportion to the extent of the capital employed in making up such loss or diminution—the augmentation of the foundation Bursars to suffer a proportionable diminution in like manner as that of the Principal and Professors. And that this resolution may be at any future time more easily carried into execution, the Faculty do hereby order, that this augmentation shall be separately stated in the College book of accounts, that the capital thereof may be at all times known by inspection. The Faculty further considering that the salary of their Librarian

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

has lately suffered a diminution of two hundred merks per annum by the transaction lately concluded with the city of Glasgow, and as an exchange for their vice of presentation, they do hereby burden the revenue of the Subdeanery to the extent of two hundred merks per annum, in order to make up the said diminution on the Librarian's salary.

"The Faculty also hereby resolve to make a temporary addition to the annual allowance made to the Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica in this College; but defer the consideration of further particulars till the 10th of June next, the usual time of voting the said yearly allowance.

"The Principal, Mr. Millar, and Mr. Young, are appointed a committee to lay the above act of the Faculty before the Visitors, together with all the former proceedings and papers relative thereto."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 30*th March* 1784.

Faculty Meeting.

"The Committee, appointed on the 15th instant, to lay the act of Faculty concerning the augmentation of the Principal and Professors' salaries, &c. before the Visitors, reported to the meeting that they had done so, and produced the following deed, which was read, the tenor whereof follows:—

Ratification of the Augmentation by the Ordinary Visitors.

"We, the Dean of Faculty and Minister of Glasgow, a majority of the ordinary Visitors of the College of Glasgow, having had laid before us a Minute of Faculty, of date March 15th One thousand seven hundred and eighty four, being their determination and enactment of a stated annual augmentation of thirty pounds sterling to be paid to the Principal and to each of the Professors, in addition to their present salaries; as also their enactment of three pounds sterling to be added yearly to each of the four foundation bursaries, together with two hundred merks Scots of additional burden on the revenue of the Subdeanery, to be paid to the Librarian, in consequence of a late transaction with the town of Glasgow: all which particulars are more fully set forth in the aforesaid minute: We being convinced that the Faculty, with consent of the Ordinary visitors, have full power to appropriate and apply the surplus funds of the revenue belonging to the College to such academical purposes as they shall judge proper; and being also abundantly sensible that, in this country, in which, by means of the increase of public burdens and other causes, the expense of living has increased greatly during this century, and particularly of late years, an augmentation ought to be made, wherever there are funds, to the livings of those whose incomes depend wholly, or in a considerable degree, on stated salaries; more especially when the salaries are small, which we find to be the case of a great number in the College of Glasgow: Therefore, in order to determine whether there are funds belonging to the College sufficient for the present augmentation, so that we might give our consent on good grounds, we have judged it incumbent upon us, according to the direction contained in the charter of Nova Erectio, to 'examine and discuss' the state of the different branches of the College revenue; and, after examining them from the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one to one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, both inclusive, it appears to us, that the standing revenue of the College is sufficient for all the present stated burdens, and also for occasional demands for repairing buildings, and for other necessary uses. It appears to us, farther, that the present surplus money amounts to a capital of sufficient extent for defraying the annual expense of the several augmentations already mentioned, and that, even after this capital is appropriated for that particular purpose, the funds of the College will be at least in as favourable a state as they were in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. Upon all these accounts we, after mature deliberation, approve of, and hereby give our Consent unto the augmentation of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, and also of the four foundation bursaries, together with the two hundred merks Scots of additional burden on the Subdeanery to be paid to the Librarian, in consequence of a late transaction with the town council. And this our consent is declared to be given, expressly in terms of the Minute of Faculty of the fifteenth March instant, and under all the conditions and reservations made therein. After the particular examination of the state of the College funds, and of the management of them during the space of twenty-one years, into which this business has led us, we cannot conclude without remarking the strict attention which has all along been paid to their improvement. While the Faculty have at different times agreed to lay out large sums of money for particular purposes, it appears to us that a constant endeavour, during the above period, to render the several branches of the revenue as productive as possible, and regular economy in the general management, have contributed in a very considerable degree to forward the present augmentation; and, of consequence, that the society is under special obligations to those members of their body who have been more immediately concerned in the management of their revenue, and who have exerted themselves with such success: and as the interest of the society calls for the continuance of this attention, we earnestly recommend a due regard to such a laudable example in time to come. This minute, contained on this and the two preceding pages, is subscribed by us at Glasgow, March 26th 1784.

(Subscribed) "Alex^{R}. Hutcheson, D.F.F.
"Will^{M}. Taylor, Min^{r}. of Glasgow.

"*April* 10*th* 1784.—Edmunde Burke, Rector, approves."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 16*th April* 1794.

2nd Augmentation.

"The meeting appoint Mr. Cummin, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Jardine, a Committee to examine the state of the College revenue and funds, and to report upon the same with all convenient speed."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 23*d April* 1794.

"The Committee appointed at last meeting gave in a written state of the funds belonging

to the College, which is ordered to be handed about to the different members for their consideration."

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 15*th May* 1794.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

"The Faculty proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee on the state of the funds, which Report was sent to all the members to be considered by them; and finding that there is at present a considerable capital, free of all burdens, belonging to the College, and also a considerable neat annual balance, after the payment of all necessary expenses; and having deliberated and reasoned at great length on the appropriation of said capital and neat balance, and finding by their original charter and many precedents on record, that the Faculty, with consent of their Ordinary Visitors, have full power and authority to appropriate the said surplus funds for such academical purposes as shall seem to them just and proper; they do therefore, in virtue of the said powers vested in them, unanimously resolve and determine to appropriate the said surplus funds at present belonging to the College: and the Faculty, taking particularly into their consideration that the salaries of the Principal and Professors require an augmentation, as the expense of the necessaries of living, and taxes, and other burdens have increased, since the last augmentation, to such an extent that a further augmentation, upon the same grounds, is highly necessary and expedient; and further considering that, from the said rapid increase of the expense of living, very liberal augmentations have been made to the stipends of Ministers, and to the salaries of Professors in other Colleges, and, in general, to the salaries of all officers where the state of the funds permit: The Faculty, therefore, judging it for the honour and interest of this University that the Principal and Professors should be enabled to support their character and station in some measure suitable to the increased expense of living, have *resolved* to augment the salaries of the Principal and Professors in this University, in a manner that shall not only be beneficial to the present incumbents, but equally so to their successors in office, in all time to come: and they, on all these accounts, do hereby unanimously determine and enact, that the sum of forty pounds sterling yearly be added to the salaries of the Principal and Professors, to be paid out of the interest of their capital and neat balances, and that the first payment shall be made at the tenth of October next, after the confirmation of this deed by the Visitors: and the said sum of forty pounds yearly to be paid in all time coming at the said term of the tenth of October, corresponding to the first term of payment: The Faculty further considering that the four foundation bursaries are burdens on the College revenue, they do further determine and enact, that the sum of two pounds sterling yearly shall be added to each of the four foundation bursaries out of the said interest and neat balances as above, and at the usual terms and proportions in which the said Bursars are paid; and that the first term of payment shall be at the first usual term of payment after the tenth of October next, in case this minute shall, before that time, have received the confirmation of the Ordinary Visitors. The Faculty do hereby further resolve and determine to make an augmentation of twenty pounds sterling yearly to the present appointments of each of the Lecturers in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Midwifery, to be paid at the first term of Whitsunday after this deed shall have received the confirmation of the Visitors, and so yearly during the continuance of their office. And in order that the capital of this augmentation may become an additional security for the present standing revenue of the College, in case, from any unforeseen cause, it should suffer diminution, it is hereby expressly declared and ratified that the capital of this augmentation shall be first affected by such loss or diminution; and in that case, that a corresponding equal deduction shall be made from the future annual payments of this augmentation in proportion to the extent of the capital necessary to make up such loss or diminution. The augmentation of the Foundation Bursars, and of the annual appointment to the Lecturers of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Midwifery, so long as their offices are continued, to suffer a proportionable diminution, in like mannar as the salaries of the Principal and Professors.

"The Principal, Mr. Cumin, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Jardine, are appointed a committee to lay the above Act of the Faculty before the Visitors, together with the former proceedings and papers relative thereto.

(Signed) "ARCH^{d}. DAVIDSON, *Principal.*
"PAT. WILSON, *Cler. Coll.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, on this and the four preceding pages, by (Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College*, 29*th May* 1794.

"The Committee, re-appointed on the 15th current, laid before the Faculty a scroll of a Memorial or Representation to the Ordinary Visitors, respecting the augmentation of the salaries enacted by the Faculty, on the above date; which scroll being read over and approved of, the meeting appoint the same Committee to lay a fair copy of it, and the other papers relating to that business, before the Visitors, and to attend any meeting which the Visitors may appoint, in order to give them what further explanations they may require, relating to the grounds of the said augmentation of the salaries."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"We, the Lord Rector, Dean of Faculties, and Minister of Glasgow, Ordinary Visitors of the College of Glasgow, having had laid before us a Minute of Faculty, dated the fifteenth day of May last, by which they have resolved, with the consent of the Visitors, to add to each of the salaries of the Principal and Professors the sum of forty pounds sterling per annum (besides augmenting the Foundation Bursaries and the salaries of the several Lecturers within the College), as said Minute more fully bears; and having read and considered a Representation and Memorial on this subject presented to us, and referred to in the Minutes of Faculty of the 29th of May last; and having examined into the state of the funds with respect to the several branches of the revenue belonging to the Faculty of said College,—are satisfied that the proposed augmentations are reasonable, and that there are funds sufficient, under good frugal management, for making good the said augmentations: We therefore do hereby APPROVE of the Minute of Faculty, of date

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

the fifteenth of May last, already referred to, and Do GIVE OUR CONSENT to the augmentation of the salaries of the Principal and Professors (and to the other particulars contained in said Minute), and in the terms, and under the restrictions and reservations therein specified (and we appoint the Representation and Memorial this day laid before us, and referred to in this our Minute, to be engrossed in the College Records for preservation). And in all other respects we do, in as far as is competent for us, approve of the deeds of the Faculty from the 3d of January last, the date of the last docket, to this date. In testimony whereof, we have subscribed this Minute, contained on this and the preceding page, at Glasgow, the 10th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four years.

(Signed) "WILL^m. MURE, *Rector.*
"JAMES MEEK, F.F.D.
"WILL^m. TAYLOR, *Min^r. of Glasgow.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, on this and the preceding page, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*College, Glasgow,* 3*d June* 1799.

Proceedings in 3d Augmentation.

"It was moved and seconded, that, at next meeting, a general augmentation of the salaries of the Principal and Professors be taken into consideration."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*College, Glasgow,* 10*th June* 1799.

"The Principal, Mr. John Millar, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Mylne, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Cummin, and Mr. Jardine, are appointed a Committee to bring in a state of the College Revenue, and to report to the Meeting to be held on the 1st of August."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College,* 1*st August* 1799.

"The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the College Funds, delivered a Report on that subject, the tenor whereof follows:—

Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the College Revenue.

"The Committee, supposing that the chief object of their inquiry was to ascertain the state of the surplus funds of the College, and to consider the propriety of an immediate appropriation of part of them for the relief of the Principal and Professors from the burden of those taxes which more directly affect their income, do report that they have examined the state of the funds upon which the late augmentations to the salaries of the Principal and Professors have been made, and find that they are secured upon a permanent capital, the produce of which is at present more than equal to all the annual burdens which have been laid upon it.

"That they have also examined the state of the Revenue since the last augmentation, and compared the annual income of the College from that period with its annual expenditure, comprehending in that expenditure not only the ordinary, but the contingent and extraordinary expenses of the College; and they find the average surplus income of these years, free of all deductions and burdens of every kind, to be upwards of eight hundred pounds sterling.

"That this annual surplus has arisen partly from funds unexhausted by the late augmentation—from the high fiars of these years, and from the regular profits on the tack of the Archbishoprick—but particularly from the improvement of sundry branches of the College Revenue—from the valuation of the Govan teinds, &c. And the Committee are of opinion, that this annual surplus, depending upon the above causes, will not only be permanent, but will gradually increase, as there are still several important branches of the revenue, from which a considerable increase may be expected.

"The Committee have examined the present state of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, and find that these salaries, including the late augmentations, do not amount, upon an average, to £140 sterling per annum, excepting those of the Principal and Professor of Divinity, which are still considerably under £300 sterling per annum.

"The Committee having considered the great and unexampled rise in the price of every article of consumption, occasioned by the rapid advance of trade and manufactures, and by the prosperous state of the country; having also considered the great diminution of their salaries by the late taxes, and by those taxes particularly, which directly affect their income; and further, having considered that the difficulties arising from both these causes are most severely felt by persons who depend upon a fixed income in money, they are clearly of opinion that the advantages derived from the late augmentations are completely done away; that the condition of the Principal and Professors is inferior now to what it was previous to the period when these augmentations took place; and that their present salaries are altogether unequal and disproportioned to the great expense of living, and the burdens by which of late their incomes are affected. In these circumstances, they conceive it is not only just and expedient, but the duty of the Faculty, to avail themselves of the means in their power to preserve their condition and rank as public instructors of youth, and to prevent them from falling lower in point of comfort and independence than those of others in similar professional walks of life, or than those even of the generality of persons engaged in the less liberal occupations of society. They are therefore of opinion, that, for this laudable and necessary purpose, the Faculty should immediately appropriate a part of the above-mentioned annual surplus; and that, in so doing, they will not only apply their funds to the ends for which they were bestowed, and according to the intention of their founders, but also agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the Legislature at the time when their charters and donations were confirmed by it.

"The Committee find, from various acts of Parliament confirming their Charters of Foundation, that it was the intention of the legislature to relieve the members of the University from some part of the common burdens that fell on the other members of society. By different acts of Parliament, they are declared to be exempted from taxes, and that exemption has continued, in some instances,

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

till the present period. And though it might now be inexpedient or fruitless to contend for this original exemption before a court of law, it is surely just and reasonable for the society to apply a part of their surplus funds, according to the evident spirit and intention of the legislature, in relieving themselves from a part of those burdens of taxation, which more directly affect their income as members of the University. And the Committee are confirmed in this opinion by the late interference of the legislature in relieving persons in situations similar to that of the Professors from a part of these burdens, or in assisting them to bear them, viz. by the very liberal augmentation which the ministers of the Church of Scotland have received, and the former and late additions that have been made to the salaries of the judges of the Court of Session and other civil officers.

"For the above reasons, and others which must occur to the Faculty, the Committee are of opinion, That the Faculty should immediately, with consent of their Visitors, appropriate, for the purpose above stated, seven hundred pounds of their surplus funds, by which they will leave a sufficient balance of surplus, both for contingencies, and also, with the increase of it that may be expected, for accumulating a capital, which, with prudent management, will at no remote period fully meet the burden of this appropriation; and that the above sum of seven hundred pounds should annually, and at the usual terms of payment, be equally divided among the Principal and Professors, and make part of their salaries: Declaring, at the same time, that till the remaining surplus, and whatever additions it may acquire, shall produce a capital equal to this additional burden, this augmentation shall be chargeable with such contingent expenses as the purposes of literature may require, if it shall so happen that the ordinary surpluses are not sufficient for these purposes.

"Finally, the Committee, in recommending this mode of appropriating part of the surplus-funds, have not omitted to take into consideration a circumstance affecting their present surplus revenue, which of itself suggests the expediency of the measure proposed. If the surplus revenue of the College shall continue in its present state unappropriated, and annually increasing, it must, according to the late income act, suffer an annual diminution of one-tenth, as the surplus revenue of the University, considered as a corporation. It appears to them to be more reasonable and expedient, that the tax imposed by that act should be paid out of the surplus, when appropriated in the manner above recommended, and constituting part of the salaries of the Professors, than that it should be paid from the same surplus, lying as unoccupied funds of the corporation. In the last case, the funds of the College must suffer a diminution of nearly one hundred pounds sterling per annum. In the former, while the members of Faculty receive the benefit of the improvement of their savings, government will receive the same benefit from the tax arising from their salaries so augmented.

(Signed) "Arch^{d}. Davidson. John Millar. Geo. Jardine."

"The members of Faculty having had this subject under consideration since the 31st of May, when it was proposed to be laid before the Faculty, and the meeting having now fully and maturely deliberated upon the report of the Committee, they unanimously approve thereof; and they hereby appoint that an augmentation shall be made of fifty pounds sterling yearly to the salaries of the Principal and each of the Professors respectively, for the reasons specified in the above report. And they appoint, therefore, that the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling shall be paid out of the College funds to the Principal and each of the Professors, on the first of November next, and the like sum on the first of May ensuing, and shall be continued to be paid half-yearly, according to the terms of the report. And they appoint the Principal, Mr. Cumin, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Mylne, or any two of them, to lay the above minute of Faculty before the ordinary Visitors of the College, in order to obtain their consent and approbation."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, on this and the six preceding pages, by (Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"We, the Lord Rector, Dean of Faculties, and Minister of Glasgow, Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College, having had laid before us a minute of Faculty, dated the first of August last, by which they have resolved, with consent of the Visitors, to add to each of the salaries of the Principal and Professors the sum of fifty pounds sterling per annum: and having read and considered a report on this subject by a Committee of their number, and approved by the Faculty, and engrossed in their records of said date,—are satisfied that the funds of the College are sufficient, under proper management, for making good said augmentations, and which are reasonable in themselves.

"We, therefore, do hereby approve of the minute of Faculty, the first of August last, and do give our consent to the said augmentation of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, in the terms specified in the said minute of Faculty.

"In testimony whereof we have subscribed this minute at Glasgow, this twelfth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

(Signed) "George Oswald, *Rector.*
"James Meek, *Dean of Faculties.*
"Will. Taylor, *Min. of Glasgow.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, on this and the lower part of the preceding page, by (Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow, 1st April*, 1803.

Letter from Mr. Hill, College Factor, suggesting 4th Augmentation.

"A letter from Mr. Hill to the Principal was laid before the meeting, the tenor whereof follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I use the freedom of sending three accounts, which stand in my books against the College. The Faculty will fill up the blank in the account relative to the valuation of the teinds of the parish of Renfrew, as they think proper.

"I have sent the skeleton of my accounts for the revenues of 1801 to Mr. Jardine. At desire of some of the Professors I have made out a state of the revenue and expenditure of the College, with a view that the Faculty may judge how far an addition should be made to the salaries of the Professors. I inclose that state; from it you will observe, that at present there is a full excrescence of six hundred and seventy-eight pounds, thirteen shillings and three pence sterling per annum.

"Seven hundred pounds would afford an addition of fifty pounds sterling to the salaries of the Professors. The state I have made out, I can pledge myself is accurate. I have shown it to Mr.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.

Augmentation of Professors' Salaries.

Jardine, who also approves of the principle upon which it is stated. The Faculty will have in view, at the same time, that a considerable addition will be made to the funds of the College from the teinds of Kilbride, and from the grassums which may be got from the heritors of Monkland, at the renewal of the leases of their teinds: and when they consider the prosperous state of the funds, and the certainty of considerable increase, they may, with the utmost safety, add fifty pounds per annum of addition to each of the salaries of the Principal and Professors. You will farther observe that the average I had taken of the contingent expenses for the five last years, considerably exceeds the former years, which is an additional security to the Faculty, that the above addition may be made with the greatest safety.

"And now, Sir, I hope you will forgive me adding a few words for myself. You will observe my salary as Factor is one hundred and sixteen pounds, ten shillings sterling, and the revenue is near six thousand pounds sterling. That the salary is not adequate, either to the trouble or respectability of my office, or the amount of my cash transactions, I think, should not admit of a doubt. May I beg that you will, if you think proper, state this matter to the Faculty. I know they wish those in their employment to have, what they judge, an adequate reimbursement for their trouble. And without making any application, except stating the fact, I leave this to their discretion. I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) "James Hill.

"*Glasgow*, 31*st March*, 1803.

"*To Principal Davidson.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*College, Glasgow, 12th July* 1803.

"The Faculty having had the subject of Mr. Hill's letter of the 31st March last, inserted in the minutes of the 1st April, with regard to the expediency of an augmentation of the salaries of the Principal and Professors, under their consideration; and having now fully and maturely deliberated on that subject,—They hereby appoint that an augmentation shall be made of fifty pounds sterling yearly to the salaries of the Principal and each of the Professors respectively; and of the said augmentation, that the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling shall be paid out of the College funds, on the first of November next, and the like sum on the first of May ensuing, and shall continue to be paid half-yearly, so long as the funds of the College shall be capable of furnishing the above augmentation.

"The Faculty further appoint, that an augmentation shall be made of twenty-five pounds sterling yearly to the salary of Lecturer in Materia Medica; and that the said augmentation shall be paid at the same terms, and on the same condition with the augmentation to the salaries of the Principal and Professors."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*College, Glasgow, 18th July* 1803.

"We, the Lord Rector, Dean of Faculties, and Minister of Glasgow, Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College, having had laid before us a minute of Faculty, dated 12th July last, by which they have resolved, with consent of the Visitors, to add to each of the salaries of the Principal and Professors the sum of fifty pounds sterling per annum,—Approve of the augmentation given by the said resolution, but, at the same time, with the declaration, that the augmentation of the Principal and Professors' salaries shall not be considered as a matter of course in every case, when the funds of the College can afford it.

(Signed) "Will. Craig, *Rector.*
"Arch^{d}. Campbell, *Dean of Faculties.*
"Will. Taylor, *Min. of Glasgow.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College, 27th December* 1816.

"The Principal, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Young, Mr. Davidson, and Dr. M'Turk, are appointed a Committee to consider the state of the College funds, and whether means can be fallen upon, to render the addition of £50 per annum to the salaries of the Professors permanent, and to report to next meeting of Faculty, to be held on Thursday, the 2d of January, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Davidson is appointed to be convener of the Committee."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Ja^{s}. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

"*Glasgow College, 2d January* 1817.

"The Committee appointed at last meeting to report with regard to the College funds, and whether an addition could be made permanently to the salaries of the Principal and Professors, gave in their report, the tenor whereof follows:—

"Present—The Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Principal; Mr. John Young, L. G. P.; and Mr. Robert Davidson, J. C. P.

"Your Committee, in obedience to the last meeting of Faculty, and in consequence of an interview which the Principal and Mr. Davidson had yesterday with the Factor, as well as from their own knowledge of the funds of the College, beg leave to report—

"1*st*. That, *communibus annis*, there is at present a surplus of the College funds, of at least £200 or £300 yearly, besides paying salaries, and defraying all branches of ordinary expenditure.

"2*dly*. That from recent feus of College property, an addition of at least £200 yearly to the revenue may henceforward be depended on.

"3*dly*. That within 12 or 18 months from this date, an addition of £300 yearly will be obtained from the tithes of Kilbride, in consequence of valuations, which are either going on, or may be immediately commenced.

" *4thly.* That, from the sale of the superiority of Craigrosse, in Perthshire, a capital of £1,200 will be immediately obtained.

5thly. That the Waltonian Fund, amounting to £50 yearly, formerly applied to a lectureship on Midwifery, but which has now reverted to the College by the appointment of a Professor of Midwifery, paid by the crown, may now be applied towards the salary of the Lecturer on Materia Medica, by which £50 will be saved to the College revenue.

" *6thly.* That, for many years past, a fund has been accumulating in the hands of Professor Young, as Quæstor of the College chambers; that in consequence of his able management, this fund, from very small beginnings, now amounts to about £850 sterling.

" Your Committee recommend that £100 of this fund should be put into the hands of the Quæstor for the Library, to pay outstanding accounts, partly for books, and partly for binding books; that £25 farther of this fund should be applied to the purchasing of a few important English law-books, which are not yet in the Public Library, and that the remainder of this fund, amounting to about £730 sterling (the object of its establishment as a separate fund having now ceased), should be now amalgamated with the ordinary College Fund, by means of which the Factor says he will be enabled to go on with ease in the payment of the additional £50 of salary, till some of the other funds above-mentioned shall have come into full operation.

" Your Committee, therefore, on these grounds, report that, in their opinion, the additional yearly salary of £50 to the Principal and each of the College Professors, may safely be rendered permanent. But at the same time, as has been done in former cases, it may be proper to qualify any resolution of Faculty to this effect, with a declaration that, in the event of any unforeseen defalcation of the College Funds, which may render this addition too severe a burden on them, it shall be no longer payable.

(Signed) " Will. Taylor. John Young. R. Davidson.

" The Faculty, considering the limited nature of the salaries of the different Professors, almost the whole of which are considerably under £300 per annum, and satisfied of the justness of what is above stated, agree unanimously to the proposed addition of £50 per annum to each of their number, to commence from November last—and authorise the Principal, and such Professors as can attend, to lay the above before the Lord Rector and the Dean of Faculties for their approbation and concurrence. And the Faculty appoint their Factor to pay, from the Waltonian Fund, to Dr. Millar, Lecturer in Materia Medica, his present salary in the first instance, and the balance only from the College funds."

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

" At the same meeting of 2d January, 1817, the Principal produced a letter from Mr. Hill, proposing that he should be authorised to make an offer to Mr. Ayton of the superiority of the lands of Craigrosse, belonging to the College, together with the feu-duty and casualties of the same. The Faculty authorised him to make the said offer for the sum of £1,200 sterling, under the condition, that if a written acceptance of this offer shall not be presented to the Principal, on or before the 15th of this month, the process of reduction shall go on immediately.

" The Faculty agree to notify to the Senate, that they are to allow the £100, and the £25, to be put into the hands of the Quæstor, for the purposes mentioned in the above report, under the express stipulation that no such applications are hereafter to be made."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Collge of Glasgow, by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

" *Glasgow College, 3d January,* 1817.

" We, the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties, Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College, having taken into consideration the report of the Committee of Faculty, submitted to the meeting of Faculty of yesterday's date, with regard to the proposed permanent addition to the salaries of the Principal and College Professors; as also the proposed sale of the superiority of the lands of Craigrossie,—Approve of both the above measures, upon the grounds and under the qualifications which are stated in the report and minutes of the meeting of Faculty, and hereby give our sanction and consent to the same being carried into execution. And having examined the College records in this book, commencing from the last docquet till this date, they consider them to be a regular and accurate state of the proceedings of the Faculty, and do accordingly subscribe this docquet.

(Signed) " D. Boyle, *Lord Rector.*
" Arch. Campbell, *F. F. D.*"

Extracted from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow, by
Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

Order VII.*

Resolutions as to Salaries from Supplementary Revenue.

Order VII.*—Copies of all the Resolutions of the Faculty, fixing the Salaries payable from the Supplementary Revenue, or making any augmentations thereto, and of the Acts or Resolutions of the Visitors, approving of the same; stating the offices and names of the Visitors authorising such Resolutions, with the several Dates of the Resolutions of Faculty, and of the Acts of the Visitors.

Ordered 4th January 1827.

Extracts from Return by the Senatus Academicus.

18*th October* 1705.

Oct. 18, 1705.

" The Faculty, considering the necessity of reviving the Profession of Humanity in this University, which, for a considerable time, for want of a fund, had been suppressed, and it being represented that the grassums of the vicarage of the Subdeanery, if they were all got in, would yield the yearly interest of £240 Scots, do therefore resolve, that the said Profession of Humanity be again set up in this University, against October 1706, upon the fund of the said grassums, till another can be

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VII.*

Resolutions regarding Professors' Fees.

obtained; and that the Professor thereof shall have for his yearly salary the said sum of £240 Scots, for which he shall be obliged to teach Humanity, and the Roman Antiquities, in such manner, and with such restrictions with respect to the Grammar School, as the Faculty shall find necessary, both for the flourishing of this new profession and the good of the said school.

"The Faculty, taking into their serious consideration how much it may conduce to the glory of God, the good and advantage both of Church and State, and to the honour and interest of this University, that the profession of Theology be so supported as that it may still flourish therein; and that it was the custom of this University in the best times to have two Professors of Theology, besides the Principal, though the number of students then was not so great as now; and being sensible that the present Professor's infirmity and age does require speedy and effectual assistance, in the important work of teaching and inspecting the students of Theology; and the said Professor having, by a paper under his hand, of the date of these presents, and now read *in præsentia*, obliged himself to quit £400 Scots of his salary yearly, to help to make up a fund for another Professor; and it being represented, that without bringing any further burden on the College yearly revenue than has been upon it for divers years past, when its debts were much greater than now they are, £600 more may be advanced for making up the said fund £1000 Scots per annum to another Professor of Theology: The College being now, by act of the Thesaury, relieved of the £400 they had these ten years past advanced yearly to Mr. William Jamison and Mungo Cochran, their factor, now offering to pay out of the vicarage teinds of Colmonel, 300 merks of additional tack-duty during the life of the present Professor, providing the Faculty quit to him the grassum for the said vicarage: Therefore, the Faculty do resolve that another Professor of Theologie be called, who shall publicly teach the same, and have such prælections as may be best conducive to the instruction of the students of Theology; providing that the said Professor shall accept of the foresaid £400 of the present Professor's salary, and £600 from the College, for his stipends, making in all £1000.

"The which sum of £1000 hereby the Faculty ordains to be paid to him yearly, till another fund can be obtained, or until the vacancy of the present Professor of Theologie's place; in which case, the Professor now to be called shall have right to his salary of seven chalders of victual, and 1000 merks money."

18th December 1708.

Dec. 18, 1708.

"The Faculty considering, that by their act of October 18, 1705, reviving the profession of Humanity, they had appointed £240 Scots to be paid to the Professor thereof, as his yearly salary, to be raised out of the grassums of the vicarage of the Subdeanery; and that by a subsequent act, of the 29th of January 1708, they had likewise ordered the sum of £3,081 Scots, which remained of the money recovered as the College's share of their subscription in the Indian and African Company, after deducing of necessary charges, and some other payments, to be applied for the further encouragement of the said Professor; and that her Majesty, by her royal gift, dated the 22d of September 1708, has been graciously pleased to grant to the said Professor £300 Scots yearly: The Faculty, for preventing all mistakes in the matter, does now declare and enact, that the above said £240, together with £160 money foresaid, which they conceive the said £3,081 Scots may yield yearly, when employed in land or otherwise: extending in all to the sum of £400 money foresaid, shall, over and above the said £300 yearly, granted by the said royal gift, be due and payable yearly to Mr. Andrew Ross and his successors in office; and that the said £300 now granted by her Majesty shall noways prejudge him of the foresaid £400 Scots: And ordains the said £400 to be paid the said Mr. Ross by one of the College Factors."

Order VIII.

Order VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College—of the authority by which the same are fixed, and whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Fees payable by the Students, on attending Classes, to Professors, are the following:—each Student pays annually to the Library 7*s.* 6*d.* Divinity Class, no fees are exacted.

Hebrew fee	£1	1	0	Theory and Practice of Physic	£3	3	0
Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	Surgery	3	3	0
Natural Philosophy	3	3	0	Botany	3	3	0
Moral Philosophy	3	3	0	Chemistry	3	3	0
Logic	3	3	0	Materia Medica	3	3	0
Greek Public Class	3	3	0	Midwifery	3	3	0
Ditto Private	1	1	0	Roman Law	5	5	0
(*Free attendance after Two Sessions.*)				Scottish Law	4	4	0
Humanity Class	3	3	0	Natural History, Zoology *	2	2	0
Mathematics	3	3	0	Mineralogy *	1	10	6
Anatomy Class	3	3	0	* *These Classes may be attended separately.*			

Fees for Graduation.

Degrees of D.D. £20—of which is paid as under:—

To the Principal	£2	10	0	To the Library	£4	16	6
Professor of Divinity	2	10	0	Professor of Moral Philosophy	1	10	0
„ Hebrew	2	10	0	„ Natural Philosophy	1	10	0
„ Ecclesiactical History	2	10	0				

The remainder goes to defray the expense of vellum and writing, and to servants.

N.B.—If the person on whom the degree is conferred has previously obtained the degree of A.M., the degree of D.D. is charged at £17 only, and the Professors of Moral and Natural Philosophy get nothing.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VIII.

Degree of M.D. £25. 3*s*.—appropriated as under:—

Price of Stamp	£10	3	0	Prof. of Theory and Practice of Physic	£4	0	0
Library	2	0	0	„ Moral Philosophy	1	10	0
Professor of Anatomy	4	0	0	„ Natural Philosophy	1	10	0

The remainder is given for writing, and to the College servants.

N.B.—If the candidate has previously the degree of A.M., the sum charged is only £22. 3*s*., and the Professors of Moral and Natural Philosophy get nothing.

Degree of Master of Surgery—Fee £10. 10*s*.—divided as under:—

Paid to the Library	£3	0	0	Professor of Chemistry	£1	1	0
Professor of Anatomy	1	1	0	„ Surgery	1	1	0
„ Theory and Practice of Physic	1	1	0	„ Botany	1	1	0
				„ Midwifery	1	1	0

The remainder goes for writing and servants.

Degree of LL.D.—Fee £20—divided as under:—

Paid to Law Library	£4	16	6	Professor of Moral Philosophy	£1	10	0
To the Professor of Law	10	0	0	„ Natural Philosophy	1	10	0

The remainder goes for writing and servants.

If the candidate is already an A.M., the fee is only £17, and nothing goes to the Philosophy Professors.

Degree of LL.B.—Fee £10—divided as below:—

Professor of Law . £5 0 0——Law Library . £3 15 6

The remainder for writing and servants.

Degree of A.M.—The fee is regulated by a stent fixed by stent-masters, chosen by the Students of the Natural Philosophy class from among their own number. These stent-masters fix the fee according to their own judgment of the circumstances of their fellow-students. The sum varies, but the minimum is limited to thirty shillings. The average may be about three pounds. The sum stented is equally divided between the Professors of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the candidate pays a guinea additional to defray the expense of parchment, wax, writing, and servants' trouble.

Authority by which the Fees are fixed.

The Class fees paid to Professors of the College are fixed by the Faculty of the College.

The Class fees paid to the Regius Professors, and the fees paid for Graduation, are fixed by the Senate.

Letter from Dr. M'Gill, in regard to the payment of Fees by Students in Divinity.

Glasgow College, 10*th* December 1829.

Fees by Divinity Students.

Sir,—I have received your letter, requesting from me a copy of the Regulation respecting Fees in the Theological Class of this University, with an account of the effect which such regulation has produced.

Extract of the Minute of Faculty, 16th October 1829.

"The Faculty resumed the consideration of the motion made at last Meeting, that the Professor of Theology should be authorized to take a fee of two guineas from each of his students, and unanimously resolved to adopt this motion; and the Professor of Theology is accordingly authorized to receive a fee of two guineas every session from each of his students."

In regard to the effect of this regulation, I have the pleasure to state, that not the slightest objection or murmur has been made to me on the subject—not even an anonymous complaint. I have returned, in a few instances, the *whole* fee, and in several instances the half of it, when I thought it proper, of my own accord. But in none of these cases was either a reduction or remission of the fee asked—except in two cases, a *delay*. In some cases my offer of return was *declined*—in no case was a complaint made—and, so far as I perceived, the fee was paid cheerfully. It is seldom that any man would not rather retain his money than pay it away; and, arguing from this view, it is very possible that some of them might have preferred non-payment, and it may be not difficult for an individual to raise an opposition; but the students of my class, so far as I know, have never shown any tendency to it, and, I must acknowledge, have most agreeably and honourably disappointed my apprehensions.

The numbers attending my class are the same as last year at the *same period*. At the same time I must mention, that I had *fewer* students last year than I ever had before. This diminution arose from several causes, independently of the natural effect produced by numbers not finding provision in the Church. These causes were—the relief body sent their students formerly to our Divinity classes; but they have now a Professor of their own at *Paisley*. The Belfast Institution, and the appointment, within these few years, of a Professor of Divinity by the Synod of Ulster, have taken off almost all the Irish students of Divinity who generally attended Glasgow College. The examination of students by the Presbyteries, previous to their entrance on the Divinity class, has kept back some of the more ignorant and idle; and, lastly, the just expectations excited by the talents of Dr. Chalmers, attracted a considerable number to Edinburgh. I had, from the operation of these causes, which were not at *first fully felt*, only last session 130 students, regular and partial. I ought also to mention, that the United Body of Seceders have now an *additional Professor* of Divinity, by which their education is made more full than it was; *both* of their Professors are also in Glasgow, and comparatively few of that body now attend my class.

It is natural to read with some jealousy my opinions respecting the subject of fees: but my *reasons* can be *considered independently* of the individual who states them. I conceive it is of the first importance to the Church, and through the Church to the whole of Scotland, that the Theological chairs should be filled with well-qualified Professors. This is not only necessary for the purpose of instructing their students in the important and various branches of knowledge connected with the study of Theology, but by proper exercises, conversation, and example, to form their character and manners, and

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VIII.

Fees by Divinity Students.

train them to habits suited to their profession. The influence of Professors of Theology on the clergy of Scotland is incalculable, and through them on the religion, morals, and literature of the kingdom: nor can I conceive a greater evil could befal this country than to have the Professorships of Theology fall into the hands of idle, illiterate, low-minded, and drivelling teachers, who had neither taste nor capacity for their important duties: but, as was observed by one of our Professors, unless suitable fees were allowed to be taken, we would get no person in a short time who would accept of the office qualified to discharge it. Instead of the whole Church being open for a wise and suitable choice, and the office being an object of desire to distinguished clergymen, it would fall into the hands of persons of the most inferior order, and not only the inestimable blessings of able and efficient instruction would be lost, but a great positive evil would be done. The young would be disgusted with the mean and common-place lectures they received; and, left without employment to dream away in idleness the most precious season of life, would acquire habits the most unsuitable to their profession, not unfrequently would fall into low and sottish dissipation. It is not to be expected that ministers would give up a better place for a worse, sacrifice the interests of their families, or, without some prospect of advantage and honour, commence a new course of life, and, at a period of age when a change of circumstances is irksome, devote themselves to a course of long and arduous study and pursuits and employments both new and difficult. In my opinion, therefore, every man who wishes well to the Church of Scotland and the best interests of his country, will desire to raise the incomes of Professors of Divinity, so as to give a wide and extensive choice for the selection of men of eminence in the necessary qualifications.

There is a certain status in society which should be maintained by Professors and their families, both with respect to general society, and the persons with whom they are connected in the University. At present the Professors of Divinity are below, in point of income, the generality of the clergy; and instead of being the highest in the Colleges, as they were originally designed, are now the *lowest*, and from no other reason but the want of proper remuneration from the fees of their classes.

This remuneration is, I conceive, also demanded by justice. No man who considers what is taught by Professors of Theology, but must be convinced that much more extensive and varied knowledge, and a much higher order of talents and character, are necessary to eminence in the profession of Theology, than are required in ordinary professorships. Compare the requisites for Latin, Greek, Logic, Ethics, with that of Theology, and think how different is their reward.

Neither is there any reason why students of Divinity should not pay fees as well as every other students. It would also tend to increase their *attention* and diligence; it would raise their studies to a higher degree of importance in their estimation, and while it would not prevent young men of distinguished talents and piety coming forward from the lowest station, it would tend gradually to bring the greatest number of candidates for the ministry from those ranks in society, among which the fittest in character and manners will generally be found.

I must add, that the best of men require a stimulus, besides the sense of duty, to exertion, and few men will not find their activity kept alive by the consideration that their fees will bear some proportion to their diligence and success.

In regard to the extent of the fees, I would hold it as a principle that they should be made equal to the *object designed* by them; and so as that Professorships of Theology should be made at least equal to the generality of other professorships. If two guineas are adopted, then ought the fees to extend over the *whole course* of the lectures. There is a propriety in this, not only to secure a proper provision, but because each *session* gives to the student a new series of lectures. If there shall be two Professors of Divinity for the course of Theology, and the students be divided, then I conceive the fees should be *three* guineas, like those of other professors.

Such fees will still not be so much as those paid by other professional students.

In my opinion, the Church History Lectures may, with great propriety, be fixed to *two* sessions; but granting that they extend to *three* sessions, and the Hebrew to two sessions, the expense of a Divinity student will then be as follows:—

Theology,	4 years,	£8	8	—	Fee	2 guineas.
Church History,	3 do.	6	6	—	do.	do.
Hebrew,	2 do.	4	4	—	do.	do.
		£18	18			

Compare this expense with that of a student of Medicine:—

Anatomy, two courses	£6 6
Chemistry, two courses	6 6
Institutes of Medicine, *one*	3 3
Practice of Medicine, *one*	3 3
Materia Medica, *one*	3 3
Midwifery, *one*	3 3
Surgery, *one*	3 3
Botany, *one*	3 3
Infirmary, during twelve months	3 3
	£34 13
Diploma, with stamp	25 3
	£59 16

In Edinburgh University, I believe the expense of a student of Medicine is still greater.

It is to be considered also, that students of Theology have much more numerous opportunities of receiving aids, consistent with their general studies, than students of Medicine. The greatest number of bursaries, of which we have more than 70, I think, are designed for students intended for the sacred ministry. Almost every kind of private tuition is also given to the students of Divinity; and this is chiefly enjoyed during their attendance in the Theological classes. If it be said that their preparatory education is *longer* than that of any other literary profession, and this expense should be taken into account, I answer, that the law of the Church requires only attendance on a *course* of Phi-

losophy, not even Greek in an University—(a defect, in my opinion)—and that this preparatory literature *is* generally, and *ought* to be acquired by every man of a literary profession, and by every man in the station of a gentleman, either in a University, or in some other way *equally expensive*, and the expense is by every well-educated person incurred as well as by clergymen. Neither is it reasonable, if such an expense be supposed too great, which I am far from allowing, that the *reduction* should be made at the expense of the Professors of Divinity, who are much less able to bear it than the *other Professors*. *Their* classes are general, and include students of *every* kind; *ours* are confined to one description only, and the students are comparatively *few*.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VIII.

Fees by Divinity Students.

I would be far from throwing a bar in the way of any young man of *real talents* and *piety* in the humblest station; but I confidently maintain that this will never take place in consequence of fees. Young men of *this* description, besides the assistance of bursaries, would always receive the same encouragement which they receive at present. That *favour* which is shown to them in the inferior classes would surely be not less extended to them by the *Professors of Divinity*. And what is better, I maintain that such students will be found generally, by their talents and previous diligence, so well employed as to be able greatly to assist themselves; and I know, from my own observation, that most of those of this class who have come forward to the Church, were generally, while studying Divinity, the best employed tutors, and often resident in the families, on respectable salaries, of the gentlemen and noblemen of the country. If we leave the consideration of other literary professions, and attend to the expense incurred by almost every young person previous to the age of majority, we will scarcely find one who incurs an expense so small as that which would be incurred by fees of a much higher order than what has been proposed for students of Theology. Take the expense of becoming a writer to the signet, or of a common writer, or of a merchant, or a manufacturer, all of them must cost their friends greatly more before they can provide for themselves.

I am fully persuaded that unless some vigorous and efficient means are now employed, the teaching of Divinity will sink still lower than even the poor and insipid system which has too long been followed in our Colleges. It is in vain to disguise it, that the clergy of the last 60 years have not borne pace with the improvement of the times. They have not only, during that period, not been going forward, they have fallen lower both in religion, learning, and manners; and among other causes, one great cause in my opinion is, that a vigorous system of education, during the period when they should have been studying Theology, was not generally and zealously adopted. The youth were left almost wholly to themselves—either passed their time in idle gossiping, or wasted it on pursuits extraneous to their profession. And it is much to be feared that the unfortunate habits contracted in that season which should have been the season of improvement, have produced the most unhappy effects on their character and manners throughout the whole of life.

I still retain the opinion that there should be *two* Professors of what is strictly *Theology*. That the one to whom the business of teaching it is chiefly committed should teach *three* hours, five days in the week; and that as students of Theology must be *four* sessions in the Divinity-hall, so this Professor should teach the first *three* sessions, having a *separate* hour of teaching to the students of each session, viz. of the *first*, and of the *second*, and of the *third* sessions. In these three divisions, *each* class of students would have instruction *suited* to *them*, and proceed *regularly* from *one* class to *another*; while the comparative smallness of the number of each would give the Professor an opportunity of frequent examinations and minute personal knowledge of every individual. The *last* session I would assign to the second Professor, or Principal. In the first and second sessions of the first Professor would be taught and applied the principles of *sacred criticism*, without its being necessary to have a separate class: and by him, in the course of his *three* sessions, would be taught the great doctrines of religion, with the controversies; to the second, or Principal, I think, should be assigned the *last* session; and his instructions I would propose should be, first, the Christian duties in all their diversified relations, concluding with, and at considerable length, an illustration of the *duties* of the *pastoral* office, and the *principles* of Church government. He would also *hear* the two *last* discourses appointed by the *Church*.

I have thus stated fully and freely whatever has occurred to me, according to the wish expressed by the much respected gentlemen whom you mentioned in your letter, and remain,

Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Stevenson Mac Gill.

Mr. James Aitken, Secretary to the University Commission, Edinburgh.

Order VIII.*—Copies of all Minutes or Resolutions of Faculty or Senate, with the several Dates thereof, fixing or augmenting Fees payable to any Professors of the College or University by the Students.

Order VIII.*

Resolutions regarding Professors' Fees.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Glasgow, 7th February 1721.

The Faculty, in prosecution of their former Minute anent teaching of Anatomy, do give it as their opinion, that till fixed regulations be agreed to, the Professor of Anatomy give a course of Comparative Anatomy, sometime betwixt the 1st of December and 1st of May, and that a Guinea be the payment for each student's getting such a course.

Feb. 7, 1721.

2d April 1800.

The Faculty, agreeably to appointment of last meeting, proceeded to take into consideration the proposal of raising the fees of the Gown and Mathematical Classes; and having maturely deliberated on the subject, they were of opinion, *nemine contradicente*, That from the great rise in the expense of living during the present century, since the Honorariums of the Professors were last settled, the proposal is just and reasonable, and they accordingly appoint, that for the future the

April 2, 1800.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order VIII.*

Resolutions regarding Professors' Fees.

minimum of the Honorarium in the public Gown and Mathematical Classes shall be Two Guineas, and the minimum of the fee for the private classes, usually taught by the same professors, shall be One Guinea and a Half.

It was also thought just and reasonable, and they do appoint, that for the future the minimum of the Honorariums of the classes of Anatomy, of Botany, and of the theory and practice of Physic, shall be raised to Three Guineas.

6th May 1818.

May 6, 1818.

The Faculty resumed the consideration of the proposal made at a former meeting, and now resolve, that the fees of the Gown Classes, and of the Mathematic Classes, shall be raised to Three Guineas, and that the fees of the Roman Law Classes shall be raised to Seven Guineas; but it is declared, that those augmentations shall not affect students who have already entered the College. The Faculty farther appoint the Principal, Dr. M'Gill, and all the Professors in the Gown Classes, a Committee, to consider whether any augmentation of fees shall be made in the Greek and Humanity Private Classes, and in the Experiment Class of Natural Philosophy.

Order VIII.**

ORDER VIII.**—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the College of Glasgow, passing through the course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fee, Price of Books, Library Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.

Return.

Every student who passes through the regular course, necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, must attend College four years, paying, each year—

	£	s.	d.
Professor's fees	3	3	0
Library 7*s*; other dues about 5*s*.	0	12	0
Expense of books uncertain and various, say . . .	0	10	0
Each year	4	5	0
Therefore for four years	17	0	0
Fees on graduation, minimum £1 10*s*.; expense of writing and sealing diploma £1 1*s*.	2	11	0
	£19	11	0

(Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, *Cler. Coll.*

Glasgow, 17th October, 1828.

Order IX.

ORDER IX.—A full and Specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said College during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

Order X.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said College, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are, applied;—and all the Persons or Office-bearers, receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—The paper marked nine and ten contains the Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the College for the last three years. A full state of both for the last fifty years, as required, is in preparation, and will be forwarded as soon as it can be completed.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGE OF GLASGOW FOR THE YEARS 1822, 1823, and 1824.

First. The Ordinary, or Original Revenue for the Year 1824.

Consisting of

The teinds of the aftermentioned parishes, valued or leased to the heritors, so far as unlocalled to the ministers, as follows: viz.

	B.	F.	P.				
Govan Parish.							
In Money				£860	6	4	
Meal	61	2	0				
Yielding per last accounts, at 19*s.* 6*d.* per boll				59	19	3	
Bear	16	2	0				
Yielding as per do. at 29*s.* 6*d.* per do.				23	15	8	
							£944 1 3
Renfrew Parish.							
In Money				246	9	4½	
Meal	31	1	1 4/12				
Yielding as per do.				30	11	5	
Bear	4	0	0				
Yielding as per do.				5	18	0	
							282 18 9½
Kilbride Parish.							
In Money				1261	0	2	
Meal	322	2	1 5/12				
Yielding as per do.				314	10	6	
							1575 10 8
Colmonell Parish.							
In Money							56 2 2
Grants as specified in the accounts from the Archbishopric of Glasgow.							
In Money				100	0	0	
Meal	16	0	0				
Yielding as per do.				15	12	0	
							115 12 0
Rents of houses and foundry, as particularised in accounts							14 13 6
Feu-duties in money, from the kirk lands of Kilbride, Broomielaw, and Cribbs, as specified in accounts, including small ground-annuals from sundry places							88 4 10¼
Ditto, in grain, from Garscube and Broomielaw (bear)	2	4	3				
Yielding as per last accounts							11 19 3
Carried forward							£3089 2 5¾

Burdened with the following payments, viz.:—

The stated annual salaries to principal, professors and lecturers, in money and victual, as per last accounts, say	£492	17	2½
To officers, librarians, chaplains, choir clerk, master of works, chamber-keeper, bedelus, janitor, and factor, as particularised in accounts	319	16	5
Annuities to old servants or their families	12	0	0
Bursaries and prizes as per last account	72	16	0
Stipends, ministers of the three parishes of Govan, Kilbride, and Renfrew, or difference between their former stipends and localities, in meal, barley, and money, as particularised in last accounts	701	10	0
House and window-duty, cess, and public burdens, as per do.	240	10	3
Insurances of College buildings and town contributions	76	3	4
Law charges	40	11	3
Repairs of fabric and general improvements of the College buildings, which cost last year as per ditto	763	4	4
Ditto of professors' houses per ditto	29	3	6
Miscellaneous charges, such as cleaning class-rooms, water-rents, gas ditto, printing, stamps, exchequer fees, stationery, entertainments at installations, &c., and travelling charges, messengers, postages, advertisements, &c., which cost last year	388	6	8½
	£3136	19	0
Carried forward	£3136	19	0

Of which the College held a beneficial nineteen years' lease from the Crown, for payment of the burdens thereon, but which expired with last accounts. A clear grant of £800 has been since ordered by the Crown, in lieu of this Revenue, on condition of the College also giving up the £100 payable to the Ordinary Revenue.

Amount brought forward .					£3089	2 5¾
It consisted of the following revenues, arising from the feu and teind-duties of different parishes, formerly belonging to the Archbishopric:—						
Calder Parish Feu-duties.						
In Money and kains, yielding as per last accounts			£20	3 8		
	B.	F.	P.			
Meal . . .	117	0	1 5/12			
Yielding as per last accounts				114 3 4		
Corn . . .	39	0	2 1/10			
Yielding as per ditto .				35 5 0		
					169	12 0
Barony Parish Feu, and Tack-duties of Tiends.						
In Money and kains, yielding as per last accounts				71 0 8		
Meal . . .	377	0	1 5/12			
Yielding as per ditto .				367 13 5		
Corn . . .	64	0	2 1/4			
Yielding as per ditto .				57 14 6		
					496	8 7
Old Monkland Parish.						
In Money and kains, yielding as per ditto				32 2 2		
Meal . . .	129	3	2 1/24			
Yielding as per ditto .				126 13 0		
Corn . . .	43	1	2 5/12			
Yielding as per ditto .				39 1 3		
					197	16 5
Govan Parish.						
In Money and kains, yielding as per last accounts				57 9 1½		
Meal . . .	387	3	3½			
Yielding as per ditto .				378 5 5½		
Corn . . .	41	1	0			
Yielding as per ditto .				37 2 6		
Bear . . .	1	2	1 31/40			
Yielding as per ditto .				2 7 6		
					475	4 7
Drymen Parish Tiend-duties.						
In Money . .				65 0 4		
Carstairs Parish Feu-duties.						
In Money . .				18 6 8		
South Country Feus, £33 8*s.* 6*d.* viz.:—						
Ancrum Parish. In Money .			£3	0 1 3/12		
Irongray . . .			2	15 5 4/12		
Lilliesleaf . . .			5	5 7 6/12		
Ashkirk . . .			5	19 7		
Stobos dyet . . .			16	7 9 3/12		
				33 8 6		
					116	15 6
					1455	17 1
Carried forward .					£4544	19 6¾

Amount brought forward,					£3136	19 0
It was burdened with the following payments, viz.:—						
The stated annual salaries						
To professors, as per prior grants					£333	6 7¾
Allowance of £100 to ordinary revenue, and a burse of one chalder of meal, amounting as per last accounts					115	12 0
Other bursaries per do.					70	0 0
Cess and other taxes					84	10 4
Officers' salaries as per do.					33	13 4
					£3774	1 3¾
Carried forward					£3774	1 3¾

Formerly purchased by the College, which consists of

The Tiends of the after-mentioned Parishes, valued or leased to the Heritors so far as unlocalled to the Ministers, as follows, viz. :—

	B.	F.	P.			
Old Monkland Parish.						
In Money				£546	9	6
Meal	173	3	2			
Yielding as per last accounts				169	10	7
Bear	18	0	$0\frac{3}{16}$			
Yielding as per do.				26	11	1
New Monkland Parish.						
In Money				563	18	6
Meal	113	0	0			
Yielding as per do.				110	4	7
Bear	1	0	0			
Yielding as per do.				1	9	6
				675	12	7

Amount brought forward	£4544	19	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	1418	3	9
	£5963	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$

Amount brought forward	£3774	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$

Burdened with the following payments, viz. :—

The stated annual salaries to the Professor of Divinity, whole in money and victual, amounted, as in last accounts, to	£182	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Stipends to the clergymen of the parishes, as per do.	669	14	4
Cess and public burdens	6	1	4
Bursaries of various small foundations, for securing payment of which this revenue is understood to be charged as particularised in accounts, and the payments for which last year amounted to	97	16	8
Collector's salary	25	0	0
	981	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	£4755	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$

Fourth. Supplementary Revenue for the Year 1824,

Which is derived from the Capital created by, or arising out of, the several Annual Surpluses of Revenue beyond the regular or fixed Annual Expenditure, and any Casualties, Extra Receipts, or Funds not strictly falling under any of the other Branches.

And consisting at present of

Feu duties and ground annuals, as per last accounts	£1472	16	10
Rents of houses, Clayfield, observatory, park, church seats, as per do.	306	6	0
Dividends on canal and other stock	421	0	6
Interest of money in bonds and bank, and from vassals in arrears	1040	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Casualties	319	0	5
	3559	6	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Amount brought down	£5963	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
	£9522	10	3

Burdened with the following payments, viz. :—

The stated annual salaries to Principal, Professors, and Lecturers, as per last account	£3212	15	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Annuities to retired Professor and Widow of a former do. as per do.	215	0	0
Prizes from mortified funds	17	0	0
Officers' salaries	25	0	0
	3469	15	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Balance revenue over expenditure	1297	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Amount brought down	£4755	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	£9522	10	3

SUMMARY. Crop 1824.

Being, in all, a gross Annual Revenue and a gross Annual Expenditure of

From Ordinary	£3089 2 5¾	
Archbishopric	1455 17 1	
Subdeanry	1418 3 9	
Supplementary	3559 6 11¼	
		£9522 10 3

1. Stated Annual Salaries to Principal and Professors and Lecturers, amounting as per the fiars and accounts of last year.			
Ordinary	£492 17 2½		
Archbishopric	333 6 7¾		
Subdeanery	182 15 1½		
Supplementary	3212 15 5¼		
		4221 14 5	
2. Public and Parochial Burdens.			
Ordinary	240 10 3		
Archbishopric	84 10 4		
Subdeanery	6 1 4		
		331 1 11	
3. Bursaries and Prizes.			
Ordinary	72 0 0		
Archbishopric	70 0 0		
Subdeanery	97 16 8		
Supplementary	17 0 0		
		257 12 8	
4. Officers' Salaries.			
Ordinary	319 16 5		
Archbishopric	33 13 4		
Subdeanery	25 0 0		
Supplementary	25 0 0		
		403 9 9	
5. Ministers' Stipends.			
Ordinary	701 10 0		
Archbishopric	— — —		
Subdeanery	669 14 4		
		1371 4 4	
6. Annuities.			
Ordinary	12 0 0		
Supplementary	215 0 0		
		227 0 0	
7. Insurances and Town Contributions.			
Ordinary		76 3 4	
8. Law Charges.			
Ordinary		40 11 3	
9. Miscellaneous or petty charges.			
Ordinary		388 6 8½	
10. Repairs of Fabric, Ordinary		763 4 4	
11. ——— Professors' houses, do.		29 3 6	
12. Allowance to Ordinary Revenue, Archbishopric		115 12 0	
			8225 4 2½
Balance Revenue over Expenditure			1297 6 0½
			£9522 10 3

For farther satisfaction, the following Summary of the two previous Crops is also added, viz.:—

Crop 1823.

Being in all a gross Annual Revenue of

From Ordinary	£3134	1	4½	
— Archbishopric	1579	2	10½	
— Subdeanery	1451	7	4	
— Supplementary	2944	12	7	
				9109 4 2
				£9109 4 2

And a gross Annual Expenditure of

Stated Annual Salaries to the Principal and Professors and Lecturers, amounting, as per fiars of that crop and former accounts, to—						
Ordinary	£496	6	8			
Archbishopric	337	16	4			
Subdeanery	187	3	1½			
Supplementary	3212	15	2			
				4234	1	3½
Public and Parochial Burdens, as per do.						
Ordinary	264	7	3			
Archbishopric	84	10	4			
Subdeanery	6	1	4			
				354	18	11
Bursaries and Prizes as per do.						
Ordinary	91	4	0			
Archbishopric	70	0	0			
Subdeanery	123	8	4			
Supplementary	26	0	0			
				310	12	4
Officers' Salaries.						
Ordinary	320	16	0			
Archbishopric	33	13	4			
Subdeanery	25	0	0			
Supplementary	68	6	8			
				447	16	0
Ministers' Stipends.						
Ordinary	634	5	4			
Subdeanery	619	15	9			
				1254	1	1
Annuities.						
Ordinary	37	0	0			
Supplementary	165	0	0			
				202	0	0
Insurances, &c.						
Ordinary				211	5	0
Law Charges				119	3	4
Miscellaneous or petty charges				359	19	2
Repairs of fabric				920	11	10
——— Professors' houses				121	3	6
Allowance to Ordinary Revenue				100	0	0
Balance Revenue over Expenditure				473	11	8½
				£9109	4	2

SUMMARY. Crop 1822.

Being in all a gross Annual Revenue

From Ordinary	£2981	1	6½	
— Archbishopric	1189	9	3¼	
— Subdeanery	1345	16	0	
— Supplementary	3352	1	9½	
				£8868 8 7¼

And a gross Annual Expenditure of

The stated Annual Salaries to the Principal, Professors, and Lecturers, as per the fiars and accounts for this crop, amounting to—							
Ordinary	£449	10	11				
Archbishopric	326	11	2				
Subdeanery	148	17	6				
Supplementary	3193	18	1				
				4118	17	8	
Public and Parochial burdens.							
Ordinary	372	9	4				
Archbishopric	84	10	5				
Subdeanery	6	2	10				
				463	2	7	
Bursaries and Prizes.							
Ordinary	86	17	2				
Archbishopric	71	13	4				
Subdeanery	118	18	4				
Supplementary	6	0	0				
				283	8	10	
Officers' Salaries.							
Ordinary	294	9	11				
Archbishopric	33	13	4				
Subdeanery	25	0	0				
Supplementary	68	6	8				
				421	9	11	
Ministers' Stipends.							
Ordinary	422	11	8				
Subdeanery	706	6	4				
				1128	18	0	
Annuities.							
Ordinary	14	1	0	0			
Supplementary	165	0	0				
				179	10	0	
Insurances, &c.							
Ordinary				76	5	0	
Miscellaneous or petty charges, ditto				400	19	9	
Repairs of Fabric, ditto				865	11	7½	
——— Professors' Houses, ditto				281	3	6½	
Allowance to Ordinary Revenue				100	0	0	
							8319 6 11
Balance Revenue over Expenditure							549 1 8¼
							£8868 8 7¼

REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE CROPS AND YEARS 1777, 1783-4, 1785-6, 1788, 1793, 1798, 1802-3, 1809-10, 1813-14-15, 1817, and 1820 to 1824.

CHARGE.

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1777.

Arrears of ground-annuals in the town of Glasgow for previous crops				£79	16	7
Revenue of the three parishes of Govan, Renfrew, and Kilbride:—						
Valued tiend and vicarage, £1326 5*s.* 10$\frac{8}{10}$*d.* Scots	£110	10	5.1097			
Meal, 1058 bolls, 2 firlots, 3$\frac{8}{10}$ pecks, at 14*s.* 4*d.* per boll	758	15	0.1055			
Bear, 93 bolls, 2 firlots, 1$\frac{8}{10}$ pecks, at 12*s.* 2*d.*	56	18	10.6			
				926	4	4.958
A chalder of meal out of the mill of Partick	11	9	4			
10 bolls out of Garscube	7	3	4			
				18	12	8
Tack-duty of Colmonel tiends	56	2	2$\frac{8}{8}$			
Feu-duties, tack-duties, and ground-annuals, payable out of different places	16	9	9$\frac{8}{8}$			
Ground-annuals of the town of Glasgow	31	14	9			
2 b. 1 f. 6$\frac{1}{12}$ pecks of bear in ditto	1	8	0$\frac{7}{8}$			
Allowed out of the Archbishopric for supplying the deficiency of this revenue	100	0	0			
				205	14	10.250
Feu-duties of 9 acres, 1 rood, and 10 falls, at £5 per acre, and 3 roods and 23 falls at 15*s.* per acre in Broomielaw	47	6	3			
Rent of 3 acres 2 roods in Broomielaw, feued to Martin and Robertson	15	0	0			
				62	6	3
Feu-duty 1$\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Cribbs	1	10	0			
10 roods in butts	4	17	2$\frac{8}{8}$			
6 firlots bear and 19*s.* 6*d.* Scots, ground-annual for 3$\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Broomielaw	0	19	10$\frac{1}{2}$			
Rent of the gardeners' houses	6	0	0			
Rent of the foundry	4	2	5			
Feu of 2 acres in Provanside, feued at £3 per acre	6	0	0			
				23	9	6.200
One year's interest of the Compter's note of £220, from Whitsunday, 1778, to Whitsunday, 1779, for supplying the rents of the land in Castlepen's Closs, sold to Claud Stewart	11	0	0			
Rent of Dovehill land from five tenants	63	15	8			
Refunded by Mrs. Baillie, relict of Dr. Baillie, which was paid by the College to the Court of Exchequer, for recording her husband's salary	1	5	0			
				76	0	8
Factor's note above-mentioned	220	0	0			
Interest from Whitsunday, 1779, to 4th August, 1779	2	8	8$\frac{1}{2}$			
				222	8	8.600
Total carried over				£1614	13	7.808

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1777.

Balance of last year's account						£62 14 10.84
To the Principal, in money	£61	2	2.80			
four chalders of meal, at £11 9*s.* 4*d.*	45	17	4			
two chalders bear, £9 14*s.* 8*d.*	19	9	4			
his own and servant's table	21	13	4			
				148	2	2.80
To Mr. James Clow, eldest Regent	47	4	5.40			
James Moor	44	8	10.80			
John Anderson	44	8	10.80			
Dr. Reid	44	8	10.80			
William Richardson	33	6	8			
Patrick Cumin	16	13	4			
				230	11	1.40
To James Kemp, Bishop's bursar, 1 chalder meal				11	9	4
Librarian and Servants.						
To Mr. Archibald Arthur, Librarian	21	2	2.80			
Alexander Duncan, janitor	10	0	0			
J. et Fial, letters and bell-ringing	2	13	4			
Ditto for old service	2	0	0			
Ditto postages of letters	1	13	10			
Robert Cross, chamber-keeper	2	15	6.60			
Alexander Adam, gardener	6	0	0			
A. Gowan, scavenger, salary and lamps	4	6	3			
J. M'Lachlan, bedellus and master of works	14	8	10.80			
Widow Bryce	2	0	0			
Ministers' Stipends.				67	0	0.100
To Mr. David Connell at Killbride, 12 chalders meal	137	12	0			
Communion elements	2	15	6.80			
Mr. Colin Campbell at Renfrew, the same	140	7	6.80			
William Thom at Govan, communion elements	4	3	4			
				284	18	5.40
To Ebenezer Paterson, schoolmaster at Renfrew	1	13	4			
John Belch, precentor at Govan	1	13	4			
				3	6	8
Contingent Charges.						
To Dr. Irvine, for materia medica and chemistry	30	0	0			
Dr. Reid, for his house-rent	9	0	0			
Dr. Stevenson, for ditto	9	0	0			
Dr. Wright, for reparations	8	1	1.60			
Dr. Reid, for David Morton, keeper of the garden	6	0	0			
Mr. Anderson, for the London Chronicle	2	16	6			
John Balfour, for advertisements	1	1	4			
William M'Ilwham, for writing records	0	5	6			
Ditto, some other writings	0	16	4			
				67	0	9.60
Carried over				£875	3	5$\frac{112}{114}$

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1777—(*continued.*)

Brought over .	£1614 13	7.808
Balance due to the Factor	21 18	10.852

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1777—(*continued.*)

Brought over .			£875 3 5$\frac{12}{14}$
To Alexander Duncan, for wine at passing the accounts .	4 0 6		
An entertainment with the Rector . . .	11 6 0		
The town of Glasgow tiend for Dovehill crop, 1777 .	2 13 10.40		
The town's stent, June, September, December, 1777, March 1778	7 11 8.60		
The cess of Selkirk's acres	0 4 6.60		
John Maclachlan, post-office, new-year's gift . .	0 10 6		
Alexander Wotherspoon, preceptor of St. Nicholas' Hospital	2 14 8		
Anderson, schoolmaster	0 0 5		
Dr. Wilson, for David Morton, keeper of the garden .	3 0 0		
Alexander Adam, for levelling Barkholes . .	6 17 10		
Mr. Arthur, for work in the library . . .	10 0 0		
Mr. Sheid, for an entertainment . . .	2 7 6		
Fire insurance from December 1778, to December 1779	10 1 0		
William Wilson, writer, his account. . . .	27 7 2		
David Morton, keeper of the garden . . .	2 8 0		
William M'Ilwham, for writing the accounts . .	1 0 0		
Officers, drawers, and postboy . . .	1 0 0		
Inhibitions, and executions thereof . . .	0 18 6		
The Commissaries, and fiar-masters apart with them .	0 19 6		
The Compter's salary, this crop . . .	27 15 6.80		
			122 17 3
Contingent Expenses.			
To David Morton, keeper of the garden . . .	1 4 0		
Tradesmen's accounts, per general precept and receipt .	95 19 10		
Patrick Smith, slater	5 10 0		
Andrew Ready, engraver	16 10 6		
John Hood, smith	4 14 0		
T. and A. Graham, writers	61 12 4		
Mr. Arthur, librarian, for work in the library . .	20 0 0		
Mr. Anderson, for the London Chronicle . .	4 4 9		
Ditto for pictures purchased at an auction . .	50 0 0		
John Anderson, student, for transcribing papers .	2 3 2		
			261 18 7
John Marshall, for sundry writings . . .	25 0 0		
Dunlop and Wilson, for count-books . .	8 13 10		
Ditto ditto ditto . . .	1 13 9		
John Robertson, for the Mercury . . .	3 9 0		
Gilbert Hamilton, for a bath-stone and grate . .	5 0 0		
William Robertson, concerning his acres in Broomielaw	9 0 0		
John Scott, preacher in the chapel .	£18 8 10		
Hugh Mitchell, ditto	16 16 0		
William Telfer, ditto	15 15 0		
		50 19 10	
Widow Bryce . . .	2 0 0		
David Morton, keeper of the garden .	5 6 0		
		7 6	
			111 2 5

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1777.

Balance of last year's account								£2154	6 4.$\frac{120}{490}$
The Crown feu-duties payable by the heritors of Govan, Barony, Old Monkland, and Calder parishes.									
Silver	£519	7	$8\frac{2}{4}\frac{3}{5}$	Scots			£43	5 7.85	
Malt and Meal	b. 1018	1	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{9}$ ps.	at	14*s.*	4*d.*	729	17 0.119	
Corn	b. 187	3	$2\frac{18}{24}\frac{1}{0}$ ps.	at	9*s.*	$6\frac{2}{3}$*d.*	89	15 8.69	
Capons	$522\frac{43}{120}$			at		8*d.*	17	8 2.104	
Poultry	$394\frac{97}{240}$			at		$6\frac{2}{3}$*d.*	10	19 1.50	
Salmon	$159\frac{1}{7}$			at		20*d.*	13	5 11.52	
									904 11 8.119
The tiends of Drymen							66	13 4	
6*d.* per pound on the salaries of Professors of Law and Church History, from Martinmas 1777 to ditto 1778							4	15 0	
South Country feus							33	11 2.50	
Carstairs							18	1 8	
									123 1 2.50
Feus of Stobcross and Balgray, lately purchased by the College from Mathew Orr of Stobcross, and John Orr of Barrowfield.									
1 year of the feus of Stobcross, from Whitsunday 1776, to ditto 1777, conform to rental							135	2 4	
1 year of Balgray feus, from Martinmas 1776, to Martinmas 1777, conform to rental							57	5 0	
									192 7 4
Compters' 3 notes, as under:—									
1 payable 14th July 1778							£300	0 0	
1 „ 14th Nov. 1778							600	0 0	
1 „ 14th March 1779							600	0 0	
							1500	0 0	
Interest thereon to the 4th August 1779							49	2 2.30	
									1549 2 2.30
Total									£4923 8 9

Arrears of this revenue, preceding crop 1776			101	5 3.8	
Arrears of that crop	£37	6 10.110			
Deduct arrears on feu-duties, &c., with which the factor is not charged in 1776	2	6 1.40			
			35	0 9.70	
Arrears of this crop per account	127	16 7.40			
Bear, 2 b. 1 f. $0\frac{1}{12}$ p., omitted	1	8 0.105			
			129	4 8.25	
					265 10 9.65
					£1636 12 6$\frac{120}{490}$

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1777.

Professors' salaries, as per tack				£311 16 10
Allowed for supplying the deficiency of the ordinary revenue	£100	0 0		
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's burse, with which the compter is charged in said account	11	9 4		
				111 9 4
Salary of precentor of the High Church, 1777-78	4	8 10.80		
The Commissary of Edinburgh, for crop 1777	40	6 8		
The President's man, of contribution money	3	10 0		
				48 5 6.80
Cess of the bishopric, Whitsunday, Lammas, Martinmas, 1777, and Candlemas 1778	56	13 4.60		
Officer of the bishopric	2	15 6.80		
Compter's salary	25	0 0		
				84 8 11.20
Three bursars of Theology equally				40 0 0
Three bursars of Philosophy equally				30 0 0
Mr. Hugh M'Leod, by orders of the Barons of Exchequer, the vacant salary of Church History, from 12th June 1778, till 22d August following, 2 months and 10 days				19 8 10.80
Daniel Baxter, for printing summons against Stobcross and Balgray feuars	1	0 0		
John Clatchie, messenger, for executing the same	1	12 0		
The Principal's expenses at clearing four years' accounts of the Archbishopric with the Court of Exchequer	33	16 6.80		
				36 8 6.80
Mr. Colin Rae—Lent by orders of the Faculty on his heritable bond to the College, dated 4th August 1779, bearing interest from that date				3000 0 0
Arrears of this revenue, preceding crop 1776	31	13 4.70		
„ „ „ for crop 1776	28	7 1.110		
„ „ „ for crop 1777	156	9 11.10		
				216 10 5.70
Balance due by the Factor				1025 0 3.29
Total				£4923 8 9.$\frac{120}{119}$

CHARGE.

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1777.

Balance of last year's accounts					£331 11	1.$\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{2}$
Arrears of Aiken and Leck's land, and Robb's land, from Whitsunday 1774 till Whitsunday 1777, for which compter had credit in last year's accounts					117 17	10
Revenue of 3 parishes of Calder, New and Old Monkland,						
Valued tiend and vicarage, £5297 18s. 4$\frac{13}{6}$d. Scots			£441	9 10.$_{253}$		
Meal, b. 474, f. 2, p. 3, at 14s. 4d.			340	4 6.$_{96}$		
Bear, b. 32, f. 3, p. 3$\frac{2}{7}$, at 12s. 2d.			20	0 11.$_{3}$		
					801 15	3.$\frac{7}{8}\frac{8}{5}\frac{0}{2}$
Additional allowance by William Martin's valuation for his part of Chryston:—						
Meal, 2 pecks added		£0 1 9$_{360}$				
Bear, 2 pecks deduced		0 1 6$_{180}$				
			0 0	3.$_{180}$		
Valued tiend and vicarage added			0 14	8		
Ditto for crops 1775 and 1776			1 9	4		
					2 4	3.$_{180}$
Annual Rents.						
From Martinmas 1777 till Martinmas 1778:—						
Wm. Donaldson	£1000	0 0	£50	0 0		
Chs. Morthland	104	3 4	5	4 2		
Wm. Coats and others	216	0 0	10	16 0		
Ingram, Glasford, and Co.	233	6 8	16	13 4		
Simson, Baird, and Co.	277	15 6$\frac{8}{3}$	13	17 9.$_{240}$		
Mat. Morthland	71	0 0	3	11 0		
Ditto	154	0 0	7	14 0		
					107 16	3.$_{240}$
From May 20th 1777 till ditto 1778, Boroman and others	100	0 0	5	0 0		
Appropriated for paying insurance against fire	200	0 0	10	0 0		
In one bond	£300	0 0				
From October 30th 1777 till ditto 1778, Bedlay's bond	150	0 0	7	10 0		
November 23d 1777 till ditto 1778, John Calder's bond	100	0 0	5	0 0		
May 16th 1777 till ditto 1778, James Spittal's bond	100	0 0	5	0 0		
					32 10	0
	£2806	5 6$\frac{4}{3}$				
Lands opposite to the College.						
One year's rent of Aitken's land from Whitsunday 1777 till Whitsunday 1778			£30	6 8		
One year's rent of Leck's land from ditto till ditto			16	6 0		
					46 12	8
Charles Mathland's bond—principal			104	3 4		
Mr. Robert Simson's bond, for which compter gave his note			71	0 0		
Compter's note			154	0 0		

DISCHARGE.

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1777.

To Dr. Baillie's executors—his salary as Professor of Divinity, from 10th October 1777 till 28th April 1778, the day he died—six months and eighteen days—the whole salary being £131 18s. 5$\frac{1}{3}$d.	£72	9 2.$_{480}$			
Dr. Wight, his share of the said salary from 12th June 1778, the day of his admission, till 10th October 1778, three months, twenty-eight days	43	10 0			
			115	19 2.$_{480}$	
Ministers' Stipends.					
Alexander Dunn, at Calder:—					
7 chalders meal and 1 chalder bear } at the fiar	£90	0 0			
½ chalder meal for communion elements	5	14 8			
			95	14 8	
Mr. Patrick Maxwell, at New Monkland, the same quantity of meal and bear	90	0 0			
Communion elements	2	15 6.$_{480}$			
			92	15 6.$_{480}$	
Mr. Robert Park, Old Monkland, the same as New Monkland			92	15 6.$_{480}$	
To five bursars of Theology			30	0 0	
Seven bursars of Philosophy	38	13 4			
Uplifting the rents thereof	0	10 0			
			39	3 4	
Cess of the Subdeanery, Whit. Lam. Mart. 1777, and Cand. 1778	4	5 0			
Inhibitions of the three parishes of the Subdeanery	0	18 6			
Compter's salary, this crop	7	4 5.$_{240}$			
			12	7 11.$_{240}$	
Masters' Salaries—Paid out of Rents.					
Dr. Baillie's executors—additional salary from Martinmas 1777 till 28th April 1778—5 months and 17 days	2	16 0			
Dr. Wright's share, from 12th June 1778 till Martinmas 1778—5 months	2	10 11			
Mr. Clow's additional salary, from Martinmas 1777 till Martinmas 1778	2	15 6.$_{480}$			
Mr. John Anderson, ditto	2	15 6.$_{480}$			
Dr. Reid, ditto	2	15 6.$_{480}$			
Dr. Wright, Church History, from Martinmas 1777 till 12th June 1778—7 months	1	12 5			
Mr. Hugh Macleod, from 22d August till Martinmas 1778—2 months and 20 days	0	10 10			
Dr. Williamson, from Martinmas, ditto, 1777, till ditto 1778	10	0 0			
Dr. William Richardson ditto	2	15 6.$_{480}$			
Mr. Patrick Cumin ditto	27	15 6.$_{480}$			
			56	7 11.$_{240}$	
The servants' new year's gifts			7	14 0	
Payments to the Questor.					
One year's interest of Borrowfield and Principal Stirling's donations to the Library, from Martinmas 1777 till ditto					

Interest on these sums from Martinmas 1778 till 4th Aug. 1779, when the money was lent to Mr. Rae			12 1 0.180		
				341 4 4.180	
Total					£1781 11 9.544

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1783.

Arrears of last year's accounts				£ 560 5 9⅙
Tiend meal of the three parishes of Kilbryde, Govan, and Renfrew, as formerly, 1052 b. 2 fir. 3⅜⅙ p., at 16s. 8d. per boll		£877 5 5¼		
Tiend bear of these parishes, as formerly, viz., 93 b. 1 fir. 1⅝⅜ p., at 15s. per boll		70 0 3		
Valued tiend and vicarage of these parishes, as formerly		120 7 3⅛½		
Feu-duties in Kilbryde, as in last year's account			1067 13 0½½	
A chalder of meal out of the Mill of Partick		13 6 8	0 19 9	
Ten bolls ditto out of Garscube		8 6 8		
Tack-duty of Colmonell, &c., the same as in last year's account, saving the difference in the state of fiars			21 13 4	
Acres in Broomielaw, as formerly			206 1 4⅔	
Feu of ½ acre in Cribbs			62 6 3	
Ten roods in Butts		1 10 0		
Six firlots bear and 19s. 6d. Scots, ground-annual for 3½ acres in Broomielaw		34 10 0		
Rent of the gardeners' houses		1 4 1½		
Rent of the foundry		6 0 0		
Two acres in Provanside, at £3 per acre		4 2 5		
Rent of Dovehill, the same as last year		6 0 0		
		65 5 8		
			118 12 2½	
Total				£2037 11 8¼

Ditto of Governor Dinwiddie's ditto from 20th May 1777, till ditto 1778		5 0 0		
Ditto of Hollis ditto, from 16th May 1777 till ditto 1778		5 0 0		
			43 6 8	
Walter Sommerville, price of his lands, purchased by the Faculty			350 0 0	
Arrears of Aiken and Leck's and Robb's Land, till Whitsunday 1777		36 17 6		
Ditto Aiken and Leck's (Robb's being down), to Whitsunday 1778		30 11 8		
Arrears of the Subdeanery, preceding 1776		105 17 9.180		
,, ,, ,, crop 1776		78 2 2		
,, ,, ,, crop 1777		57 12 9.420		
			309 1 10.540	
Balance due by the Factor			536 5 0.244	
Total				£1781 11 9.544

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1783.

By balance of last year's accounts				£455 8 4¼
The Principal, in money	£61 2 2⅔			
four chalders meal, at £13 6s. 8d. per chalder	53 6 8			
two chalders bear, at £12 per ditto	24 0 0			
his own and servants' table	21 13 4			
			160 2 2⅔	
Professors or Regents' salaries, as formerly			230 11 1⅓	
Bishop's bursar, a chalder of meal			13 6 8	
Librarian and servants, as in former accounts	63 16 3			
Mr. Robert Muir, keeper of the Old Library	5 11 1			
			69 7 4	
Ministers' stipends, &c.			333 1 1⅓⅓	
Dr. Irvine, Materia Medica and Chemistry	50 0 0			
J. M'Lachlan, house and window duties	30 16 4			
Ditto chapel	1 13 9			
Wm. Craig, architect	305 5 5			
Mr. James Telfer, catalogue of the Library	7 0 0			
Ditto for chapel service	13 6 8			
Ditto for work in the Library	2 10 0			
Mr. M'Crae, accountant	52 10 0			
Mr. J. M'Caig, for chapel service	6 0 0			
B. Patison, plumber	28 17 5			
H. Burton, precentor, College chapel	7 7 0			
Alex. Waddel, mason	36 3 11			
Mr. J. M'Caig, for chapel service	7 6 8			
W. Finlay, ditto	13 6 8			
Wm. Martin, wright	31 9 6			
Daniel Wardrop, mason	6 12 3			
Carried over	£600 5 10		£1261 16 9⅔	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1783—(*continued.*)

Total brought over .	£2037	11	8⅓
Total	£2037	11	8⅓

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1783.

Balance of last year's account				£3963	9 6½
Arrears of ditto				468	1 0
The Silver feu, as in last year's charge . .	£ 43	5	7⅗		
malt and meal, 1018 b. 1 fir. 2½⅖ p. at 16*s.* 8*d.* per b.	848	12	11½		
corn, 187 b. 3 fir. 2¾ p., at 11*s.* 1½*d.* per b. .	104	7	9¼		
capons, poultry, and salmon, as in last year's accounts	41	13	3⅖		
				1037	19 7½½
Teinds of Drymen, &c., the same as last year . . .				123	1 2⅝½
Feus of Stobcross and Balgray, as formerly . .	192	7	4		
Interest on Colin Rae's bond for £3000 . . .	150	0	0		
				342	7 4
Ditto on Dunlop's bond for £2000				90	0 0
Total				£6024	18 9¼

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1783—(*continued*).

Brought over .	£600	5	10	£1261	16 9⅗
Dr. Windsor for J. Agur	3	14	6		
Andrew and Patrick Wilson, for advertising the session of the College	2	16	10		
E. Foulis, daughter of R. Foulis . . .	5	5	0		
College feu for Dovehill and St. Nicholas' Hospital .	3	1	8		
Mr. Anderson, for the London Chronicle . .	2	16	6		
Widow Adams	5	0	0		
Anderson, schoolmaster	0	0	5		
The town stent	7	7	7		
David Morton, garden-keeper . . .	11	16	0		
				642	4 4
Contingent Charges.					
Ground-annual to the Trades-house . . .	0	11	1⅓		
Mr. Foulis's receipt for the Library . . .	22	16	0		
Spent with the Commissary at the Stirling fiars .	2	8	0		
Officers for warning the fiar-masters . . .	0	5	0		
Caledonian Mercury	2	6	6		
Dr. Wilson, for his kitchen grates . . .	1	5	6		
Mr. M'Lachlan, post-office	0	10	6		
Ground-annuals due to the town of Glasgow . .	0	2	2⅔		
J. M'Lachlan, for work in New Court . .	22	7	8		
				52	12 6
Tradesmen's accounts				159	6 0⅓
The Compter's salary this crop . . .	27	15	6⅔		
Ground-annuals of the town of Glasgow . .	31	14	9		
London Chronicle	2	16	6		
Mr. William Findlay, preacher in the chapel . .	5	0	0		
David Morton, garden-keeper . . .	3	17	0		
Town-officers, post-boy, &c.	1	0	0		
J. M'Lachlan, for chapel service . . .	2	0	0		
Ditto, per precept and receipt . . .	7	4	5⅕		
				81	8 3
Total				£2197	7 11

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1783.

Professors' salaries, as formerly			£333	6 8
Allowed for supplying the deficiency of the ordinary revenue	£100	0 0		
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's bursar . . .	13	6 8		
			113	6 8
Precentor in the High Church, Commissaries of Edinburgh, and President's man, of contribution-money			48	5 6⅗
Cess of the bishopric, officer, and compter's salary			84	8 11⅛
Three bursars of Theology			40	0 0
Three bursars of Philosophy			30	0 0
Mr. Patrick Wilson, clerk to the Faculty—lent by him in behalf of the College			1000	0 0

Contingent Charges.					
William Martin, wright			37	1	0½
James Telfer, preacher			5	0	0
David Morton, garden-keeper			1	6	0
Ditto			1	7	0
Fire-insurance			17	0	6
James Balfour, writer, his account			21	0	0
Robert Lang, College gardener			3	10	0
Alex. Waddell, mason			26	9	0
Mr. John Young, expense about his house			10	8	4
James Telfer, preacher			8	0	0
John Brown, tiends of Dovehill			3	1	9
Mr. Cumin's order for clearing with the Exchequer			25	0	0
Ditto second ditto, dated October 28th, for ditto			25	14	3
Cess of Selkirk's acres			0	4	6⅓
William Hamilton, architect			3	3	0
Trades-house, 2 years' ground-annual			1	2	2⅔
Allowed the compter, on account of his long service, and other considerations, during his management			4184	1	4
				4375	10 11 5/12
				£6024	18 9
Three bursars for Session beginning 1784				30	0 0
Three bursars in Divinity				40	0 0
Contingencies since October 1784.					
Paid to Mr. Hill on account of the College				300	0 0
Ditto ditto a bond for £200 at interest				200	0 0
J. Alexander's heirs, per precept				2	15 4
R. Muir, library-keeper				5	11 3
R. Cross, chamber-keeper				2	15 6½
J. M'Lachlane, post-office				0	10 6
Messrs. Gordon and M'Caig, chapel service				20	0 0
Finlay and Telfer, ditto				10	0 0
Elizabeth Foulis, per receipt				5	5 0
D. Morton, per receipt				2	11 0
Widows' funds and stipends				3	4 4
J. Wilson, for house				2	16 8
Paid Mr. Hill to account farther				100	0 0
Total				£6750	8 4

Total		£6024 18 9¼

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1783.

To arrears of last year's accounts			£480 5 0
Valued teind-money of the three parishes of the subdeanery, the same as in last year's accounts	442 19	2 7/12	
Teind-meal of the said 3 parishes, the same as in last year's accounts—viz., 475 bolls, 0 fir. 1 1/6 p., at 16s. 8d. per boll	395 17	11 5/12	
Carried over	£838 17	2	£480 5 0

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1783.

Balance of last year's accounts			£188 9 3¼
Dr. Findlay, Professor of Divinity, one year's salary in money	£55 11	1⅓	
4 chalders 12 bolls meal at the fiar this crop	63 6	8	
2 chalders 4 bolls bear, at 15s. per boll	27 0	0	
	145 17	9 4/12	
Ministers' stipends	328 4	5 4/12	
Carried over	£662 11	5 11/12	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1783—(*continued.*)

Brought over .	£838 17 2	£480 5 0
Bear of said three parishes, the same as last year—viz., 32 bolls, 3 fir. $1\frac{7}{10}$ peck, at 15*s.*	24 12 4	
		863 9 6
Annual-rents, as in last year's accounts		102 3 $9\frac{1}{3}$
Principal sum in Simpson, Baird and Co.'s, paid to the compter . .		277 15 $6\frac{2}{3}$
Interest of James Dunlop's bond for £600		30 0 0
Lands opposite the College, the same as in last year's accounts . .		63 10 0
Total . .		£1817 3 10

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1784.

The teinds of the parishes of Govan, Renfrew, and Kilbride, and the feu-duties from Kilbride:—

1. Parsonage and vicarage tiends in money.

Govan		£ 45 6 $11\frac{2}{10}$	
Renfrew		104 10 1	
Kilbride . .	£1176 8 10		
Deduct feu-duties . .	£11 17 0		
Mr. Boyes' vicarage-tiend in Kilbride .	40 0 0		
	51 17 0		
	1124 11 10		
Add tiend of Hairmire and Lichprivick, per Mr. Boyes' decreet of valuation . .	169 19 0		
		1294 10 10	
Scots, £1444 7 $10\frac{2}{10}$		or	£120 7 $3\frac{1}{4}$

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1783—(*continued*).

Brought over . .		£662 11 $5\frac{1}{3}$
		18 6 8
Three bursars of Theology		
Nine bursars of Philosophy	52 0 0	
Compter for uplifting rents thereof	0 10 0	
		52 10 0
Masters or Professors' salaries, the same as in last year's account . .		57 15 $6\frac{2}{3}$
Cess of the subdeanery, inhibitions, and compter's salary, the same as last year .		12 7 $11\frac{1}{3}$
Servants' new-year's gifts		7 14 0
Payments to the Questor, as formerly		43 6 8
Paid up by the compter to the College, Simpson, Baird and Co.'s bond for	277 15 $6\frac{2}{3}$	
Interest from Martinmas 1783 till ditto 1784 . . .	13 17 $9\frac{1}{3}$	
		291 13 4
Interest of William Coats and Co.'s bond for £216, from 20th May 1783 till ditto 1784		10 16 0
Interest of Hopkirk, Bowman, and Co.'s bond for £300, from the same date .		15 0 0
Additional salaries to Principal and Professors, 14 persons, at £30 each salary		420 0 0
Mr. James Hill, by orders of the Faculty		200 0 0
		1792 1 $7\frac{1}{3}$
Foundation bursars for Session 1784		32 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto		27 16 8
Bursars of Divinity		17 10 0
Compter, for uplifting rents thereof		0 10 0
		£1869 18 $3\frac{1}{3}$

The previous accounts to this time were kept by Mr. Morthland, with whose representative a lawsuit ensued, in which it is supposed his accounts prior to crop 1777 were lost.

Mr. James Hill's factory commenced with crop 1784.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784.

By the Principal's salary:—

Money	£61 2 $2\frac{2}{3}$	
4 Chalders of meal	51 4 0	
2 ditto bear	23 9 4	
His own and servant's table	21 13 4	
		157 8 $10\frac{2}{3}$
The Professor's salaries, the same as formerly		230 11 $1\frac{1}{3}$

Bursars, librarian, and servant's wages:—

John Hamilton, Bishop's bursar, one chalder of meal, at 16*s.* 8*d.*	13 6 8
Archibald Arthur, librarian	21 2 $2\frac{2}{3}$
Robert Muir, keeper of old library, one half-year to 10th October 1784	5 11 $1\frac{1}{3}$
John M'Lachlan, as master of work, bedellus, and for chapel service	16 8 $10\frac{2}{3}$
Alexander Duncan, janitor	10 0 0
Robert Cross, candles.	1 2 $2\frac{2}{3}$
Ditto, chamber-keeper	1 13 4

2. Teind meal.										
Govan					290	1	1¼			
Renfrew					269	3	2¹³⁄₁₅			
Kilbride				498	1	3				
Deduct 6 bolls of meal taken off Mr. Boyes' lands				6	0	0				
					492	1	3			
					1052	2	3	at 16s.	842	3 7
3. Teind bear.										
Govan					65	1	0⅓			
Renfrew					25	2	2⅓			
Kilbride					2	2	3⅓			
					93	2	1²⁹⁄₄₀	at 14s. 8d.	68	12 9
4. Feu-duties from Kilbride.										
Newhouse					3	2	8			
Machlanhole					2	6	8			
Common of Kirkton					6	7	8			
				Scots,	11	17	0	or	0 19 9	
										£1030 3 4¾
A chalder of meal from the mill of Partick									13 6 8	
Ten bolls of meal out of Garscube, at 16s. per boll									8 0 0	
										21 6 8
Tack-duty of Colmonell									56 2 2⅔	
Feu-duties, &c. payable out of different places									14 19 0½	
Allowed for supplying deficiencies of ordinary revenue									100 0 0	
										171 1 3⅙
Feu-duty of acres in Broomielaw, as in former accounts										62 6 3
One-half acre in Cribbs, feu-duty									1 10 0	
Rent of M'Nair's possession									1 15 2	
Six firlots of bear and 19s. 6d. Scots, ground-annual for 3½ acres in Broomielaw									1 3 7½	
Rent of gardeners' houses									6 0 0	
Ditto of foundry									4 2 5	
Two acres in Provanside, at £3 per acre									6 0 0	
Rent of Dovehill lands.										
Andrew Somerville					7	10	0			
William Findlay					6	0	0			
John Cowan					1	4	0			
Hector Macome					16	1	3½			
Grant, Macome, and Co.					8	0	0			
William Buchanan					15	8	8¼			
William Brown					5	5	0			
									59 8 11¾	
										80 0 2¼
Carried over										£1366 17 0½

Robert Lang, keeper of the Physic Garden							6 0 0		
Robert Muir for keeping Old Library, one year to 10th October 1785							11 2 2⅔		
								86 6 8	
Ministers' stipends:—									
Mr. David Connell at Kilbride, 12 chalders of meal					£153	12 0			
Communion elements					2	15 6⅔			
							156 7 6⅔		
Mr. Colin Campbell, at Renfrew, the same							156 7 6⅔		
Mr. Thom, at Govan, Communion elements							4 3 6		
								316 18 7⅓	
Public Burdens:—									
School salary of Renfrew							1 13 4		
Precentor at Govan							1 13 4		
Cess of Selkirk's acres							0 4 8½		
Feu to St. Nicholas' Hospital of Dovehill Lands, 3 bolls of meal					£2	10 0			
College Manse					0	11 8			
							3 1 8		
Town's stent							7 4 0		
Town of Glasgow's ground-annual							0 2 2⅔		
Teind of Dovehill to the town of Glasgow							3 1 9		
								17 1 0⅙	
The Factor's salary								55 0 0	
Contingent expenses:—									
Doctor Irvine, Materia Medica, &c.							50 0 0		
Window duty							34 14 8		
James Telfer, copying manuscripts, &c.							16 0 0		
Caledonian Mercury to January 1785							2 6 8		
James Buchanan's account at striking fiars							8 18 0		
Commissary officer's dues							0 5 0		
Mr. M'Ilwham's account for writings							3 1 10		
Commisioners' expense at General Assembly							10 5 10		
Prize books							7 3 0		
Daniel Wardrop, mason							20 0 0		
Tradesmen's accounts							148 11 6¾		
Andrew Foulis and Company, printing Catalogue							12 16 6		
Daniel Wardrop, mason							30 0 0		
Entertainment to Rector							7 13 0		
James Telfer, making Catalogue							12 3 0		
Daniel Wardrop, mason							34 12 5		
James Buchanan's bill for entertainment							17 1 2		
Richard Marshall for wine							9 4 0		
Post-boy, town and kirk officers, new-year's gifts							1 0 0		
John Maclachlane, post-office, ditto							0 10 6		
Servants' new-year's gifts							7 14 0		
Mr. Telfer, farther concerning Catalogue							6 15 0		
Servants' mournings at Principal's death							12 0 0		
Mr. M'Ilwham, for making plan of butts							5 5 0		
Mr. Balfour, agent's account							100 6 2½		
Carried over							£558 7 4½	£863 6 3₁₂	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1784—(*continued*).

Brought over					£1366	17	0⅛
Received from Committee on chapel accounts			13	1	0		
Robert M'Nair, £148 8*s.*, appointed by decreet arbitral to be paid at Whitsunday 1784, with interest till January 1786			159	2	0		
						172	3	0
Total						£1539	0	0⅛

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1784.

The Revenue of the four Ward Parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan:—

1. Silver feu-duty.						
Cadder	£57	18	4 1/12			
Old Monkland	72	1	5			
Barony	306	6	3 13/20			
Govan	83	1	7 5/8			
Scots	£519	7	8 23/45	or	£43	5	7½
	B.	F.	P.			
2. Malt and meal.						
Cadder	117	0	1 5/12			
Old Monkland	129	3	2 7/24			
Barony	377	0	1 1/8			
Govan	394	1	0 49/120			
Bolls	1018	1	2 83/120	at 16*s.* 8*d.*	848	13	3
3. Corn.						
Cadder	39	0	2 41/60			
Old Monkland	43	1	2 5/8			
Barony	64	0	2 3/5			

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784—(*continued*).

Brought over	£558	7	4½	£863	6 3 1/2
By order for wine got on 5th October	2	5	0		
Mr. Telfer, to account chapel service	5	0	0		
Mr. Balfour, agent, farther to account	50	0	0		
Account for stobs to Dovehill lands	5	0	2		
Bill at entertaining Rector	7	13	6		
J. Maclachlan's mournings at Principal's death	5	5	0		
Grant, Macome, and Company, for a carpet	7	15	2		
David Morton, a year's wages	15	13	0		
J. Telfer, chapel service	5	0	0		
Robert Lang, gardener	8	18	6		
Dunlop and Wilson	3	3	5		
John Allan, chapel service	10	0	0		
Ralph Taylor, ditto	10	0	0		
Alexander Waddel, building at Dovehill	15	6	3⅛		
James Frame, for work in the Anatomy class-room	4	19	4		
Fire insurance duty	17	3	6		
George Gordon, chapel service	10	0	0		
Repairs on the Observatory, and advertising in the newspapers	15	5	7½		
Mr. Richardson, for advertising	0	10	6		
Expense of inhibitions and execution	1	10	0		
Sundries paid James Hill	19	6	0		
				778	2 4½
By arrears of Crop 1784				42	15 1
Total				£1684	3 8 7/15

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784.

Professors' Salaries:—						
Mr. John, Professor of Law, one year's salary to Martinmas 1785	£90	0	0			
Dr. M'Leod, Professor of Church History	100	0	0			
Dr. Stevenson, Professor of Medicine	40	0	0			
				230	0	0
The Principal				38	4	5⅓
Dr. Finlay	16	13	4			
Mr. Patrick Cumin, £10 and £5 11*s.* 1⅓*d.*	15	11	1⅓			
Mr. James Clow, £5 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* and £2 15*s.* 6⅔*d.*	8	6	8			
Mr. John Anderson, ditto	8	6	8			
Dr. Thomas Reid	2	17	9⅓			
Mr. William Richardson, £5 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* and £2 15*s.* 6⅔*d.*	8	6	8			
Mr. Young	5	0	0			
				103	6	8
Allowed for supplying the deficiencies of the Ordinary Revenue	100	0	0			
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's bursar	13	6	8			
				113	6	8
Public burdens:—						
Cess of the Archbishopric	58	7	0½			
Precentors of the High Church	4	8	10¾			
Commissaries of Edinburgh, Crop 1784	40	6	8			
Officer of the Archbishopric	2	15	6⅔			
President's man, contribution money	3	10	0			
				109	8	1 1/15

Govan	41	1	$0\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$				
Ded. overadded	0	0	1				
			41	0	$3\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$		
			187	3	$2\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{0}$ at 11*s* $1\frac{1}{3}$*d.*	104	8 $0\frac{1}{2}$
4. Capons.							
Cadder			$122\frac{6}{1}\frac{9}{2}\frac{9}{0}$				
Old Monkland			$98\frac{6}{8}$				
Barony			$186\frac{2}{4}\frac{5}{0}$				
Govan			$114\frac{2}{1}\frac{9}{2}\frac{9}{0}$				
			$522\frac{4}{1}\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{0}$		at 8*d.* each	17	8 $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{6}{2}$
5. Poultry.							
Cadder			$37\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{0}$				
Old Monkland			$98\frac{8}{9}$				
Barony			$154\frac{1}{5}$				
Govan			$104\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{8}$				
			$394\frac{9}{1}\frac{7}{4}\frac{7}{0}$		at $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.* each	10	19 $1\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{2}$
6. Salmon.							
Old Monkland			24				
Barony			42				
Govan			$93\frac{4}{7}$				
			$159\frac{4}{7}$		at 1*s.* 8*d.* each	13	5 $11\frac{1}{2}$
							1038 0 $2\frac{3}{4}$
The teinds of Drymen, the South Country, and Carstairs feus, and sixpence per £1 on the salaries of the Professors of Law and Church History:—							
1. Teinds of Drymen, amounting to £66 3*s.* 4*d.*, set for						63	6 8
2. South Country feus, amounting to £33 11*s.* $2\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{2}$*d.*, set for						30	11 $2\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{2}$
3. Carstairs feus						18	1 8
4. Sixpence per £1 on the salaries of the Professors of Law and Church History						4	15 0
							116 14 $6\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{2}$
Total							£1154 14 $9\frac{1}{6}$

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1784.

The teinds of the Parishes of Cadder, Old and New Monkland, and rent of Heathryfauld-ridge:—

1. Valued and vicarage teinds:—

Cadder	£2200	11	$2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$		
Additional valued teind and vicarage on William Martyn's part of Chryston	8	16	0		
				2209	7 $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$
Carried over				£2209	7 $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$

Payments made to the following bursars:—

Bursars of Theology				
Robert Stirling			13	6 8
William Richardson			13	6 8
David Hillston			13	6 8
Bursars of Philosophy				
William Oliphant			10	0 0
Alexander Campbell			10	0 0
Duncan M'Farlan			10	0 0
			70	0 0
The Factor's salary			15	0 0
Arrears still owing of crop 1784			127	18 7
Total			£769	0 $0\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{2}$

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784.

By Dr. Finlay, Professor of Divinity—Salary from October 1784 to October 1785.

Silver			£55	11 $1\frac{1}{3}$	
4 chalders and 12 bolls meal, at 16*s.*			60	16 0	
2 „ „ 4 „ bear, at 14*s.* 8*d.*			26	8 0	—£142 15 $1\frac{1}{3}$
By Ministers' Stipends.					
Mr. Alexander Dun, of Calder:—					
7 chalders of meal and 1 of bear	£101	6 8			
$\frac{1}{2}$ chalder communion elements	6	8 0			
Carried over			£107	14 8	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1784—(*continued*).

Brought over				£2209	7	$2\frac{11}{12}$			
Old Monkland	2397	6	8						
Add 18*s.* farther on the lands of Woods and Myrston	10	16	0						
				2408	2	8			
New Monkland	700	0	$5\frac{8}{8}$						
Deduct rent of Heathryfauld-ridge, formerly entered as teind, but now forming a separate article in charge	2	0	0						
				698	0	$5\frac{8}{8}$			
Scots				£5315	10	$4\frac{3}{8}$	or	£442	19 $2\frac{4}{12}$
2. Teind Meal:—									
Cadder	63	3	$1\frac{3}{10}$						
Add 2 pecks out of Wm. Martin's lands	0	0	2						
				63	3	$3\frac{3}{10}$			
Old Monkland	283	3	$0\frac{1}{12}$						
Add payable out of the lands of Woods and Myrston	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$						
				283	3	$3\frac{1}{12}$			
New Monkland				127	0	$2\frac{21}{60}$			
				475	0	$1\frac{4}{60}$	at 16*s.*	380	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
3. Teind Bear:—									
Cadder	6	3	$2\frac{1}{10}$						
Deduct taken off the lands of Chryston	0	0	2						
				6	3	$0\frac{7}{10}$			
Old Monkland				26	0	$0\frac{8}{12}$			
				32	3	$1\frac{8}{10}$	at 14*s.* 8*d.*	24	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$
4. Rent of Heathryfauld-ridge								0	3 4
								847	5 $2\frac{5}{12}$
Total								£847	5 $2\frac{5}{12}$

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1784.

Article I.

Money received at different times by Mr. Wilson and the factor from Mr. Morthland, and arrears given up by him:—

1. Money received from Mathew Morthland, at different times							£800	0 0
2. Arrears given up by Mr. Morthland, per signed list	£444	19	$5\frac{1}{12}$					
Deduct, retained by A. Redford for collecting the feus of Ancrum, Lilliesleaf, and Bishop's Forest	£3	3	$5\frac{1}{12}$					
Ditto by Mr. M'Culloch, for collecting the teinds of Drymen	6	13	4					
				9	16	9		
							435	2 8
							£1235	2 8

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784—(*continued*).

Brought over				£107	14	8	£142	15 $1\frac{1}{3}$
Mr. Patrick Maxwell of New Monkland:—								
7 chalders of meal and 1 of bear	£101	6	8					
50 merks for communion elements	2	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
				104	2	$2\frac{8}{9}$		
Mr. Robert Park, of Old Monkland, the same				104	2	$2\frac{8}{9}$		
							315	19 $1\frac{1}{3}$
Theology.								
By Bursars:—								
James Robertson, on Wilson's				£6	13	4		
Philosophy.								
George Campbell, Malcolm Coldstream, Thomas Taylor, Robert Ure — on the foundation at £8 each	£ 32	0	0					
Thomas Black, on Craig's	8	6	8					
John M'Alpine, on Hyndford's	5	0	0					
John Brown, on Dunn's	5	0	0					
John M'Farlan, on Ross's	4	3	4					
Robert Ure, balance of a burse on the foundation, due for session 1785	2	13	4					
				57	3	4		
							63	16 8
Expense of inhibitions, and executing them							1	10 0
Cess							4	7 9
Factor's salary							15	0 0
Arrears still owing of crop 1784							26	3 $7\frac{3}{4}$
Total							£569	12 $3\frac{1}{12}$

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1784.

Article I.

1. Salaries payable at Martinmas 1785.								
Dr. Finlay	£6	2	2					
Mr. Clow	2	15	$5\frac{8}{9}$					
Mr. Anderson	2	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
Dr. Reid	2	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
Mr. Richardson	2	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
Dr. M'Leod	2	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
Mr. Cummin	27	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$					
Dr. Williamson	10	0	0					
				57	15	$6\frac{8}{9}$		
2. Additional salaries paid to Principal and Professors, fourteen persons—each salary £30				420	0	0		
							477	15 $6\frac{8}{9}$

Article II.

The feu-duties of Stobcross and Balgray, and the composition for the entry of vassals:—

1. The feu-duties of Stobcross, 1784-85			£135	2	4
2. The feu-duties of Balgray, ditto			57	5	0
3. Composition for Janet Adam's entry in part of Stobcross			0	12	0
				192	19 4

Article III.

Interest of Bonds.

Interest on Colin Rae's bond for £3000			£150	0	0
,, of £1900, lent to Messrs. Glassfords, included in a bond for £4000			95	0	0
The remaining £2100 in this bond belong to the following mortifications, for which separate accounts are kept:—					
Dundonald's mortification	£200	0 0			
Walton's ,,	400	0 0			
Lady Forfar's ,,	350	0 0			
Duke Hamilton's ,,	1150	0 0			
	£2100	0 0			
Interest of £2000 lent Messrs. Glassford on bond			100	0	0
,, on Sheddan's bond for £1000			50	0	0
,, of Bedlay's bond for £150			7	10	0
,, of Dunlop and Lindsay's bond for £600			30	0	0
				432	10 0

Article IV.

Rents of Lands opposite the College:—					
Aiken's land			£19	5	6
Leck's land			13	16	0
Sommerville's land			9	5	0
				42	6 6

Article V.

The interest received by Messrs. Graham on some bonds put into their hands, in order to make up the loan to Messrs. Glassfords. The whole sum received by the factor from Messrs. Graham was £171 16*s.* 11*d.*, of which there belongs to this revenue				85	11 7
The remainder of the said sum is disposed of in the following manner:—					
Dundonald's mortification	£12	1 9			
Walton's ,,	18	15 0			
Lady Forfar's ,,	25	0 0			
Duke Hamilton's ,,	30	8 7			
	£86	5 4			
Total			£1988	10	1

Dr. JAMES HILL, Factor to the College of Glasgow, for his

To the charge of the Archbishopric		£1154	14	$9\frac{1}{6}$
,, ,, Subdeanery		847	5	$2\frac{5}{12}$
,, ,, Ordinary		1539	0	$9\frac{1}{6}$
,, ,, Supplementary		1988	10	1
Interest received from the Thistle Bank during the currency of the collection of the different revenues		46	17	7
Total		£5576	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$

Article II.

Public Burdens:—					
Anderson School salary	£0	0 5			
Feu-duty of Balgray, 1776 to March 1785	5	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$			
			5	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$

Article III.

A bursar of Theology:—					
Patrick Forbes, on Arkinlass's mortification	9	10 0			
Accounter's salary uplifting	0	10 0			
			10	0	0

Article IV.

Payments to the Questor:—					
Barrowfield's donation, from Martinmas 1784 to ditto 1785	25	0 0			
Stirling's ,, ,, ,, ,,	8	6 8			
Dinwidie's ,, ,, ,, ,,	5	0 0			
Hollis' ,, ,, ,, ,,	5	0 0			
			43	6	8
John Maclachlan, for uplifting the rent of Aiken, Leck, and Sommerville's land			3	3	0
The factor's salary uplifting			15	0	0
Arrears still due by the persons given up in Mr. Morthland's list of arrears			178	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Arrears due for crop 1784			124	15	$9\frac{5}{12}$
Total			£857	17	$6\frac{1}{6}$

Intromission with their Revenues, Crop 1784. Cr.

By the discharge of the Archbishopric		£769	0	$0\frac{10}{12}$
,, ,, Subdeanery		569	12	$3\frac{5}{12}$
,, ,, Ordinary		1684	3	$8\frac{7}{12}$
,, ,, Supplementary		857	17	$6\frac{1}{6}$
Balance due by the factor, lodged in the Thistle Bank, and bearing interest at four per cent.		1695	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Total		£5576	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$

CHARGE.

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1785.

Arrears of last accounts				£42	15 1
Parsonage-teinds from the parishes of Govan, &c.:—					
Teind in money, as in accounts for 1784	£120	7	3¾		
,, meal, B.1052, F.2, P.3$\frac{7}{60}$, at 14*s.*	736	18	2		
,, bear, B.93, F.2, P.1$\frac{8}{40}$, at 11*s.* 9*d.*	54	19	9¼		
Feu-duties from Kilbride	0	19	9		
				913	5 0
A chalder of meal out of the mill of Partick	11	4	0		
10 bolls of meal out of Garscube	7	0	0		
				18	4 0
Tack of Colmonell	56	2	2⅔		
Ground-annuals in the town of Glasgow	60	9	5		
Feu-duties payable out of sundry places	14	19	0½		
Allowed for supplying deficiency of ordinary revenue	100	0	0		
				231	10 8
				62	6 3
Feu-duty of the acres in Broomielaw, as in account for 1784	1	10	0		
,, ½ acre in Cribbs	6	0	0		
,, 2 acres in Provanside	1	15	2		
Rent of M'Nair's possession					
Six firlots of bear, and 19*s.* 6*d.* Scots, ground-annual paid for 3½ acres in Broomielaw	0	19	3		
Rent of gardener's houses	6	0	0		
,, Foundery	4	2	5		
,, Dovehill lands, as in account for 1784	59	8	11¾		
				79	15 9¾
Sum paid by Grant, Macome and Co. for a privilege of footpath through College grounds in Dovehill	25	8	4		
Amount of seat-rents	11	11	0		
				36	19 4

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1785.

By the Principal's salary:—						
Money	£61	2	2⅔			
4 chalders of meal, at 14*s.*	44	16	0			
2 ,, bear, at 11*s.* 9*d.*	18	16	0			
his own and servant's table	21	13	4			
	£146	7	6⅔			
Of which there is paid to Principal Leechman's executors				£21	13 1	
,, ,, Principal Davidson				116	13 11	
						£138 7 0
There remains of vacant stipend	8	0	6⅔			
By the Professors' salaries, the same as in last year's account						230 11 1½
By Bursars, Librarian, and Servants' Wages:—						
Bishop's bursar				11	4 0	
Arthur, librarian				21	2 2⅔	
Maclachlan's wages, in several capacities				26	8 10⅔	
Duncan, janitor				10	0 0	
Candles				1	2 2⅔	
Chamber-keeper				1	13 4	
Keeper of the Physic Garden				6	0 0	
						77 10 8
						278 10 7⅓
By ministers' stipends, according to the fiars						
By Public Burdens:—						
School salary of Renfrew				1	13 4	
Precentor of Govan				1	13 4	
Cess of Selkirk's acres				0	4 6½	
Feu to St Nicholas' Hospital of Dovehill lands, 3 bolls meal	2	3	9			
Feu of College manse	0	11	8			
				2	15 5	
Town of Glasgow's ground-annual				0	2 2⅔	
Land-stent				4	8 6¼	
Teind of Dovehill				3	1 7	
						13 18 11¾
						55 0 0
By the Factor's salary						
By Contingent Expenses:—						
Commissary-officer's dues				0	10 6	
Window and house-duty				77	17 0	
Doctor Irvine, Materia Medica, &c.				50	0 0	
Tradesmen's accounts				193	7 10½	
John Mason, for writing extracts				2	0 0	
Alexander Gowan's account				1	5 7	
Caledonian Mercury, 1786				2	6 8	
Matthew Cleland, mason's account				25	0 0	
Ditto				25	0 0	
William Martin, wright				30	0 0	
Robert Lang's account				7	0 6	
Dr. Findlay, for small repairs				0	18 6	
Postages, per order to Alexander Gowan				1	6 4	
Account for making gravel walk in garden				25	12 0	
Hutchinson's account for smith's work to the Principal				3	5 0	
James Balfour, agent				71	15 2	
William Meikle's account, Dr. Irvine's class				1	0 7	

Total			£1384 16 1 1/2

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1785.

Article I.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£127 18 7

Article II.

The Revenue of the parishes of Cadder, &c. :—			
Silver feu, as in accounts for 1784	£43 5 7 1/2		
Malt and meal B.1018 F.1 P.2 13-40ths at 14*s.* per boll	712 17 7		
Corn B.187 F.3 P.2 181-240ths at 9*s.* 4*d.*	87 14 4		
Capons, poultry, and salmon	41 13 3 1/2		
		885 10 10	

Article III.

Teinds of Drymen, as in account for 1784			116 14 6 5/12
Total			£1130 3 11 5/12

By Insurance	17 3 8		
Mr. Gordon, chapel service	10 0 0		
Alexander Gowan, for letters	3 5 2		
John Maclachlan, clerk to the post-office	0 10 6		
Mr. Jardine's account of expenses to Edinburgh at processes	6 1 6		
Mr. Lindsay's account	9 8 8		
Mat. Cleland, to account of mason work	40 0 0		
Mr. Telfer, for chapel service	10 0 0		
David Morton's wages	15 13 0		
Inhibitions and execution	1 10 0		
Mr. Taylor, for chapel service	10 0 0		
Servants' new year's gifts	7 14 0		
Planting trees in the garden, stobs, &c.	17 13 6		
James Hill, for sundries, laid out for stamps	12 10 0		
Mr. Allan for chapel service	10 0 0		
Caledonian Mercury to January 1787, and for advertising	2 19 3		
William Martin's account	41 15 2 1/2		
Bill, entertaining Rector	15 14 0		
Subscription for a footpath from Dovehill to Camlachie	5 5 0		
Alexander Waddell's account	12 0 0		
Mr. Jardine's expenses to Edinburgh about processes	4 0 0		
John Maclachlan's service to the College	10 0 0		
		781 9 2	
By arrears still owing of 1784 and 1785		31 2 5 3/4	
Total		£1606 10 0 1/12	

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1785.

Professors' Salaries, the same as in the last year's account, saving £2. 2*s.* 3 1/2*d.* of remains of vacant salary, in consequence of Principal Leechman's death		£331 4 4 3/5	
Allowed for supplying deficiency of Ordinary Revenue	£100 0 0		
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's Bursar, at 14*s.*	11 4 0		
		111 4 0	
Public Burdens :—			
Cess	56 13 8		
Precentor of the High Church	4 8 10 3/5		
Commissaries of Edinburgh	40 6 8		
Officer of the Archbishopric	2 15 6 3/5		
President's man, contribution money	3 10 0		
		107 14 9 1/5	
Bursars of Theology		40 0 0	
Ditto of Philosophy		30 0 0	
The Factor's salary		15 0 0	
Arrear still due for crop 1785 and precedings		84 12 0	
Total		£719 15 2	

CHARGE.

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1785.

Article I.

Arrears of last account		£26 3	7¾

Article II.

Teind of the Parishes of Cadder, &c.:—					
Valued and vicarage teinds, as in account for 1784	£442 19	2 5/12			
Teind meal B.475 F.0 P.1 14-60ths at 14*s.*	332 11	3			
Teind bear B.32 F.3 P.1 7-30ths at 11*s.* 9*d.*	19 5	8½			
Rent of Heatheryfauld-ridge	0 3	4			
		794 19	5 11/12		
Total		£821 3	1⅝		

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1785.

Article I.

Balance of the General Account of the Factor's intromissions for 1784	£1695 14	9¾	

Article II.

Arrears of crop 1784	124 15	9	

Article III.

Amount of Mr. Morthland's arrears	178 14	8½	

Article IV.

Feu-duties of Stobcross and Balgray, as in last account	192 7	4	

Article V.

Interest of Bonds:—					
Amount as in last year's account	£432 10	0			
Interest of £1000 lent Captain Simson, from 22d June to 11th November 1786	£19 9	0½			

DISCHARGE.

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1785.

By Doctor Finlay, Professor of Divinity, Salary from October 1785 to October 1786:—					
Silver	£55 11	1½			
4 chalders and 12 bolls meal, at 14*s.* per boll	53 4	0			
2 ditto and 4 ditto bear at 11*s.* 9*d.*	21 3	0			
		£129 18	1½		
By Ministers' Stipends.					
Mr. Alexander Dun of Cadder:—					
7 chalders of meal and 1 of bear	£87 16 0				
⅓ ditto communion elements	5 12 0				
	93 8	0			
Mr. Patrick Maxwell of Newmonkland:—					
7 chalders of meal and 1 of bear	87 16 0				
50 merks communion elements	2 15	6⅔			
	90 11	6⅔			
Mr. Robert Park, Old Monkland, the same	90 11	6⅔			
		274 11	1⅓		
By Bursars:—					
Four Bursars on the foundation, at £8 each	32 0	0			
One-half on Craig's	4 3	4			
One on Brown's	5 0	0			
One on Ross's	4 13	4			
One on Struther's	6 13	4			
		52 10	0		
By expenses of inhibitions and execution		1 10	0		
Cess		4 5	2½		
Factor's salary		15 0	0		
Arrears outstanding		7 7	11		
Total		£485 2	4⅓		

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1785.

Salaries payable to Professors at Marts 1786, as in account 1784		£57 15	6⅔		
Additional Salaries:—					
Principal Leechman's Executors	£16 12 0				
Principal Davidson	11 15 0				
Vacant salary, £1 13*s.*					
13 Persons, at £30 each of salary	390 0 0				
	418 7	0			
		£476 2	6⅔		
Public Burdens:—					
Feu-duty at Balgray	£0 10	7¾			
Anderston School-salary	0 0	5			
		0 11	0¾		
A Bursar of Theology, and salary uplifting, as in account 1784.		10 0	0		
Payments to the Questor, as formerly		43 6	8		
Loans of money made by order of the College:—					
Lent Captain Simson on his heritable bond, bearing interest from 22d June 1786	£1000 0	0			

But from which is to be deducted interest on £300, from 21st June to 28th November, 1786, for advance by Thomas and Robert Graham	*6 11 6					
		18 15 1			451 5 1	
Article VI.						
Rent of Lands opposite the College :—						
Received from John M'Lachlan to account of Aiken Leck's and Sommerville's Land, 1785		6 3 2				
Received from ditto to account of rents, 1786		44 5 8				
		50 8 10				
Deduct paid him for uplifting		4 4 6½				
					46 4 3½	
Total					£2689 1 11¼	

* So in MS.

Lent ditto on an assignation by T. and R. Graham of bond to them, bearing interest from 21st June 1786				300 0 0		
Lent Colin Rae on his heritable bond, bearing interest from Martinmas 1786				500 0 0		
					1800 0 0	
The Factor's salary					15 0 0	
Arrears by Mr. Morthland					127 12 9 11/12	
Arrears of Crops 1784 and 1785					77 5 6	
Total					£2549 18 7⅓	

Dr. James Hill, Factor to the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenues. Crop 1785. Cr.

To the Charge of the Archbishopric					£1130 3 11 5/12	
" " Subdeanery					821 3 1⅔	
" " Ordinary					1384 16 1 1/12	
" " Supplementary					2689 1 11¾	
To interest from the Thistle Bank for money deposited during the collection of the different revenues					46 15 9	
Total					£6072 0 11¾	

By the Discharge of the Archbishopric					£719 15 2	
" " Subdeanery					485 2 4⅙	
" " Ordinary					1606 10 0 1/12	
" " Supplementary					2549 18 7⅓	
By balance due by the Factor, and deposited in the Thistle Bank at 4 per cent., in March 1787					710 14 9¾	
Total					£6072 0 11¾	

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1786.

Arrears of last year				£31 2 5¾	
Parsonage and Vicarage Teinds of Govan, &c. :—					
Teind in money, as in account 1784	£120 7 3				
Teind meal—B. 1052, F. 2, P. 3 37-60, at 15*s.* 4*d.* per boll	807 1 9⅓				
Teind bear—B. 93, F. 2, P. 1 29-45, at 12*s.*	56 3 2¾				
Feu-duties from Kilbride	0 19 9				
				984 12 1	
Valued teind of the Inch of Blawarthill for 1765 till 1786, 21 years at £9 Scots yearly				15 15 0	
A chalder of meal out of the mill of Partick	12 5 4				
Ten bolls of meal out of Garscube	7 13 4				
				19 18 8	
The tack-duty in Colmonel	56 2 2⅔				
Rental of the feu-duties, &c., payable from sundry places	14 19 0½				
Allowed for supplying the deficiency of the ordinary revenue	100 0 0				
				171 1 3⅓	
Feu-duty of the acres in Broomielaw				62 6 3	
Ditto of half-acre in Cribbs	1 10 0				
Ditto of 2 acres in Provanside	6 0 0				
				7 10 0	
Carried over				£1292 5 8 1/12	

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1786.

By salaries to Principals and Professors :—					
Principal's salary in money	£61 2 2⅔				
Meal, 4 chalders, at 15*s.* 4*d.*	49 1 4				
Bear, 2 ditto, at 12*s.*	19 4 0				
His own and servant's table	21 13 4				
		£151 0 10⅔			
Professors' salaries, as in account 1784		230 11 1⅓			
				£381 12 0	
By payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Servants, &c. :—					
Bishop's Bursar		12 5 4			
Librarian		21 2 2⅔			
Dr. Irvine		50 0 0			
John Maclachlan's wages as formerly		26 8 10⅔			
Janitor		10 0 0			
For coals and candles		1 2 2⅔			
Chamber-keeper		1 13 4			
R. Lang's wages as keeper of physic-garden		10 0 0			
R. Muir, keeper of old library		11 2 2⅔			
Do. ½-year till 10th June 1787		5 11 1⅓			
Carried over		£149 5 4		£381 12 0	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1786—(*continued*).

	Brought over			£1292	5	8 11/12
Six firlots bear and 19*s.* 6*d.* Scots, ground-annual paid for 3½ acres in Broomielaw	£0	19	7½			
Rent of Gardener's houses	6	0	0			
Ditto of foundry	4	2	5			
Rent of Dovehill lands, and price of corn and grass in the Observatory Park:—						
Robert M'Nair	1	15	2			
Andrew Sommerville	7	10	0			
Robert Lang	9	0	0			
Hector Macome	16	1	3½			
Grant, Macome, and Co.	8	0	0			
William Richardson	15	8	8 3/12			
William Brown—feu-duty	5	5	0			
Robert Lang—price of grass, &c. in Observatory Park	22	0	0			
				96	2	2 3/12
Seat-rent				23	0	6
Composition for the entry of Vassals, viz.:—						
Heirs of Bourtrahill, for lands of Kirkland	13	13	4			
Mr. Ralston, Drygate	11	16	6			
Sir James Colquhoun	1	0	0			
				26	9	10
Payment by Mr. Anderson, to account of the lawsuit with him				50	0	0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1786—(*continued.*)

	Brought over			£149	5	4
D. Morton's wages				15	13	0
Servants' new-year's gifts				7	14	0
						172 12 4
By Ministers' Stipends and Communion Elements, calculated on the same principle as last year, with the difference in the state of fiars for this crop						301 7 0 3/12
By Public Burdens, Feu-duties, &c.:—						
Schoolmaster's salary of Renfrew				£1	13	4
Precentor of Govan				1	13	4
Cess of Selkirk's acres				0	4	6½
Feu-duty of Dove-hill lands and College manse				2	17	8
Window-light and house-duty				78	14	8
Town of Glasgow ground-annual				0	2	2 3/12
Stent				5	7	6
Teind of Dove-hill lands				3	1	9
Trades'-house ground-annual				0	11	0 1/12
Proportion of stent of butts and burrow acres				1	6	5
Insurance				17	3	8
						112 16 2½
By Payments for service in the College Chapel						49 3 4
By Contingent Expenses:—						
The tradesmen's accounts				£120	0	3½
Daniel Wardrop				1	13	8
Subscription for erecting a grammar-school				52	10	0
Mr. Arthur, for services in the library				210	0	0
Advertisements in the English newspapers				17	18	2
Account for new windows in the houses				30	13	8
J. Greenshields, for writing accounts				2	2	0
Alex. Gowans, porter of Faculty				1	0	0
Messrs. Graham's account, 1775-76				206	17	5½
Ditto for trouble				10	10	0
J. Machlachlan, to purchase lime				20	0	0
Balance of account for building garden-wall				40	4	5½
Advertising prizes				0	15	0
Robert M'Nair, as ordered by Faculty				11	8	0
R. Lang's account				1	13	9
Mr. Jardine and Mr. Cumin's expense at processes				4	3	0
George Hutchison's account				0	16	3
Principal and Professors' expense of journey to Buchanan				2	9	6
William Martin's account about Principal's house				11	14	0
Ditto				12	9	0
A. Gowans, for postages				2	1	3
Account for seeds for Physic Garden				3	11	9
Wm. M'Ilwham, for writings				1	1	0
R. Lang, for plants, &c. to the garden				0	9	0
Ditto, for work done in the garden, &c.				5	8	0
Mr. Balfour, agent's account				67	4	0½
Ditto to account				32	15	11½
London Chronicle				5	13	0
Clerk to Post-Office				0	10	6
William Martin, to account				30	0	0
Peter Forrest's three accounts				15	17	8

Mason's account, Waddell				15 17 8½	
R. Lang, to account				10 0 0	
Town-officer and beadles				1 10 0	
R. Lang, to account				14 0 0	
Ditto, in full of his account				10 6 9	
Peter Lagrange's account				1 0 0	
Mercury, till 1st January 1788				2 6 6	
Dunlop and Wilson's account				4 5 11	
Peter Forrest				3 8 1½	
Professor Hamilton, for Physic Garden				2 2 0	
Stamps, messenger, porter, postages, &c.				10 0 0	
					998 7 4½
By the Factor's salary					55 0 0
Arrears of crop 1786, and precedings					42 17 2¾
Total					£2113 15 6⅝

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1786.

Professor's salaries, the same as in 1784				£333 6 8
Allowed for supplying the deficiences of the Ordinary Revenue		£100 0 0		
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's Bursar, at 15*s.* 4*d.*		12 5 4		
				112 5 4
Public Burdens:—				
Cess		£58 7 2		
High Church Precentor		4 8 10⅔		
Officer of the archbishopric		2 15 6¾		
Commissaries of Edinburgh		40 6 8		
President's man, contribution money		3 10 2		
				109 8 5⅓
By Payments to the following Bursars:—				
Of Theology				31 13 4
Of Philosophy				30 0 0
By the Factor's salary				15 0 0
By arrears still due for crop 1786, and precedings				120 5 7¼
Total				£751 19 4⅞

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1786.

By Dr. Findlay, Professor of Divinity:—				
Silver		£55 11 1⅓		
4 chalders and 12 bolls of meal, at 15*s.* 4*d.*		58 5 4		
2 do. and 4 do. of bear, at 12*s.*		21 12 0		
				£135 8 5⅓
By Ministers' stipends:—				
Mr. Alexander Dun, of Cadder:—				
7 chalders of meal, and 1 of bear		£95 9 4		
½ do. of meal for communion elements		6 2 8		
				101 12 0
Mr. Patrick Maxwell, New Monkland:				
7 chalders of meal, and one of bear		95 9 4		
50 merks for communion elements		2 15 6⅔		
				98 4 10
Carried over				£335 5 3⅓

Total					£1487 18 3⅓

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1786.

Arrears given up in last Year's Account					£84 12 0
Revenue of the four parishes of Cadder, &c.:—					
Silver feu-duty, as stated in the accounts for 1784			£43 5 7½		
Malt and meal B.1018, F.1, P. 2¼⅝, at 15*s.* 4*d.* per boll			780 15 4¾		
Corn, B.187, F.3, P.2¼⅛, at 10*s.* 2⅔*d.*			96 1 0		
Capons, poultry, and salmon			41 13 3½		
					961 15 3¾
The teinds of Drymen, &c., the same as in account 1784					116 14 6⅝
Total					£1163 1 10⅙

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1786.

Arrears given up in last Accounts					£7 7 11
The teinds of the parishes of Cadder, &c.:—					
Valued and vicarage teinds of these parishes, as fully stated in the accounts for crop 1784			£442 19 2½		
Teind meal, B.475, F.0, P.1⅛			364 4 6¼		
Teind bear, B 32, F. 3, P.1⅞			19 13 11½		
Rent of Heathryfauld			0 3 4		
					827 1 0⅙
Total carried over					£834 8 11¼

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1786—(*continued.*)

Brought over		£834 8 11⅙
Total		£834 8 11⅙

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1786.

The Balance of the general account of the Factor's intromissions for 1785			£710 14 9¾
The arrears of crop 1785 and precedings			77 5 6
The amount of Morthland's arrears then outstanding			127 12 9 3/12
The feu-duties of Stobcross and Balgray, as in 1785			192 7 4
Compositions for the entry of Vassals received from Messrs. Graham, viz.:—			
Mr. Gray, in part of Balgray	£5 5 0		
W. W. Anderson	0 13 9		
Verreville Co.	21 0 0		
Hugh Niven, Anderston	38 3 11		
H. Jamieson, ditto	1 13 4		
Allan Arthur, ditto	1 2 2		
		67 18 2	
Interest on Money lent on Bonds:—			
One year's interest on Dunlop and Lindsay's bond for £600	30 0 0		
Ditto on Colin Rae's bond for £3000	150 0 0		
Ditto on bond and eik for £500	18 4 4		
Ditto on Messrs. Glassford's bond for £1900	95 0 0		
Ditto on bond and eik for £2000	100 0 0		
Ditto on Sheddan's heritable bond for £1000	50 0 0		
Ditto on Robertson's for £150	7 10 0		
Ditto on Captain Simson's two bonds for £1300	67 8 5		
		518 2 9	
Rents of Houses belonging to College:—			
Rent of Aiken Leck and Sommerville's lands	39 0 0		
Rent of Foulis' houses in Bridgegate	6 15 6		
		45 15 6	

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1786—(*continued*).

Brought over			£335 5 3½
Mr. R. Park, Old Monkland, the same			98 4 10
By Bursars of Theology:—			
3 on Wilson's at £6. 13. 4*d.* each	£20 0 0		
1 on Boyd's	5 0 0		
		£25 0 0	
By Bursars of Philosophy:—			
4 on the Foundation	32 0 0		
2 on Craig's	12 10 0		
2 on Hyndford's	10 0 0		
1 on Brown's	5 0 0		
1 on Ross's	4 3 4		
		63 13 4	
			88 13 4
By Cess			4 7 9
Factor's salary			15 0 0
Arrears outstanding			8 19 2
Total			£550 10 4½

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1786.

By Professors' salaries, payable at Martinmas 1787, and additional salaries payable at Whitsunday do., the same as in account for 1784			£477 15 6⅔
Ardkinlass Bursary, and Compter uplifting			10 0 0
Payments to the Questor, as formerly			43 6 8
Loans of money by order of the College:—			
Lent Gavin Ralston, upon an heritable bond over his lands of Arthurlie, bearing interest from Martinmas 1787	£1800 0 0		
Paid him the interest from Martinmas 1787, till Candlemas 1788, the money not being advanced to him till that term	22 10 0		
			1822 10 0
Factor's salary			15 0 0
Arrears by Mr. Morthland, still outstanding			127 3 3 5/12
Arrears of crop 1786, and precedings			27 13 3

Principal sum contained in Captain Simson's bonds, paid 28th November 1787.	£1300 0 0		
Price of Foulis' houses sold to Mr. M'Lehose	73 5 0		
		1373 5 0	
Principal Davidson's draft on Oliver Cromwell, to account of the balance due by the executors of the late Joshua Sharp	382 9 9		
Exchange received on ditto	0 11 6		
		383 1 3	
Total		£3496 3 1⅜	

Total			£2523 8 9¼

Dr. James Hill, Factor to the College of Glasgow for his Intromissions with their Revenues. Crop 1786. Cr.

To the charge of the Archbishopric	£1163 1 10⅛	
Subdeanery	834 8 11⅛	
Ordinary	1487 18 3½	
Supplementary	3496 3 1⅜	
To interest received from the Thistle Bank for money deposited during the collection of the Revenues	52 18 1	
Total	£7034 10 3½	

By the discharge of the Archbishopric	£751 19 4 7/12	
,, ,, Subdeanery	550 10 4⅛	
,, ,, Ordinary	2113 15 6 5/12	
,, ,, Supplementary	2523 8 9¼	
By Balance due by the Factor, and deposited in the Thistle Bank, bearing Interest to the College	1094 16 2 7/12	
Total	£7034 13 0⅙	

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1788.

Arrears given up in last accounts		£48 14 10¼	
The Parsonage and Vicarage teinds of the Parishes of Govan, Renfrew, &c.			
Teind in money, as fully stated in 1784	£120 7 3¾		
Add valued teind of Inch of Blawarthill	0 15 0		
	121 2 3¾		
Teind meal, 1052B. 2F. 3 7/8P. at 14s.	736 18 2		
Teind bear, 93B. 2F. 1 2/4P. at 13s.	60 16 7		
Feu duties payable out of Kilbride	0 19 9		
		919 16 9¾	
A chalder of meal from the mill of Partick	11 4 0		
Ten bolls of ditto out of Garscube	7 0 0		
		18 4 0	
Tack duty of the teinds of Colmonell, &c. as before		171 1 3⅙	
Feu-duty of acres in Broomielaw, as formerly		62 6 3	
Ditto of ½-acre in Cribbs and 2 acres in Provanside		7 10 0	
Six firlots bear and 19s. 6d. Scots ground-annual, paid for 3½ acres in Broomielaw	1 1 1½		
Rent of Gardener's houses	6 0 0		
Ditto of Foundery	4 2 5		
		11 3 6½	
Ditto of ground-annuals for 3 years from Martinmas 1785 till Martinmas 1788, at £7 yearly	21 0 0		
Carried over	£21 0 0	£1238 16 8⅗	

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1788.

By salaries to the Principal and Professors:—			
Principal's salary in money	£61 2 2⅗		
Four chalders of meal, at 14s. per boll	44 16 0		
Two ditto bear at 13s.	20 16 0		
His own and servant's table	21 13 4		
		148 7 6⅗	
Professors' salaries as formerly		230 11 1⅕	
By payments to the Bishop's Bursar, &c.:—			
Bishop's Bursar for session 1788–89	11 4 0		
Librarian	21 2 2⅗		
Dr. Hope, Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.	50 0 0		
Dr. Cleghorn, Lecturer on Materia Medica	25 0 0		
J. Maclachlan's wages	26 8 10⅗		
Janitor	10 0 0		
R. Cross, for candles and coals	1 2 2⅗		
Ditto as chamber-keeper	1 13 4		
R. Lang's wages, as keeper of Physic Garden, &c.	18 0 0		
R. Muir, keeper of the old library	11 2 2⅗		
Dr Morton's wages	15 13 0		
Servants' new-year's gifts	7 14 0		
Officers and beadles, ditto	0 15 0		
		199 14 10⅗	
By Ministers' stipends, and communion elements, calculated as formerly, with the difference in the state of fiars for this crop		275 15 0⅗	
Carried over		£854 8 7⅛	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1788—(*continued.*)

Brought over			£21	0	0	£1238 16 8½
Deduct ground-annuals for these years paid to Mr. Lindsay and accounted for by him to the College per account in 1787, viz.:—						
Mrs. M'Lehose, 1 year till Martinmas 1786	£1	4 2				
William Donaldson ditto	0	2 1				
			1	6	3	
						19 13 9
						75 7 11¼
Rent of Dovehill lands, as formerly						22 8 6
Seat rents						

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1788—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£854	8 7½
By public burdens, feu duties, teind, ground-annuals, and insurance, as in former accounts, with the difference in the state of fiars				111	14 9⅙
By payments for service in the chapel				41	1 0
By contingent expenses:—					
Bill for entertainment to clergy at sacrament	3	10	10		
Ditto meeting with factor about teinds of ordinary revenue	0	17	3		
Edinburgh Mercury	2	6	6		
Mr. Telfer, in full for the catalogue	5	0	0		
J. Cochrane, for carrying newspapers	1	1	0		
Sundry tradesmen's accounts	246	10	8½		
Chapman and Duncan for advertising	0	11	6		
Dunlop and Wilson for Mr. Arthur's prizes	3	10	0		
T. and R. Graham to account	20	0	0		
Professor Jardine for prizes	4	15	4		
Mr. Cumin, for a prize to Hebrew scholars	0	12	0		
A. Wilson and Sons for advertising	10	13	2		
J. Lumsden, for engraving	19	8	6		
J. Stewart, for repairing College clock	6	6	0		
W. Craig and Son, for work in Professors' houses	100	0	0		
J. Balfour, on account of lease of Archbishopric in Exchequer	83	7	0		
A. Foulis, for printing part of catalogue	13	10	0		
J. Greenshields, for engrossing College accounts	1	1	0		
A Foulis, balance due to him for printing	14	6	0		
Ditto for printing seven sheets of catalogue	9	9	0		
A. Gowan, for extraordinary trouble last session	1	0	0		
M. Cleland, to account of mason work	30	0	0		
Glasgow Mercury	0	13	2		
J. Machlachlan, to account as master of work	10	0	0		
Professor Arthur to account, University Library	10	0	0		
Ditto to account for getting index printed	15	0	0		
A. Foulis, for printing three sheets of catalogue	4	1	0		
Principal Davidson, to remit Professor Holmes at Oxford, for collating MS. of Greek Septuagint	10	10	0		
A. Gowans for postages	1	15	6		
Professor Arthur, to account of paper and printing index for catalogue	40	0	0		
Expense of journey to Buchanan, and to wait on Lord Chancellor	3	2	10		
Mr. T. Graham, for Barclay's trustees for agency	107	8	2		
Bill for dinner to preachers at sacrament	8	1	9		
J. Balfour, balance of account as College agent	11	10	9		
Bill at receiving Rector	10	2	0		
R. Lang, to account for work in Observatory Park	6	0	0		
London Chronicle with stamp	5	16	3		
J. Maclachlan, farther, as master of work	5	0	0		
A. Wilson and Sons, for 2 cast-iron presses for preserving College Records	24	0	0		
R. Lang, to account of work for the College	9	0	0		
W. Craig and Son, in full for work in Professors' houses	135	4	9		
T. and R. Graham, balance of their account	15	17	3		
J. Balfour, College agent, to account	30	0	0		

Total		£1356 16 11 5/12

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1788.

Arrears given up in last account			£147 11 10 5/12
Revenue of the four ward Parishes of Cadder, &c.:—			
Silver feu duty, as stated in accounts 1784	£43 5 7½		
Malt and meal, 1018B. 1F. 2 1/4 3/5P. at 14s. per boll	712 17 6¼		
Corn, 187B. 3F. 2 1/2 1/10P. at 9s. 4d. per ditto	87 13 10½		
Capons, poultry, and salmon	41 13 3½		
		885 10 3¾	
The teinds of Drymen, &c. as formerly		116 14 6 5/12	
Total		£1149 16 8 7/12	

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1788.

Arrears given up in last accounts			101 13 2
Teinds of the Parishes of Cadder and Old and New Monkland, and rent of Heathryfauldridge:—			
Valued silver and vicarage teind as in 1784 and 1787	£515 1 5¼		
Additional teind payable by William Stalker in lieu of Grassum 1787.	5 0 0		
Ditto by Elizabeth Fairlie	3 0 0		
	523 1 5¼		
Teind meal as in accounts for 1784 and 1787, 440B. 0F 0 5/6P. at 14s.	308 0 9¼		
Teind bear 32B. 2F. 1 7/10P. at 13s.	21 3 6¾		
Rent of Heathryfauldridge	0 3 4		
		852 9 1¼	
Carried over		£954 2 3¼	

R. Lang, to account of work carrying on in Observatory Park	12 0 0		
A. Foulis, for printing title to Roman Inscriptions	0 18 10		
Professor Arthur, to account, Library catalogue	25 0 0		
Eliz. Foulis, per order	5 0 0		
R. Lang, balance due to him for teaching, &c.	9 15 9		
Stamps, messenger, porter, postages, &c.	10 0 0		
		1103 13 9½	
The Factor's salary		55 0 0	
Arrears of crop 1788, and precedings		126 2 5¾	
Total		£2292 0 7¾	

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1788.

By salaries to Principal and Professors, the same as in account for crop 1784			£333 6 8
Principal Davidson's vacant salary by gift per Exchequer			2 2 3⅓
Allowed for supplying the deficiency of ordinary revenue	£100 0 0		
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar, at 14s.	11 4 0		
		111 4 0	
Cess, precentor's salary, commissaries of Edinburgh, &c. omitted		111 1 7½	
Payments to the following Bursars:—			
Of Theology, three at £13 6 8	40 0 0		
Of Philosophy, two at 10 0 0	20 0 0		
		60 0 0	
Factor's salary		15 0 0	
Arrears of crop 1788, and precedings		213 9 1⅓	
Total		£846 3 8	

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1788.

By Dr. Finlay, Professor of Divinity.			
Silver	£55 11 1⅓		
4 chalders and 12 bolls of meal at 14s.	53 4 0		
2 ditto and 4 ditto bear at 13s.	23 8 0		
		132 3 1⅓	
By Ministers' Stipends.			
Mr. Alexander Dun of Cadder, viz.:—			
7 chalders of meal, and 1 of bear	£88 16 0		
½ ditto communion elements	5 12 0		
	94 8 0		
Mr. Patrick Maxwell, of New Monkland:—			
7 chalders of meal and 1 of bear	88 16 0		
50 merks for communion elements	2 15 6⅔		
	91 11 6⅔		
Mr. John Bower of Old Monkland:—			
The same stipend and communion elements	91 11 6		
		277 11 1⅔	
By Bursars.			
Of Theology, 3 at £6 13s. 4d. each	20 0 0		
Carried over	£20 0 0	£409 14 3	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1788—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£954 2 3½
Total				£954 2 3½

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1788.

Balance of the general account for crop 1787				£2079 5 8
Arrears of crop 1787 and precedings				65 15 10
Amount of Mr. Morthland's arrears				127 3 3 7/12
The feu duties of Stobcross and Balgray as formerly				192 7 4
Interest of money lent on bonds:—				
Dunlop and Lindsay's bond for £600	£30 0 0			
Colin Rae's ditto for £3000	150 0 0			
bond and eik for £500	25 0 0			
R. Houston's ditto for £500	25 0 0			
Glassford and Co. ditto for £1900	95 0 0			
bond and eik for £2000	100 0 0			
Sheddan's bond for £1000	50 0 0			
Robertson of Bedlay's ditto for £150	7 10 0			
G. Ralston's ditto for £1800	90 0 0			
			572 10 0	
Amount of rent of Aiken, Lecks, and Somerville's lands			39 0 0	
Rental of new purchase made by the College	52 5 0			
Deduct rent of ½ year of house possessed by Miss Bogle, not yet recovered	5 0 0			
			47 5 0	
Dividend received from Mr. Robertson of Bedlay's Heir. estate on the sum of £150, due to the College, and interest	244 2 0			
From this deduct £52. 10s. being the interest of the said principal sum given up in Mr. Morthland's arrears, and £37. 10s., the interest given up in the arrears for 1787, and precedings	90 0 0			
	154 2 0			
Deduct allowance made to Mr. Robertson	12 7 4			
			141 14 8	
The final dividend received from the estate of Simson, Baird, and Co.			25 12 9	
Principal Davidson's draft on Oliver Cromwell, in December 1789	172 8 10			
Exchange on ditto	0 6 1			
			172 14 11	
Total			£3463 9 5 7/12	

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1788—(*continued.*)

Brought over	£20 0 0		£409 14 3
Of Philosophy.			
Eight on the foundation.	£32 0 0		
One on Hyndford's	5 0 0		
One on Brown's	5 0 0		
	42 0 0		
		62 0 0	
By Cess		4 10 3½	
Factor's salary		15 0 0	
Arrears outstanding		291 18 9¼	
Total		£783 3 3 5/12	

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1788.

Salaries payable to Professors, the same as in account for 1784			£477 15 6⅔
Public Burdens.			
Proportion of expense of seating Barony Church	£0 9 7½		
Assessment for Barony poor	0 1 0		
Stent of shop and house in new purchase	0 8 8		
		0 19 3½	
A Bursar of Theology and salary uplifting		10 0 0	
Payments s to the questor, as formerly		43 6 8	
Paid Mr. Graham in full of the new purchase		331 13 6½	
A loan to the Tontine Society.			
1789, July 28, lent them on bill	200 0 0		
Aug. 27, ditto	200 0 0		
Oct. 23, ditto	200 0 0		
Dec. 3, ditto	200 0 0		
1790, Jan., ditto	200 0 0		
		1000 0 0	
Factor's salary		15 0 0	
Arrears given up by Mr. Morthland, still outstanding		74 11 4 7/12	
Arrears of crop 1788 and precedings		47 17 6⅓	
Total		£2001 3 11 7/12	

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor to the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenues, Crop 1788. CR.

To the charge of the Archbishopric						£1149	16	$8\frac{7}{12}$	By the discharge of the Archbishopric	£846	3	8
,, Subdeanery						954	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Subdeanery	783	8	$3\frac{5}{12}$
,, Ordinary						1356	16	$11\frac{5}{12}$	Ordinary	2292	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
,, Supplementary						3463	9	$5\frac{7}{12}$	Supplementary	2001	3	$11\frac{7}{12}$
,, Interest on money eventually deposited in Banks						57	3	0	Balance due by Factor, and deposited at bank interest	1058	16	$10\frac{11}{24}$
Total.						£6981	8	$4\frac{10}{12}$	Total	£6981	8	$4\frac{10}{12}$

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1793.

The arrears of last account				£115	17 $4\frac{1}{2}$
The parsonage and vicarage teind of Govan, Renfrew, and Kilbryde, and feu duties of of Kilbryde:—					
Teind in money, as in 1784		£121	2 $3\frac{1}{4}$		
Teind meal B.1020 F.2 P.$3\frac{7}{60}$					
Deduct paid to Minister of Renfrew by Blythswood B.12 F.0 P.0					
B.1008 F.2 P.$3\frac{7}{60}$ at 18*s.*		907	16 $11\frac{1}{2}$		
Teind bear B.61 F.2 P.$1\frac{3}{4}$ at 17*s.* 4*d.*		53	7 8		
Feu-duties out of Kilbride		0	19 9		
				1083	6 $8\frac{1}{4}$
A chalder of meal out of the mill of Partick		14	8 0		
Ten bolls out of Garscube		9	0 0		
				23	8 0
The tack-duty of the teinds of Colmonell, as before				171	1 $3\frac{1}{6}$
Feu-duty of acres in Broomielaw, as formerly				62	6 3
Ditto of one half-acre in Cribbs, and two acres in Provanside				7	10 0
Six firlots bear and 19*s.* 6*d.* Scots, Ground-annual for $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Broomielaw					
Rent of Gardeners' house		1	7 $7\frac{1}{2}$		
Ditto Foundry		6	0 0		
		4	2 5		
				11	10 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Ground-annuals, one year to Martinmas 1794				7	0 0
Rent of Dovehill lands, the same as formerly, deducting £5 5*s.*, at Sommerville's removal				67	10 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Seat Rents				30	9 9
Price of feu-duty sold by the College to Wm. Brown				115	10 0
Rent of meal mercat, from Whitsunday 1793 to ditto 1795, at £25 per annum				50	0 0
Carried over				£1745	9 $5\frac{5}{6}$

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1793.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors:—					
Principal's salary, money	£61	2 $2\frac{5}{6}$			
Meal, 4 ch. at 18*s.*	57	12 0			
Bear, 2 ch. at 17*s.* 4*d.*	27	14 8			
His own and servant's table	21	13 4			
			£168	2 $2\frac{5}{6}$	
Professors, as in former accounts			230	11 $1\frac{5}{6}$	
Payments to the Bishop's bursar, &c.:—					
Bishop's bursar	14	8 0			
Librarian	21	2 $2\frac{5}{6}$			
Mr. M'Turk, ditto, one-half year to April 1795	10	11 $1\frac{1}{6}$			
Dr. Cleghorn, chemistry	50	0 0			
Dr. Millar, Materia Medica	25	0 0			
J. M'Lachlan's wages	14	8 $10\frac{5}{6}$			
Donald Cameron, chamber-keeper	1	13 4			
Janitor	10	0 0			
Gardener	18	0 0			
Keeper of old Library	11	2 $2\frac{5}{6}$			
Post-office servants' new year's gifts	1	1 0			
College servants' ditto	7	14 0			
			185	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	
Ministers' Stipends and Communion Elements, calculated as formerly, with the difference in the state of fiars			351	9 0	
Public burdens, feu-duties, ground-annual, &c.					
Schoolmaster's salary of Govan and Renfrew	3	6 8			
Cess of Selkirk's acres	0	4 $10\frac{1}{2}$			
St. Nicholas' Hospital, £2 14*s.*, Manse, 11*s.* 10*d.*	3	5 10			
Window-lights, house-duty, and stent	74	8 5			
Town stent	4	18 4			
Teind of Dovehill lands	3	1 9			
Insurance	30	17 0			
			120	2 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Payments for services in the College chapel, as formerly			52	13 0	
Contingent Expenses.					
Mr. Arthur's prizes	3	11 0			
R. Graham, writer's account	57	19 11			
Tradesmen's account	104	14 $2\frac{1}{2}$			
John Hamilton, for wine	12	0 0			
R. Gray, medals	3	19 6			
J. Telfer, catalogue	8	8 0			
Corbet, Russell, and Co.	8	16 6			
Carried over	£199	9 $1\frac{1}{2}$	£1107	19 $0\frac{1}{2}$	

CHARGE.

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1793—(*continued*).

Brought over		£1745 9 5¾
Total		£1745 9 5¾

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1793.

Arrears 1792 and precedings		£30 8 5
Revenue of the Four Ward Parishes of Cadder, &c.:—		
Silver feu-duty as in 1792	£43 5 1½	
Malt and meal, B.1016, F.2, P.1⅛ at 18*s.*	914 18 5	
Corn B.187, F.3, P.3$\frac{6}{40}$ at 12*s.*	112 15 5	
Capons, poultry, and salmon	41 14 11½	
	1112 13 11	
The teinds of Drymen, &c., as formerly		116 14 6$\frac{5}{12}$

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1793—(*continued*).

Brought over	£199 9 1½	£1107 19 0½
Dunlop and Wilson, stationery	3 2 7	
Alexander Gowan, carrying newspapers	2 2 0	
Ditto, balance of account	0 7 1	
William M'Ilwham, writings	5 0 0	
A. Gowan, allowance per Faculty	5 0 0	
Mr. Balfour, remitted to pay Mr. Cairncross	17 9 6	
R. Lang, stobs.	2 14 8	
Entertainment to preachers	4 1 8	
J. M'Lachlan, account sundries	12 11 0	
D. Cameron, fires at Blackstone examination	1 2 2½	
Wm. Reid and Co., advertisements	2 16 0	
Professor Jardine, prizes	6 16 10	
Edinburgh Mercury	2 15 0	
Mathematical class prizes	2 14 0	
Mr. Murray, London, advertising opening of classes	9 10 10	
Expense, Professors waiting on Chancellor	5 12 4	
Entertainment to chaplains	4 7 7	
Mr. Balfour's account	44 12 0½	
Wm. Park, writing accounts	1 1 0	
R. Lang, stobs and rafters	2 9 2	
Byfield and Hawksworth, London Chronicle	7 4 4	
W. Cowan, for removing from butts	5 0 0	
Advertising in Courier, opening classes	2 17 0	
Alexander Adam, for catalogues	1 7 0	
A. Macfarlane, arching cellar in College-court	6 0 2	
D. Morton's wages	11 16 0	
E. Foulis	5 0 0	
J. Hamilton, wine	25 12 0	
Andrew M'Farlane, ground arches in Old-court	14 10 2	
Entertainment to Rector	12 8 0	
Dunlop and Wilson, for binding	0 9 0	
John Brown, levelling ground	4 16 11	
Dunlop and Wilson, books for Mr. Jardine, 1795.	6 10 10	
		439 6 0½
Contribution to Widows' Fund, Govan vacant stipend		3 6 2
Arrears, P. Bill of Rests		229 14 10½
Factor's salary		55 0 0
Total		£1835 6 1½

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1793.

By salaries to Principal and Professors, as formerly		£333 6 8
Allowed out of the Archbishopric for supplying the deficiences of the Ordinary Revenue	£100 0 0	
A chalder of meal for Bishop's Bursar	14 8 0	
		114 8 0
Public burdens, as formerly		111 12 11⅙
Bursars, as in former accounts		70 0 0

Total				£1259 16 10½

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1793.

The arrears given up in last accounts					£36 7 11 7/12
The teind of the parishes of Cadder, &c., as in 1792:—					
Silver					689 16 1 3/10
Teind meal, B.369, F.1, P.2 5/15, at 18s.					332 9 1½
Teind bear, B.21, F.0, P.3 9/60, at 17s. 4d.					18 17 1
Rent of Heathryfauldridge					0 3 4
Grassum for the tack of the teind of Inchnoch			£31 11 6		
Deduct commission to factor on ditto, at 5 per cent.	£1 11 6				
Ditto on John Thomson's grassum stated in last accounts	0 10 0				
			2 1 6		29 10 0
Total					£1107 3 7⅓

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1793.

Balance of the general account for Crop 1792				£2279 2 9 15/60
Arrears of 1792, and precedings				67 12 1 1/60
Arrears given up by Mr. Morthland				74 11 4 7/12
Feu-duties of Stobcross and Balgray, as before				192 7 4
Interest of money lent on bonds, as in 1791				642 10 0
Rent of Aitken Leck and Sommerville's lands		£39 0 0		
new purchase		50 15 0		
Corbet's lands		25 7 6		
M'Killop's lands		21 2 0		
Shuttlestreet houses		5 10 0		
				141 14 6
Ground-annual of Barr's land and garden, feued to William Smart				75 0 0
Cash from Mr. Balfour, for first dividend from Mr. Morthland's estate		£575 6 7		
And also for sum decerned to be paid by Mr. Morthland's cautioners, amounting to		428 13 5		
				1004 0 0
Carried over				£4476 18 0 8/60

Factor's salary				15 0 0
Arrears of 1793, and precedings				76 14 8½
Total				£721 2 3⅘

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1793.

By Dr. Findlay, Professor of Divinity, his salary:—				
Silver		£55 11 1⅓		
Meal, CH.4, B.12, at 18s. per boll		68 8 0		
Bear, CH.2, B.4, at 17s. 4d.		31 4 0		
				155 3 1⅓
Ministers' stipends, calculated as in former accounts, allowing for the difference in the state of fiars				378 18 5
Bursars:—				
Two on Wilson's		13 6 8		
Two on Struthers'		13 6 8		
Two on Boyd's		10 0 0		
Four on Foundation		40 0 0		
Three on Craig's		25 0 0		
One on Hyndford's		5 0 0		
One on Brown's		5 0 0		
				116 6 8
Cess				4 10 6½
Factor's salary				15 0 0
Arrears outstanding				13 11 5
Total				£683 10 2⅕

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1793.

Salaries to Professors as formerly				£477 15 6⅗	
Additional salaries, payable at 10th Oct. 1794, to each of the Professors—£40 each				560 0 0	
					£1037 15 6⅗
Public Burdens:					
Schoolmaster, Anderston				0 0 6	
Cess of M'Killop's houses				0 3 10	
					0 4 4
Annuity to B. Jack, out of M'Killop's houses, and stent					5 0 4
New buildings, and expense attending them:—					
Mrs. Downie, paid her to flit from old tenement				15 0 0	
Andrew Macfarlane, 1st instalment		£200 0 6			
Ditto 2d ditto		300 0 6			
Ditto 3d ditto		200 0 6			
Ditto 4th ditto		200 0 6			
Ditto 5th ditto		300 0 6			
Ditto 6th ditto		300 0 6			
Ditto 7th ditto		300 0 6			
				1800 3 6	
A. Macfarlane, for wood for foundation		40 14 1			
John Munro, digging drains and brick wall		33 4 2½			
Carried over		£73 18 3½		£1815 3 6	£1043 0 2⅘

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1793—(*continued*).

Brought over . .	£4476	18	$0\frac{5}{60}$
Total . . .	£4476	18	$0\frac{5}{60}$

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1793—(*continued*).

Brought over	£73	18	$3\frac{1}{3}$	£1815	3	6
John Gardner, taking levels . .	2	2	0			
W. M'Ewan, causewaying drain .	1	16	6			
J. Maxwell, carting earth . .	6	11	3			
Ditto carter work . .	1	14	2			
A. Millar's account about purchase from Lindsay	30	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$			
Insurance on buildings . . .	5	2	6			
Mr. Clarkson, superintending building .	25	0	0			
				146	13	8
				1961	17	2
Price of lots purchased from J. Brown, and interest . . .				167	11	0
Payments to the Questor, as formerly				43	6	8
Bursar on Ardkindlass, and salary, as before . . .				10	0	0
Schoolmaster of Anderston's salary				0	0	6
Mr. Morthland's arrears				74	11	4
The Factor's salary				15	0	0
Arrears outstanding				106	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$
Total . . .				£3421	7	$4\frac{1}{6}$

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor to the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenues. Crop 1793. CR.

To the charge of the Archbishopric	£1259	16	$10\frac{1}{3}$
Subdeanery	1107	3	$7\frac{1}{3}$
Ordinary	1745	9	$5\frac{2}{3}$
Supplementary	4476	18	$0\frac{5}{60}$
To interest from the Thistle Bank for money deposited . . .	65	18	4
	£8655	6	$4\frac{23}{60}$

By the discharge of the Archbishopric	£721	2	$3\frac{1}{6}$
Subdeanery	683	10	2
Ordinary	1835	6	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Supplementary	3421	7	$4\frac{1}{6}$
Balance due by the Factor, and deposited in Thistle Bank, bearing interest	1994	0	$5\frac{23}{60}$
	£8655	6	$4\frac{23}{60}$

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1798.

Arrears					£139	9 1
The Teind of Govan :—						
Silver				£597 18 $11\frac{5}{24}$		
Meal, 51B. 0F. $0\frac{5}{6}$P., at 18*s.* 5*d.* . . .				47 0 3		
Bear, 19B. 1F. $2\frac{1}{6}$P., at 17*s.* 4*d.* . . .				16 16 0		
Teind of Renfrew :—						
Old Silver	£8	14	$2\frac{1}{3}$			
Add teind to Macdowall of Walkinshaw .	39	8	$10\frac{8}{12}$			
Do. to Mr. Speirs . . .	59	0	0			
				107 3 $0\frac{8}{24}$		
	B.	F.	P.			
Meal	269	3	$2\frac{1}{15}$			
Deduct Mr. Speirs',	29	0	$2\frac{1}{15}$			
	240	3	$0\frac{5}{15}$ at 18*s.* 5*d.* . .	221 14 8		
Bear	25	2	$2\frac{1}{5}$ at 17*s.* 4*d.* . .	22 4 6		

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1798.

By Salaries to the Principal and Professors :—						
Principal, in money . . .	£61	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$			
Meal, 4 chalders . . .	58	18	8			
Bear, 2 ditto, 17*s.* 4*d.* . . .	27	14	8			
His own and servant's table . .	21	13	4			
				169	8	$10\frac{1}{3}$
Professors' salaries as formerly . . .				230	11	1
					£399	19 11
Bishop's Burse				14	14	8
Salaries to lecturers on Chemistry and Materia Medica, to College Librarian, and servants' wages, the same as in last year's account				191	6	8
					206	1 4
Ministers' Stipends and Communion Elements :—						
Victual, as before calculated, at the rate of the present fiars . .					400	4 $10\frac{2}{4}$
Public Burdens, Ground-annuals, and Insurance :—						
Govan and Renfrew school salaries. . .				3	6	8

Rent of Kindale and Teils:

Silver, £1294. 10*s.* 10*d.* Scots				£107	17	6
Add R. Hamilton's, valued				3	18	0½
					111	15 6½

	B.	F.	P.					
Meal,	492	1	3					
Deduct,	6	2	1⅛	for R. Hamilton's part of Newton.				
	485	3	1	at 18*s.* 5*d.*			447	7 6
Bear,	2	2	3⅓	at 17*s.* 4*d.*			2	6 9½
Feu-duties							0	19 9
								1575 6 4
A chalder of meal out of the Archbishopric for Bursar							14	14 8
10 bolls of meal out of Garscube							9	4 2
								23 18 10
Tack-duty of Colmonell, teinds, &c. as formerly								171 1 3⅓
Feu of acres in Broomielaw, do								62 6 3
Do. of half acre in Cribbs, &c. do								7 10 0
Six firlots bear at 17*s.* 4*d.* and 19*s.* 6*d.* Scots, of ground-annual for 3½ acres in Broomielaw								1 7 7½
Gardeners' houses, foundry, and ground-annuals, as formerly								17 2 5
Rent of Dovehill lands								60 12 2
Ditto, meal-market								45 0 0
Price of a tree cut in garden, which had fallen down								4 0 0
Surplus fees of Natural Philosophy Experiment Class								27 1 0
Carried over								£2134 14 11⅙

Cess Selkirk's acres, 1799, omitted last year	0	4	10½
Ditto ditto 1800	0	4	10½
Teind duty of Dowhill	3	1	9
Town's stent to March 1799	6	13	9
Insurance to June 1800	34	10	0
House, window, aid, and contribution money	164	19	2½
Feu duty of Dowhill and College manse	5	19	10
Ground-annual to Tradeshouse from Provanside	1	2	2½
Income tax	91	9	6
Poors' rates, Barony parish	0	2	0
		311	14 8
Payments for services in the College Chapel		50	0 0
Contingent expenses:—			
Andrew Liddell for Lyceum	£3	0	0
A. Gowan, newspapers	2	2	0
A. Cameron, Blackstone examination	1	2	2½
Moral Philosophy class prizes	3	12	6
Mr. John Jardine for optical glasses	22	9	0
A Liddell	1	10	0
Prizes, Natural Philosophy class	6	9	6
Dunlop and Wilson, paper and newspaper	5	3	0
Prizes, Logic class	6	7	8
Repairs in Chemistry class	14	3	8
J. Maclachlan, additional allowance	10	0	0
Monthly Review	1	13	6
Painting, Natural Philosophy class	3	0	0
Advertisements in newspapers	0	16	0
Prizes for Mathematic class	3	15	0
W. M'Ilwham, writings	4	19	0
Medals for University prizes	3	18	0
Tradesmen's accounts	168	2	3
R. Graham, College agent	23	18	11
J. Maclachlan, sundries	9	13	11
Ditto to account of future disbursements	15	0	0
Apparatus for Physic class (J. Frame)	5	7	6
Ditto (J. Crichton)	5	16	2
Andrew Liddell, June	1	10	0
A. Gowan, additional allowance	5	0	0
Ditto, letters on College business	3	12	2
A. Liddell, July	1	10	0
D. Wardrop, mason	25	4	5
A. Liddell, August and September	3	0	0
Publishers of the Star from 19th April 1795 to 2d June 1798	15	14	0
A. Liddell, October	1	10	0
Ditto, extra for six preceding months	1	10	0
Subscription for building Govan School	5	5	0
Liddell and Co. for painting a board for butts to let	0	6	0
A. Liddell for November and December	3	0	0
Public kitchen for making soup to the poor	30	0	0
R. Lang, sundries	1	3	0
Stationery—new collection books for factor	2	1	7
James Balfour's account	17	14	2
London Chronicle	4	17	0
Carried over	£444	17	1½
		£1368	0 9½

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1798—(*continued*).

Brought over				£2134 14 11⅘
Total				£2134 14 11⅘

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1798.

Arrears				£111 14 4
Revenue of the four Ward Parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan:—				
Silver feu, per crop 1792	£43	5	1½	
Malt and meal, per ditto, 1016B. 2F. 1¾₀P. at 18*s.* 5*d.*	936	2	1	
Corn, per ditto, 187B. 3F. 3⁶⁄₄₀P. at 12*s.* 2⅘*d.*	114	19	3½	
Capons, salmon, and poultry	41	14	11½	
				1136 1 5½
Teinds of Drymen, South Country feus, &c., as in former accounts				116 14 6½
Total				£1364 10 4

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1798.

Arrears						£42 10 9½
Teind of the parishes of Cadder and Old and New Monkland and Rent of Heathryfauld-ridge:—						
Silver per account 1797			£692	0	1³⁄₁₀	
Add Claud Marshall's lands			12	11	0	
						704 11 1½
	B.	F.	P.			
Teind meal	367	3	0⅕			
Deduct for Caldercruix, &c. valued by C. Marshall	1	3	0			
	366	0	0⅕	at 18*s.* 5*d.*		337 1 6

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1798—(*continued*).

Brought over			444 17 1½	£1368 0 9½
A. Liddell, January and February			3 10 0	
New year's gifts for College servants			7 10 0	
Advertisement, Archbishopric fiars			0 5 6	
A. Liddell March			1 15 0	
Messenger, stamps, and incidents			13 13 0	
A. Govan, newspapers			2 2 0	
Account about Return under Income Act			5 5 0	
London Chronicle to 22d January 1800			6 6 0	
J. Maclachlan, for extra trouble, &c.			15 0 0	
Dinner at admission of Rector			21 0 0	
Elizabeth Foulis			5 0 0	
A. Liddell, Lyceum, extra allowance and trouble about soup kitchen			4 6 0	
Advertisements in Courier—Notice to Feuars			0 5 6	
				530 15 1½
Salary				64 1 10
Arrears				187 9 7
Total				£2150 7 4

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1798.

By Principal's and Professors' salaries, as formerly				£333 6 8
Allowed for supplying the deficiencies of the Ordinary Revenue	£100	0	0	
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar	14	14	8	
				114 14 8
Public Burdens:—				
Same as formerly, with 4*d.* additional to Precentor				111 13 2½
Bursars:—				
Same as formerly				70 0 0
Factor's salary				17 9 7
Arrears				146 2 6
Total				£793 6 7½

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1798.

By R. Findlay's salary:—				
Silver	£55	11	1½	
Meal, 4CH. 12B. at 18*s.* 5*d.*	69	19	8	
Bear, 2CH. 4B. at 17*s.* 4*d.*	31	4	0	
				£156 14 9½
By Ministers' stipends:—				
Same victual as formerly, calculated at the rate of the present fiars				473 12 10½
By Bursars:—				
One on Wilson's	6	13	4	
Two on Boyd's	10	0	0	
Two on Struthers'	13	6	8	
Four on the foundation	40	0	0	
One on Craig's	8	6	8	

Bear	21 3 $0\frac{8}{20}$ at 17*s.* 4*d.*	18 17 $0\frac{1}{2}$			
Rent of Heathryfauld-ridge		0 3 4			
			1060 13 0		
Total			£1103 3 $9\frac{1}{3}$		

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1798.

Balance of last accounts			£1032 11 $1\frac{1}{6}$
Arrears			232 5 2
Feu duties of Stobcross and Balgray as before			192 7 4
Interest of money lent on bonds:—			
Same as formerly, adding the difference between £50 and £90 in consequence of Turner's bond being paid up and sum lent to Mr. Graham			723 0 0
Rent of Aitken Leck and Sommerville's land	£14 0 0		
Land below Principal's gate	53 5 0		
M'Killop's houses in Shuttle Street	22 10 0		
Gardner's houses in Shuttle Street	10 10 0		
New buildings	146 10 0		
		246 15 0	
Ground-annual out of Barr's land		75 0 0	
Macfarlane's land		14 0 0	
Total		£2515 18 $7\frac{1}{6}$	

Two on Brown's	10 0 0		
One on Hyndford's	5 0 0		
		93 6 8	
By cess to March 1800		4 10 $6\frac{1}{2}$	
Factor's salary		17 9 7	
Arrears outstanding		65 10 11	
Total		£811 5 $4\frac{1}{2}$	

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1798.

By salaries to Principal and Professors, paid at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1799, as formerly		£57 15 $6\frac{2}{3}$	
Additional salaries at Whitsunday 1799—13 Professors at £35 each	£455 0 0		
Mr. Wilson, to 9th April 1799, date of resignation	24 10 0		
		479 10 0	
Additional salaries at Martinmas 1799—14 Professors at £60 each		780 0 0	
Public Burdens:—			
Ground-annual out of Barr's land	0 11 $10\frac{1}{2}$		
Insurance, new buildings	4 1 0		
		4 12 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
By payments to the Questor, 2 years		86 13 4	
Bethia Jack's annuity		5 0 0	
Bursar on Ardkinlass, and salary		10 0 0	
Advanced for Curator of College chambers, to make the sum lent by him to the Trustees on the Gorbal's road £400		45 0 0	
Price of ground in Duke Street		198 2 0	
Interest paid R. Graham at settling loan to him to make bear interest from Whitsunday 1800		14 15 0	
Factor's salary		17 9 7	
Arrears		521 9 5	
Total		£2220 7 9	

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenues, Crop 1798. CR.

To the charge of the Archbishopric		£1364 10 4	
Subdeanery		1103 3 $9\frac{1}{2}$	
Ordinary		2134 14 $11\frac{1}{2}$	
Supplementary		2515 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$	
To Interest on account with Bank		63 0 11	
Total		£7181 8 $6\frac{1}{2}$	

By the discharge of the Archbishopric		£793 6 7	
Subdeanery		811 5 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Ordinary		2150 7 4	
Supplementary		2220 7 9	
By balance lodged in Bank		1206 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
Total		£7181 8 $6\frac{1}{2}$	

University of Glasgow. Appendix. Orders IX. & X.

CHARGE.

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1802.

Arrears:—									
Teind of Renfrew								£155	4	1½
Silver				£154	0	0			
Meal 62B. 3F. 3½P. (19s. 4d.)				60	17	2 3/10			
Bear 6B. (17s.)				5	2	0			
							219 19 2 3/10		
Teind of Govan:—									
Silver				606	18	6			
Meal 60B. 3F. 2P. (19s. 4d.)				58	16	11			
Bear 19B. 0F. 1P. (17s.)				16	4	0½			
							681 19 5½		
Teind of Kilbride:—									
Money per last account		£124	8 3 1/6						
Add increased teind on Broomcastle		15	3 7⁴						
				139	11	10½			
Meal 480B. 1F. 1⅜P. (19s. 4d.)				464	6	10½			
Bear 2B. 2F. 3¼P. (17s.)				2	5	11¾			
Feus				0	19	9			
							607 4 5¾		
								1509	3	1½
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric for Bishop's Bursar							15 9 4			
Ten bolls out of Garscube							9 13 4			
								25	2	8
Tack duty of Colmonell teinds							56 2 2½			
Rental of the feu and teind duty of sundry places							14 19 1½			
From the Archbishopric							100 0 0			
								171	1	4
Feu of acres in Broomielaw, as formerly								62	6	3
Ditto to J. M'Auslane								7	10	0
Six firlots bear at 17s. per boll, and 19s. 6d. Scots, per J. Lindsay and Co. for 3½ acres								1	7	2
Gardeners' houses							6 0 0			
Foundery							4 2 5			
Ground-annuals one year to Martinmas 1803							7 0 0			
								17	2	5
Rental of Dowhill Lands, crop 1803:—										
R. Lang, Observatory							6 10 0			
R. Harris, Butts, one year payable Martinmas 1803 and Whitsunday 1804							41 12 0			
Crawford, M'Come, and Co.							8 0 0			
								56	2	0
Overcharged in G. Aitken's account last year								0	10	0
Church seats 1802								14	8	6
Ditto 1803								15	18	6
Rent of Fencing School								5	0	0

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1802.

By salaries paid the Principal and Professors.							
The Principal's salary is,							
Money	£61	2	2⅔				
4 ch. meal, 19s. 4d.	61	17	4				
2 ch. bear, 17s.	27	4	0				
His own and servant's table	21	13	4				
	171	16	10⅔				
Of which paid,							
Principal Davidson	85	18	5½				
Do. Executors	31	6	3½				
Principal Taylor	43	18	8				
				£161	3	5	
Mr. Young, eldest Regent	47	4	5½				
Mr. Jardine	44	8	10½				
Dr. Brown and Dr. Meikleham	44	8	10½				
Mr. Richardson	33	6	8				
Mr. Mylne	44	8	10½				
Dr. Cumin	16	13	4				
				230	11	1	
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, salaries to the Lecturers on Chemistry, &c. &c., same as last year, deducting 16s. from the Bishop's Burse this year				234	13	8½	
							626 8 2½
Ministers' stipend and communion elements:—							
Mr. French, 12 ch. at 19s. 4d.	185	12	0				
Communion elements	2	15	6				
				188	7	6	
Mr. Pollock, 1 year augmented stipend to Whitsunday 1803				40	0	0	
Do. half a year, to Martinmas 1803				20	0	0	
Communion elements				8	6	8	
							256 14 2
Public burdens, ground-annuals, and insurances:—							
Govan school salary to November 1803				1	13	4	
Renfrew, do				1	13	4	
Cess Selkirk's acres				0	5	6½	
Teind duty of Dowhill				4	2	1½	
Town's stent				6	14	0	
Poor's-rates				0	6	0	
House and window-duty				223	0	0	
Ground-annual to Tradeshouse				1	2	2½	
Proportion-rent, Barony Manse				0	1	4	
Insurance:—							
College and Professors' houses, in Sun Fire Office, to 24th June 1804				15	19	9	
Do. in Glasgow Fire Office, to Martinmas 1804				23	4	4	
Police assessment, voluntary contribution therefor, 3 years to Whitsunday 1804				47	5	0	
							325 6 11½
Payments for services in College Chapel, same as formerly							52 0 0
1803, May. Contingent charges:—							
Wm. Reid and Co.'s account, advertisements, &c.				44	13	4	
J. M'Lachlan, addition to salary				15	0	0	

Arch. Cameron, fires in Observatory			2	0	0
Professor Millar, prize books for his class			5	17	6
Alexander Gowan's account			4	5	7
Brash and Reid's do			13	3	0
Dunlop and Wilson, newspapers			8	8	0
Do. prize books, Logic class			9	16	0
John M'Lachlan, account			52	4	5
John Brown (wright) account balance			22	3	2
W. M'Ilquham, surveys			4	14	6
A. Gowan's allowances			9	4	0
W. M'Ilquham, writings			9	4	0
A. Cameron, account glasses, &c.			1	13	4
Tradesmen's accounts, per general precept			432	0	8
W. Reid and Co.			0	11	0
William Tait			1	5	6
Mennons and Co. advertisements			2	19	0
Dr. Freer, fees to the Edinburgh Physicians			26	5	0
Dr. Meikleham for Atlas			6	3	0
Bell and Rennie, wine			33	10	0
A. Gowan, postages			2	0	11
A. Cameron, bill			22	19	8
M. Buchanan			5	0	0
E. Dewar			7	0	0
P. Ewing and Co., per account			27	1	7
J. Lockhart Taylor			9	2	0
Dr. Meikleham, air-pump			22	3	7
College servants, new year's gifts			7	14	0
H. Kerr, appendix to catalogue			9	19	6
J. Bleloch, per account			65	13	1½
Andrew Dewar and Co.			21	14	11
J. M'Lachlan, balance of account in June			2	8	6½
A. Liddell's wages, 12 months to May 1804			24	0	0
Mr. J. Miller, books for library			3	7	9
Subscription to Volunteers			315	0	0
Aitchison and Douglas, trouble about inspecting Mr. Carrick's lands			11	11	0
Dr. Jeffray for class			31	10	0
James Balfour, and Stp. per draft			50	7	6
W. Taylor, causewaying			5	2	0
Account books to library			9	1	7
Do.			22	16	5
A. Cameron			16	6	9½
W. Reid and Co.			0	10	0
Scot, Son, and Lawrie			8	3	4
Stamps increased in consequence of the late act, messengers' wages, stationery, and incidents			17	17	0
					1423 12 2½
Factor's salary					64 1 10
Arrears					296 0 8
Total					£3044 4 0½

Total	£2040 16 1

CHARGE.

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1802.

Arrears				£174	12 2
The Revenue of the four ward parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan.					
Silver, as in last accounts		£42	10 1		
Malt and meal, 1016b. 2f. $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{6}$p. at 19*s.* 4*d.*		982	13 11		
Corn, 187b. 3f. $3\frac{6}{8}\frac{1}{6}$p. at 12*s.* $10\frac{2}{3}$*d.*		121	2 $6\frac{1}{3}$		
Capons, salmon, and poultry		41	14 $11\frac{1}{2}$		
				1188	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Drymen teinds, South Country feus, and Carstair feus, &c., same as last year				116	4 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Overcharge cess, 1801				0	10 0
Total				£1479	7 $8\frac{1}{2}$

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1802.

Arrears				£88	10 1
Teinds of the parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, New Monkland, and rent of Heathryfauldridge, viz.					
Silver, per account, 1798	£704	11 $1\frac{1}{2}$			
Add additional teind on Kenmuir, valued per agreement	20	0 0			
		£724	11 $1\frac{1}{2}$		
Teind meal, 366b. 0f. $0\frac{1}{6}$p. at 19*s.* 4*d.*		353	16 $11\frac{1}{2}$		
Bear, 21b. 3f. $0\frac{2}{6}$p. at 17*s.*		18	9 $9\frac{1}{2}$		
Heathryfauldridge,		0	3 4		
				1097	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$

DISCHARGE.

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1802.

By the salaries of the Principal and Professors :—					
Mr. Robert Davidson, one year to November 1803				£90	0 0
Dr. M'Leod				100	0 0
Dr. Freer				40	0 0
Dr. Davidson, to Whitsunday 1803	£19	2 $2\frac{3}{4}$			
Do. Executors, to 7 July	6	18 $4\frac{1}{4}$			
				26	0 7
Dr. Taylor, 29 July to 1 November				9	14 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Findlay				16	13 4
Mr. Jardine				8	6 8
Dr. Brown, and Dr. Meikleham				8	6 8
Mr. Young				5	0 0
Mr. Richardson				8	6 8
Dr. Cumin				15	11 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Mylne				2	17 $9\frac{1}{2}$
					336 16 $11\frac{1}{2}$
By the sum of £100 allowed for supplying the deficiencies of the ordinary revenue				100	0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar				15	9 4
					115 9 4
By public burdens and officers :					
Cess, £66. 14*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* the other payments the same as last year					118 6 $8\frac{1}{2}$
By Bursars :—					
John Willock				13	6 8
John Russell				13	6 8
W. Ewing				13	6 8
George Monteath				10	0 0
John Richmond				10	0 0
R. Gibb				10	0 0
					70 0 0
Factor's salary					17 9 7
Arrears					174 7 11
Total					£826 10 6

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1802.

By Dr. Robert Findlay's salary, 1 year to November 1803 :—					
Money				£55	11 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Meal, 4ch. 12b. at 19*s.* 4*d.*				73	9 4
Bear, 2ch. 4b. at 17*s.*				30	12 0
					£159 12 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Ministers' stipend :—					
Mr. Beg, New Monkland,					
7ch. meal, 19*s.* 4*d.*	£108	5 4			
1ch. bear, 17*s.*	13	12 0			
Silver, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1803	33	6 8			
Additional at do.	40	0 0			
Elements	8	6 8			
				203	10 8
Do. 1801				8	6 8

Mr. Bower, Old Monkland,						
7ch. meal, 19*s.* 4*d.*			108 5 4			
1ch. bear, 17*s.*			13 12 0			
Silver, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1803			33 6 8			
Elements			8 6 8			
				163 10 8		
Mr. Provan, Cadder,						
7ch. meal, 19*s.* 4*d.*			108 5 4			
1ch. bear, 17*s.*			13 12 0			
Silver, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1803			33 6 8			
Elements, ½ch. meal			7 14 8			
Do. silver			1 7 9			
				164 6 5		
					£539 14 5	
Bursars,						
Wilson's, M. Dunlop			6 13 4			
L. M'Millan			6 13 4			
				13 6 8		
Boyd's, A. Gray			5 0 0			
J. Millar			5 0 0			
D. Galbraith			5 0 0			
				15 0 0		
Struther's, J. Currie			6 13 4			
H. Park			6 13 4			
				13 6 8		
Foundation :—						
Thomas Brisbane			10 0 0			
A. Macfarlane			10 0 0			
W. Sime			10 0 0			
J. Cooper			10 0 0			
				40 0 0		
Craig's, J. Craig				8 6 8		
Brown's, A. Anderson				5 0 0		
Hyndford's, A. Barton				5 0 0		
Ross, A. Buchanan				4 3 4		
					104 3 4	
Cess				2 4 9		
Do.				2 15 11½		
					5 0 8½	
Factor's salary					17 9 7	
Arrears					65 7 7½	
Total					£891 8 1½	

Total				£1185 11 3½

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1802.

Balance				£2318 10 4½
Arrears				129 9 7
Feus of Stobcross to Whitsunday 1803	£135 2 4			
Feus of Balgray to Martinmas 1803	57 5 0			
		192 7 4		
John Lennox, proportion of composition for entry, one of Stobcross feus		0 6 6		
Carried over				£2640 13 9½

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1802.

By salaries paid the Professors at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1803, as formerly			£57 15 6½
Sixty pounds paid to each of the Principal and Professors at Whitsunday 1803	£840 0 0		
The following at Martinmas 1803 :—			
Dr. Cumin	£85 0 0		
Carried over	£85 0 0	£840 0 0	£57 15 6½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1802—(*continued*).

	Brought over . .				£2640	13 9½
Interest of money:—						
Colin Dunlop & Sons, interest of £217. 10*s.* from Martinmas 1802 to Martinmas 1803		10	17	6		
Mr. Scot, of Aikenhead, do. £4000, do.		200	0	0		
Tontine proprietors, 1 year to do.		50	0	0		
Monteith and Dunmore, do.		100	0	0		
Dr. Taylor and M. Stewart do.		15	0	0		
Sandilands of Nuthill		150	0	0		
James Coats		25	0	0		
Mr. Graham, of Corswood Burn		90	0	0		
Gorbals and Kilbride road, £600		30	0	0		
Do. do £1500		75	0	0		
Mr. Gray, of Eastfield £55						
Deduct paid Mr. Wilson 50		5	0	0		
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane's bond, £100 to Martinmas 1803		5	0	0		
Dr. Jeffray, £1500 to do		75	0	0		
First dividend of government stock		26	14	0		
Aiken, Leck, and Somerville's land		14	0	0		
					871	11 6
Rent of houses below Principal's gate, to Whitsunday 1803, same as last year, except Gartby's 15*s.*					56	10 0
M'Killop's houses:—						
James Russell		3	10	0		
Geo. Aitken		3	10	0		
Ja. Finlayson		3	10	0		
Thomas Bowman		4	5	0		
Agnes Mason		1	0	0		
John Chambers		8	0	0		
Margaret Gun		1	5	0		
D. M'Dougall		1	10	0		
					26	10 0
Gardeners' houses in Shuttle Street					12	0 0
House in Newlands to Whitsunday 1804					30	0 0
Houses at Butts' Park					20	0 0
Barr's garden and houses					50	0 0
Ground-annual out of M'Farlane's lands					14	0 0
Do. payable by government for the hospital in barracks, from Candlemas 1802 to Martinmas 1803					107	18 7
Total					£3829	3 10½

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1802—(*continued*).

	Brought over .	£85	0	0	£840	0 0	£57	15 6½
Mr. Jardine		85	0	0				
Mr. Young		85	0	0				
Mr. Davidson		85	0	0				
Mr. Mylne		85	0	0				
Dr. Findlay		85	0	0				
Dr. Freer		85	0	0				
Dr. Jeffray		85	0	0				
Mr. Richardson		85	0	0				
Mr. Millar		85	0	0				
Dr. M'Leod and Mr. M'Turk		85	0	0				
Dr. Meikleham and Dr. Cooper (Astronomy)		49	17	3½				
Principal Davidson's executors		30	19	0½				
Principal Taylor		43	8	5½				
Dr. Brown		46	13	1				
Dr. Meikleham £38. 6*s.* 10*d.* off annuity to Dr. Brown £14. 13*s.* 2½*d.*		23	13	7½				
Dr. Brown's annuity		37	13	3				
					1167	4 9		
							2007	4 9
1803, June, remitted Mr. Bannatyne to purchase £1800 in 3 per cent. Consols					1000	0 0		
Stamp					0	4 0		
					1000	4 0		
Balance returned					0	6 3		
							999	17 9
Rent Coal Ree, 1 year to November 1803					2	10 0		
Burdens:—								
Dr. Perston's cess		0	4	0				
Ditto M'Kellop's houses		0	3	6				
Ground-annual, Barr's land		0	11	10½				
Insurance, new buildings to Martinmas 1804		4	5	6				
School salary, Anderston, 2 years Martinmas 1803		0	0	11				
					5	5 9½		
							7	15 9½
Quæstor:—								
Dinwiddies to Whitsunday 1803		5	0	0				
Holles ditto		5	0	0				
Barrowfield, Martinmas		25	0	0				
Stirling's		8	6	8				
					43	6 8		
							43	6 8
Bursar:—								
On Ardkinglas					9	10 0		
Salary					0	10 0		
							10	0 0
Arrears							86	10 8
Factor's salary							17	9 7
Total							£3230	0 9

James Hill, Factor to the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenues, Crop 1802.

					Dr.
To the charge of the Archbishopric				£1479 7 8½	
Subdeanery				1185 11 3½	
Supplementary				3829 3 10½	
Ordinary				2040 16 1	
Interest on Bank account				45 5 0	
Total				£8580 3 11½	

					Cr.
By the discharge of the Archbishopric				£826 10 6	
Subdeanery				891 8 1½	
Ordinary				3044 4 0½	
Supplementary				3230 0 9	
Balance in Bank				588 0 6⅙	
Total				£8580 3 11⅙	

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1803.

Arrears				£296 0 8	
Teind of Renfrew:—					
Money		£154 0 0½			
Hart's part of Sandyford, to be included in next account:—					
Meal 62 1 2⅖ at £1. 0s. 2d.		63 2 1½			
Bear 6 0 0 at 16s. 8d.		5 0 0			
		222 2 2½			
Teind of Govan:—					
Money	£614 16 10¾₁₀				
Deduct Mrs. Rowan's and Mrs. Robertson's part of Ibrox and an acre in Govan, which do not fall to be charged till crop 1804	5 18 0				
	608 18 10¾₁₀				
Meal 60 3 2 at £1. 0s. 2d.	61 7 7½				
Bear 19 0 1 at 16s. 8d.	15 17 8½				
	686 4 2½				
Add six years' teind for 1797 and 1802 and intervening years, at £2. 0s. 4½₈d. of Balgray, omitted in the rental	12 2 1½				
		698 6 4			
Teind of Kilbride—					
Money	139 11 10½				
Deduct old vicarage of old house	0 8 4				
	139 3 6½				
Add valued teind of Shang's old house, now Mrs. Wilson's	4 4 0				
	143 7 6½				
Meal	480 1 1⅜				
Deduct on account of Auldhouse teind	1 0 3				
	479 0 2⅜ at £1. 0s. 2d.	483 2 10			
Bear, 2 2 3¼ at 16s. 8d.	2 5 1⅝₂				
Feus	0 19 9				
		629 15 3¼			
				1550 3 9¾	
Carried over				£1846 4 5¼	

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1803.

By Salaries paid the Principal and Professors:—				
The Principal's salary is,				
Money	£61 2 2⅔			
Four chalders meal, at £1. 0s. 2d.	64 10 8			
Two chalders bear, at 16s. 8d.	26 13 4			
His own and servant's table	21 13 4			
		173 19 6⅔		
Mr. Young, eldest Regent		47 4 5⅓		
Mr. Jardine		44 8 10⅔		
Mr. Richardson		33 6 8		
Dr. Brown and Dr. Meikleham		44 8 10⅔		
Mr. Mylne		44 8 10⅔		
Mr. Cumin		16 13 4		
			404 10 8½₂	
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, salaries to the Lecturers on Chemistry and Materia Medica, and to the College Librarian, and wages and fixed payments to College servants:—				
R. Taylor, Bishop's Burse		16 2 8		
Dr. Cleghorn		70 0 0		
Dr. Miller		70 0 0		
L. Muirhead, Librarian		42 0 0		
Keeper of Old Library		11 2 2½		
John Maclachane, Bedellus	£3 6 8			
Ditto Master of Works	11 2 2			
A. Cameron, Chamber-keeper	1 13 4			
Ditto Janitor to November 1804	10 0 0			
		26 2 2		
W. Lang's wages		20 0 0		
			255 7 0½	
Ministers' Stipends:—				
Mr. French, 12 chalders, at £1. 0s. 2d.	£193 12 0			
Communion elements	2 15 6			
		196 7 6		
Mr. Pollock, augmentation to Martinmas 1804	40 0 0			
Communion elements	8 6 8			
		48 6 8		
			244 14 2	
Public burdens, Ground annuals, and insurances:—				
Govan Salary to November 1804		1 13 4		
Renfrew ditto		1 13 4		
Carried over		£3 6 8	£904 11 10⅗	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1803—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£1846	4	5¾
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's Bursar, from the Archbishopric	16	2	8			
Ten bolls out of Garscube at £1. 0*s.* 2*d.*	10	1	8			
				26	4	4-
Tack duty of Colmonell teinds	56	2	2½			
Rental of the feu and teind duty of sundry places	14	19	1½			
£100 from the Archbishopric	100	0	0			
				171	1	4
Feus in Broomielaw Croft, same as formerly				62	6	3
Ditto to J. M'Auslane, as before				7	10	0
Six firlots of bear at 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling and 19*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for 3½ acres at Broomielaw				1	6	7½
Gardeners' houses, foundry, and ground-annuals, as formerly				17	2	5
W. Lang, observatory	6	10	0			
R. Harris, butts, 1 year, payable Martinmas 1804 and Whitsunday 1805	41	12	0			
Crawford, Murdoch, and Co.	8	0	0			
				56	2	0
W. Lang, College garden next Gallowgate				18	0	0
Church seats 1804-5				14	14	9
Dr. Jeffray, fencing school				5	0	0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1803—(*continued*).

Brought over					£3	6	8	£904 11 10¾
Cess, Selkrig acres					0	8	9	
Teind-duty of Dowhill					4	2	1½	
Town stent					5	9	2	
Poor's rates, and feuing Barony glebe					0	12	0	
House and Window-duty					278	0	0	
Income-tax					40	2	0	
Feu-duty of Dowhill, 3 bolls at £1. 0*s.* 2*d.*, £3. 0*s.* 6*d.* College manse feu.								
Ground-annual to Trades-house, proportion rent of Barony manse					0	1	4	
Insurance Sun Fire Office, June					15	17	6	
Ditto Glasgow Office, Martinmas					18	14	9	
Ditto ditto					3	17	3	
Police payment, voluntary contribution					15	15	0	
								386 6 6½
Payment for services in College Chapel, J. MacLachlane								2 0 0
1804, May—Contingent charges :—								
A. Cameron, mending fires					2	0	0	
Mr. Millar, account prizes	£4	8	6					
And	2	19	6					
					7	8	0	
W. Tait, advertisements					0	5	0	
Professor Mylne's account repairs					7	1	8	
Brash and Reid's books, Mr. Mylne's prizes					5	13	6	
Dr. Brown, allowance for Botanic Gardens, three years, ending 10th June 1804					15	0	0	
Mr. Meikleham's account writings					11	16	6	
J. M'Lachlan, additional salary					15	0	0	
Professor Davidson					15	15	0	
Tradesmen's account, per general precept					282	16	0	
A. Monro	£18	16	9					
Ditto	2	14	4					
					21	11	1	
A. Cameron, fires					14	5	2	
Ditto, sundries					2	16	2	
A. Wilson					10	15	4	
J. M'Lachlan					34	10	11	
Brash and Reid, Dr. Meikleham's prizes					5	15	0	
A. Gowan					1	12	10	
Ditto					9	2	0	
Whitewashing the Principal's house					10	10	0	
Thomas Wilson's account					13	10	0	
James Anderson					2	2	11	
Graham and Mitchell's account					125	5	11	
James Nelson, College-street					10	10	0	
Memons and Company, advertisements					6	1	0	
Hair and Miller, chimney-piece					18	18	0	
William Taylor's account					4	14	2	
Byfield and Hawksworth					5	15	8	
Mrs. Buchanan, gratuity					5	0	0	
J. Gardener, measuring					1	1	0	
Dr. Taylor					8	7	0	

Mrs. Fowlis			7	0	0
Dr. Meikleham, jambs in dining-room and drawing-room			3	0	0
W. Smith			1	4	8
T. Wilson's account			34	17	8
John Munro			30	8	0
Waddel and Park			4	17	6
A. Cameron, new-year's gift to College servants			7	14	0
Andrew M'Farlane's account			101	18	10
George Douglas			6	11	3
Brown, Lilburn, and Company			9	5	8
Robert Gray and Son			46	15	6
Alexander Wilson			9	11	8
James Martin and Company's account			9	19	7
James Finlayston, mangle			17	0	0
William Reid and Company			20	19	0
Mr. Balfour's account and stamp	£83 8 4				
Off paid by Dr. Cooper	1 5 0				
			82	3	4
Mr. M'Donald, two years writing accounts			3	3	0
A. Liddell, wages from May 1804			26	10	0
Stamps, Stationery, Horse's hire, Incidents, &c.			17	17	0
				1125	5 6
Factor's salary				64	1 10
Arrears				215	6 0
Total				£2697	11 $10\frac{5}{12}$

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1803.

By the salaries of the Principal and Professors, same as formerly				£333	6 6
The sum of £100 allowed for supplying the deficiencies of the ordinary revenue	£100	0	0		
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar	16	2	8		
				116	2 8
Public burdens and officers' salaries, cess, and assessment for the widows and families of militiamen	106	15	5		
High Church Precentor	5	0	0		
Archbishopric officer	2	15	6		
Commissaries of Edinburgh	40	6	8		
Contribution to Lord President's man	3	10	2		
				158	7 9
Bursars—as formerly				70	0 0
Factor's salary				17	9 7
Arrears				223	18 7
Total				£919	5 1

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1803.

Arrears				£174	7 11
The revenues of the four ward parishes of Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan :—					
Silver, as in last accounts	£42	10	1		
Malt and meal, 1016 2 $1\frac{3}{40}$ at 20*s.* 2*d.*	1025	1	1		
Corn 187 3 $3\frac{61}{240}$ at 12*s.* $5\frac{7}{8}$*d.*	125	18	$9\frac{1}{6}$		
Capon, salmon, and poultry	41	14	$11\frac{1}{2}$		
				1235	4 $10\frac{4}{6}$
Drymen teinds, feus, &c., same £116 4 $0\frac{1}{2}$					
Deduct income-tax retained by Sir James Montgomerie and others 1 13 6					
	114	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$		
				114	10 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Total				£1524	3 $3\frac{1}{8}$

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

CHARGE.

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1803.

Arrears (65 7 7)				£67 7 7½
Teinds of Cadder, New and Old Monkland, and rent of Heathryfauldrig, viz.:—				
Silver, per accounts 1798			£724 11 1½	
Meal, 866 0 0⅝ at 20*s.* 2*d.*			369 1 10	
Bear, 21 0 3⅔ at 16*s.* 8*d.*			18 3 2	
Rent of Heathryfauldrig			0 3 4	
				1111 19 5½
Total				£1179 7 1

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1803.

Balance			£588 0 6½
Arrears			86 10 8
Feus of Stobcross and Balgray, as formerly			192 7 4
A. Hamilton's composition	£1 16 9½		
Miss Bengo's composition	12 4 5		
			14 1 2½
Interest of money:—			
Interest of Colin Dunlop and Son's debt to Whitsunday 1804, half year, of £217 10*s.*	5 8 9		
Mr. Scott of Aitkenhead, interest of £4000 from Martinmas 1803 to Martinmas 1804	200 0 0		
Tontine proprietors, ditto	50 0 0		

DISCHARGE.

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1803.

By Dr. Robert Findlay, salary to November 1804:—			
Silver	£55 11 1½		
Meal, 4 ch. 12 bolls at 20*s.* 2*d.*	70 12 8		
Bear, 2 ch. 4 bolls at 16*s.* 8*d.*	30 0 0		
		£162 3 9½	
Mr. Beg, New Monkland:—			
7 ch. meal, at 20*s.* 2*d.*	112 18 8		
1 ch. bear, at 16*s.* 8*d.*	13 6 8		
Silver, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1804	73 6 8		
Elements	8 6 8		
		207 18 8	
Mr. Boner, Old Monkland:—			
Elements	8 6 8		
7 ch. meal, at 20*s.* 2*d.*	112 18 8		
1 ch. bear, at 16*s.* 8*d.*	13 6 8		
Silver, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1804	73 6 8		
	207 18 8		
Augmentation due at Martinmas 1803	40 0 0		
Ditto difference of Communion Elements	2 15 7		
		250 14 3	
Mr. Provan, Cadder:—			
7 ch. meal, at 20*s.* 2*d.*	112 18 8		
1 ch. bear, at 16*s.* 8*d.*	13 6 8		
Silver	33 6 8		
Elements, one-half chalder meal	8 1 4		
Ditto Silver	1 7 9		
Ditto Augmentation	2 15 6		
Augmentation at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1804	16 13 4		
		188 9 11	
Bursars, same as last year		104 3 4	
Cess, and assessment for militia		4 13 1	
Ditto ditto		3 11 0	
Factor's salary		17 9 7	
Arrears		47 3 10	
Total		£986 7 5½	

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1803.

By salaries paid the Professors at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1804, same as formerly		£57 15 5½
Salaries paid the Principal and Professors at Whitsunday 1804:—		
13 Professors at £85 each; £35 to Dr. Macleod, and £50 to Mr. Mackturk, and £85 to Dr. Meikleham, under deduction of £50, being an allowance to Dr. Brown—in all		1140 0 0
Paid the same sums at Martinmas		1140 0 0
Dr. Brown's payment at Whitsunday and Martinmas		165 0 0
Mr. P. Wilson	£50 0 0	
Sir H. Moncrieff for Mr. Arthur's payment to Widows' Fund, due at his death	2 11 0	

Monteath and Dunmore	100 0 0		
Dr. Taylor and Mr. Stewart, 1 year	15 0 0		
James Coats, ditto	25 0 0		
Sandilands of Methill, ditto	150 0 0		
Mr. Graham, Corswood-burn	£90 0 0		
Off tax	4 10 0		
	85 10 0		
Gorbals and Kilbride roads, ditto	105 0 0		
Mr. Gray of Eastfield, ditto	55 0 0		
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane, ditto	5 0 0		
Dr. Jeffray	75 0 0		
		870 18 9	
State of the sales of the houses, and the sums received by the factor therefor, Donaldson, Campbell, and Mr. L. Muirhead, first flat, two-fifths of purchase money		320 0 0	
Interest of £800, the whole price, from Whitsunday 1803 to Whitsunday 1804	£40 0 0		
Ditto from Whitsunday to October on £320	6 8 10		
		46 8 10	
Archibald Campbell, two-fifths of purchase money of second flat		280 0 0	
Interest from Whitsunday 1803 to Whitsunday 1804 on £700		35 0 0	
Interest to 6th October 1804 on £280		5 9 6	
Mr. Young and Messrs. Grahame and Mitchell, sunk flat and shop		351 4 6½	
Principal and interest received from Mr. Young, 12th November 1804	£160 0 0		
Messrs. Grahame and Mitchell			
Interest from Whitsunday 1803 to Whitsunday 1804 on £400, one-third of £1200	20 0 0		
Interest on £160 from Whitsunday to Martinmas 1804	3 18 10¾		
	183 18 10¾		
Deduct for waste rents	8 6 8		
	175 12 2¾		
Interest from 26th March 1804 on £175	3 4 10		
		178 17 0¾	
Dividend on government stock, £1800 in the 3 per cent. consols		53 14 0	
Rents of houses below Principal's gate to Whitsunday 1804:—			
John Kirkwood's heirs, shop and cellar	20 0 0		
Andrew M'Kendrick's shop	12 0 0		
John Henderson	13 0 0		
Miss Ross	2 0 0		
Niel Gillies	2 5 0		
		49 5 0	
Gardener's house in Shuttle-street	12 0 0		
House in Newland to Whitsunday 1805	30 0 0		
House at Butt's-park to ditto 1804	20 0 0		
Barr's garden and house to ditto	55 0 0		
Ground-annual out of M'Farlane's land to ditto	14 0 0		
Ditto payable by Government out of the Barracks' hospital-ground, one year, to Martinmas 1804	61 0 0		
	£192 0 0		
Carried over	£192 0 0	£3071 17 5	

D. Perston's stent	0 3 0	
		52 14 0
Quæstor:—		
Same as last year		43 6 8
Bursar on Ardkinlas	10 0 0	
Off salary	0 10 0	
		9 10 0
Arrears		248 0 8
Salary		17 9 7
Carried over		£2873 16 4½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1803—(*continued.*)

	Brought over . .			£192	0	0	£3071	17 4½
Feus of College-street:—								
No. 2. George Crawford . . .	£34	10	0					
3. Ditto	28	19	0½					
4. James Hill . . .	22	6	0½					
5. Dr. Cleghorn . . .	18	16	2					
6. Ditto	25	12	0					
7. Mr. Anderson, wright . .	29	1	0					
8. Ditto	23	12	0½					
9. Ditto	24	13	1 3/12					
10. A. Wilson . . .	34	5	8					
11. A. Macfarlane . . .	33	16	0					
12. John Gilchrist . . .	35	13	1 1/12					
				311	3	1 11/12		
							503	3 1 11/12
Total							£3575	0 6 10/12

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1803—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .	£2873	16	4½
Total	£2873	16	4½

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, for his Intromissions with their Revenue, Crop 1803. CR.

To the charge of the Archbishopric	£1524	3	3⅛	By the discharge of the Archbishopric	£919	5	1
Subdeanery	1179	7	1	Subdeanery	986	7	5½
Ordinary	2225	12	2 3/12	Ordinary	2697	11	10 3/12
Supplementary	3575	0	6	Supplementary	2873	16	4½
Interest on Bank account	16	6	10½	Balance in Bank	1043	9	2 6/24
Total	£8520	9	11 7/24	Total	£8520	9	11 7/24

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1809.

Arrears							£581	9 11
Teind of Renfrew—								
Money	£184	12	9½					
Meal, 64 3 1⅛ at 28*s.* . . .	90	15	11					
Bear, 6, at £1. 11*s.* 4*d.* . . .	9	8	0					
				£284	16	8½		
Teind of Govan—								
Money	748	4	10					
Meal, 61 2, at 28*s.* . . .	85	11	6					
Bear, 16 2 3/6, at £1. 11*s.* 4*d.* . .	25	5	3					
				859	1	7		
Teind of Kilbride—								
Money	417	5	4½					
Add to Mr. Edmondstone for one-half of Bossfield valued teind	15	0	0					
	432	5	4½					
Deduct old teind	0	5	10					
	431	19	6½					

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809.

Salaries paid Principal and Professors:—								
Principal's salary—								
Money	£61	2	2½					
4 ch. meal, at 28*s.* . . .	89	12	0					
2 ch. bear, at 31*s.* 4*d.* . . .	50	2	8					
Servants' table	21	13	4					
				222	10	2½		
Mr. Young and others as formerly . .				230	11	0		
				453	1	2½		
Deduct tax				45	6	3		
							407	14 11½
Payments to the Bishop's bursar, salaries to the Lecturers, &c. &c.								
Same as formerly, deducting 21*s.* 4*d.* from the Bishop's bursar this year							259	8 4½
Ministers' stipends—								
Mr. French, 240 bolls meal, at 28*s.* . .				336	0	0		
Deduct sum allocated on heritors, the charge 46—¾, at 28*s.*	64	9	3					
Money per ditto	1	12	2½					

	one-half . . .				3	2	0					
					383	3	$1\frac{288}{1440}$					
	Deduct for the following allocations for stipend, viz.—											
		Money.			Meal.							
James Hamilton, Braehead .	£0	2	1		3	0	0					
R. Steven, Pt. Jackton . .	0	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$		0	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$					
Major Hunter .	0	2	$8\frac{1}{4}$		3	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$					
Strang and Alexander . . .	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$		0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$					
Samuel Barrie .	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$		4	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$					
Ditto, 1-3d of J. Baird . . .	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$		0	2	2					
W. Gray, 1-3d of ditto . . .	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$		0	2	2					
James Anderson, ditto . . .	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$		0	2	2					
John Graham .	0	1	1		1	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$					
Wm. Hosier. .	0	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$		1	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$					
Sir Wm. Maxwell's tenants .	0	6	$10\frac{3}{4}$		9	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$					
Sir Wm. Maxwell	0	9	1		12	0	1					
J. and W. Scott	0	0	0		1	0	0					
Mr. Edmonstone	0	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$		4	0	2					
	£1	12	$2\frac{1}{4}$		46	0	$0\frac{1044}{1440}$	46	0	$0\frac{1044}{1440}$		
								1	12	$2\frac{1}{4}$		
											430	7 $4\frac{1}{2}$
								337	3	$2\frac{620}{1440}$		
								at 28*s*. .			472	17 0
	Feus										0	19 9
												2048 2 5
	A chalder of meal for the Bishop's bursar from the Archbishopric										22	8 0
	10 bolls from Garscube										14	0 0
												36 8 0
	Colmonel teinds							61	5	0		
	Deduct Mr. M'Lellan's commission . .							3	7	10		
											57	17 2
	Rental of the feu and teind duties of sundry places . .										14	18 10
	From the Archbishopric										100	0 0
												172 16 0
	Feus of Broomielaw Croft as before . .											62 6 3
	John M'Aslane ditto . . .											7 10 0
	Bear, 6 firlots, at £1. 11*s*. 6*d*. per boll . .							2	7	0		
	And for $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Broomielaw Croft . .							0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$		
											2	8 $7\frac{1}{2}$
	Gardener's houses, William Irvine, to Whitsunday 1810 .										9	0 0
	John M'Lachlan, ditto										6	0 0
												15 0 0
	Carried over . .											£2926 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$

	Mr. Edmonstone's, valued Miss S. is to receive a deduction from her next year's teind . . .							34	17	0		
								100	18	$5\frac{1}{4}$		
	Tax on the balance of his stipend .							23	13	4		
											124	11 $9\frac{1}{4}$
											211	8 $2\frac{3}{4}$
	Communion elements										8	6 8
											219	14 $10\frac{3}{4}$
	Mr. Pollock, less tax . . .							36	0	0		
	Elements . . .							8	6	8		
											44	6 8
	Mr. Burns, 2 ch. at 28*s*.—off tax . .							40	6	5		
	Elements . . .							8	6	8		
											48	13 1
												312 14 $7\frac{3}{4}$
	Public burdens, ground-annuals, and insurance:—											
	Govan school salary to Nov. 1810 . .										1	13 4
	Renfrew ditto to Whitsunday . .										1	13 4
	Cess Selkirk's acres										0	10 $5\frac{1}{2}$
	Teind of Dowhill, less tax . . .										3	13 11
	House and window duty . . .										342	3 1
	Statute labour duty, Blythswood's ground . .										0	3 2
												349 17 $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Insurance, Glasgow Fire-office, And . . .										2	16 3
	Ditto, Sun										18	14 9
	Ditto ditto										16	18 0
	Ground-annuals to Tradeshouse . .										10	14 6
	Voluntary contributions to police . .										1	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Feu-duty to Blythswood for botanic garden .										15	15 0
	Glasgow Water Company, for water . .										37	14 4
	Hamilton pro. tax, botanic garden . .										16	8 6
											4	4 0
												124 7 $6\frac{1}{2}$
	Chapel service:—											
	Mr. Mylne £50—off tax £5 . . .										45	0 0
	John M'Lachlane, service . . .										2	0 0
	A. Dobbie, music										10	0 0
												57 0 0
	Contingent charges:—											
1810, May.	Dr. Brown, for plants . . .										20	0 0
	Dr. M'Turk, proceedings General Assembly .										31	10 0
	Account for prize books . . .										35	7 6
	A. Cameron, putting on fires . .										2	0 0
	Thomas Christie, painting doors . .										0	19 $6\frac{1}{2}$
	Brash and Reid, sundries . . .										1	2 1
	Samuel Hunter, advertisement . .										0	15 0
June.	John Munro's account . . .										2	4 11
	Tradesmen's accounts, per general precept .										528	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$
	J. M'Lachlane, balance of account . .										5	8 8
	Carried over . . .										£627	10 10 £1510 13 $9\frac{3}{4}$

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1809.—(*continued.*)

Brought over					£2926	1 2½
John M'Lachlan to Whitsunday 1811, rent raised £1					16	0 0
A. Wilson and Sons' foundry, Whitsunday 1810					4	2 6
Small ground-annuals, to ditto					7	0 0
Rental of Dowhill lands and others—						
Same as last year, adding £3. 10*s.* to Hannah's rent for observatory					93	12 0
Church seats, received June 1810					31	8 0
Fencing school, Dr. Jeffray					5	0 0
Rent of botanic garden					18	0 0
					3101	3 8½

The following deductions for property tax:—					
Ten per cent. on the arrears, 1st article of the charge of £581. 9*s.* 11*d.*	58	3	2		
Ditto on the teind of Renfrew	284	16	8½		
Govan	858	12	1		
Kilbride	904	13	0½		
	2048	1	10	204 16 2	
Ditto on 10 bolls from Garscube	14	0	0		
Rental of feu and teind duties	14	18	10		
Feus of Broomielaw	62	6	3		
Jo. M'Auslane's ground	7	10	0		
Ground at Broomielaw Croft	2	8	7½	10 2 4	
					273 1 6
Total					£2828 2 2½

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1809.

Arrears:—					£360 10 7½
The revenues of Cadder, Old Monkland Barony, and Govan Cadder:—					
Cadder—					
Capons, 122$\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{8}$, at 1*s.* 4*d.*	£8	3	0		
Poultry, 37$\frac{1}{10}$, at 1*s.* 1¼*d.*	2	1	4		
Silver	4	16	6		
Corn, 39 bolls and 2 pecks $\frac{1}{40}$, at £1. 1*s.*	40	19	11		
Meal, 117 0 1$\frac{5}{16}$, at 28*s.*	163	17	7		
				219 18 4	
Barony:—					
Silver	25	10	6		
Capons, 186$\frac{3}{8}$, at 1*s.* 4*d.*	12	9	0		
Poultry, 154, at 1*s.* 1$\frac{4}{12}$*d.*	8	11	1		
Salmon, 42, at 3*s.* 4*d.*	7	0	0		

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809—(*continued.*)

	Brought over			£627	10 10	1510 13 9¾
	J. M'Lachlane, in advance, to answer disbursements			20	0 0	
	Ditto, account sundries			22	4 0	
	William Reid and Company, advertisements			38	19 2½	
	A Liddell, postages to 10th current			3	17 4	
	A. Gowan's salary			9	2 0	
	William King, plumber work			17	9 9	
	A. Drummond, lighting lamps and painting			40	16 11	
	A. Cameron's account, sundries			26	10 9	
	W. Reid and Company, advertisement, fiars			0	15 0	
	James Watson, writings			5	5 0	
	John M'Lachlane, extra allowance			15	0 0	
	Peter M'Aush, to account			20	0 0	
July.	A. Wilson, rental-book			1	12 2	
	D. Caldwell per J. Reddie, for fees paid out by him and trouble regarding Treasury warrants			8	8 0	
	A. Cameron, chaise hire, &c. to Garscube			3	5 6	
	P. Murray, not., copy of Mr. Stewart's will			2	1 4	
Dec.	P. M'Aush, to account			20	0 0	
	James Davidson, W. S., business account			84	14 3	
1811, Jan.	P. M'Aush, balance			60	0 0½	
	Servants' new-year's gifts			7	14 0	
	William Chapman, repairs			1	11 5	
	J. Hamilton and Sons for wines			82	9 0	
Feb.	A. Cameron, bill			47	17 2	
	M'Farlane, work in Mr. Davidson's house			325	0 0	
						1492 3 8
	Ditto for work in Mr. Young's, &c., houses			195	7 7½	
	J. Hill's account business			2	17 0	
	Stamps, postages, and small charges during the year			17	17 0	216 1 7½
	Arrears	876	15 0			
	Deduct pro. tax on £797. 4*s.*	79	14 3			
						797 9 9
	Factor's salary					100 0 0
	Total					£4116 8 10¼

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809.

Salaries paid to Principal and Professors, same as formerly			£333	4 4½	
Deduct pro. tax			33	6 5	
					£299 17 11½
Allowance for supplying the deficiencies					100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar, 16 bolls, at 28*s.*					22 8 0
Public burdens and officers' salaries:—					
Cess to 25th March 1810			97	14 4	
High Church Precentor			5	0 0	
Archbishopric officer			2	15 6	
Commissaries of Edinburgh	40	6 8			
Off tax	4	0 8			
			36	6 0	
Contribution to Lord Armadale's clerk, off tax			3	7 6	
					145 3 4

Corn, 64 2 0, at 21*s.*		67 6 7½			
			648 16 0½		
Old Monkland:—					
Money		6 0 1			
Capons, 98¾, at 1*s.* 4*d.*		6 11 4			
Poultry, 98¾, at 1*s.* 1¼*d.*		5 9 0			
Salmon, 24¾		4 0 0			
Malt and meal, 129 3 2 2/4, at 28*s.*		181 17 1			
Corn, 43 1 2 1/2, at 21*s.*		45 11 4			
			249 9 0		
Govan:—					
Money		6 3 0			
Capons, 114 4/20, at 1*s.* 4*d.*		7 12 0			
Poultry, 104 5/20, at 1*s.* 1¼*d.*		5 15 6			
Salmon, 93, at 3*s.* 4*d.*		15 10 0			
Malt and meal, 392 1 3 12/20, at 28*s.*		549 9 10			
Corn, 41 1, at £1. 1*s.*		43 6 3			
			627 16 7		
				1745 19 11½	
Drymen teinds			66 13 4		
South country feus			33 9 11		
Carstairs' feus			18 6 8		
6*d.* per pound on the salaries of the Professors of Law and Church History			4 15 0		
				123 4 11	
Deduction pro. tax, arrears of £360. 10*s.* 7 11/20*d.* is			36 1 0¾	2229 15 6	
Revenue of Cadder	219 18 4				
Barony	£648 16 0½				
Old Monkland	249 9 0				
Govan	627 16 7	1626 1 7½			
		1745 19 11½ is,	174 11 9½		
3d, Article of charge, amounting to		123 4 11 is,	12 6 6		
				222 19 4	
Total				£2006 16 2	

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1809.

Arrears:—				204 0 8½
The teinds of Cadder:—				
Money	£211 13 4			
Meal, 56 1 2, at 28*s.*	78 18 6			
Bear, 5 0 3, at 31*s.* 4*d.*	8 2 6			
		298 14 4		
Old Monkland:—				
Money	501 5 6			
Meal, 176b. 3f., at 28*s.*	247 9 0			
Bear, 18 0 8/20, at 31*s.* 4*d.*	28 4 0			
		776 18 6		
Carried over		£1075 12 10		£204 0 8½

Bursars:—				
James Monteath		13 6		
Andrew Ramsay		13 6 8		
G. G. Dun		10 0 0		
W. Cooper		10 0 0		
			46 13 4	
Factor's salary, £25, and £3. 13*s.* 4*d.*, allowance for collecting teinds			28 13 4	
Arrears	437 4 6			
Deduct tax	40 14 6			
			393 0	
Total				£1036 5 11½

N. B.—The property-tax on the bursaries to be stated in next account.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809.

Dr. Findlay's salary to 10th Nov. 1810:—				
Money	£56 11 1½			
Meal, at 28*s.*	106 8 0			
Bear, 31*s.* 4*d.*	56 8 0			
	219 7 1½			
Deduct tax	21 18 8½			
		£197 8 5		
Ministers' stipend:—				
Mr. Begg, New Monkland—				
Meal, at 28*s*	156 16 0			
Carried over	156 16 0	197 8 5		

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1809—(*continued.*)

Brought over .						£1075	12	10	£204 0 8½
New Monkland :—				B.	F.	P.			
Meal				126	3	0			
Add for Heathryfordrig . . .				0	0	1			
				126	3	1			
Deduct from Mr. Carrick's articles now valued in money, viz.—									
Millcroft . .	0	2	2						
and . . .	0	1	3						
Blackbog . .	0	1	2						
Windrig . .	0	1	0¾						
Thomsons . .	0	3	0⅓						
Greengairs . .	0	1	1⅓						
				3	1	0⅓⅓⅓			
				123	2	0⅞⅓ at 28*s.*			
				172	18	2			
Money . . .	382	0	7½						
Add for Garscube. .	11	4	0						
Add Mr. Carrick's valuation in money £27 4 7									
Deduct 3*s.* 8*d.* for Greengairs 0 3 8	27	0	11						
				420	5	6½			
Bear, 1 boll, at 31*s.* 4*d.* . .				1	11	4			
							594	15	0½
Mr. Carrick's valued teind for 1806, 1807, and 1808				81	13	9			
Deduct the arrears on unvalued teind for three years included in arrears . .				15	9	10			
							66	3	11
							1736	11	9½
Deductions for pro. tax.									
The arrears. . .	204	0	8½⅒	20	8	0½			
The rental, 1809 . .	1670	2	10½	167	0	3¼			
And Mr. Carrick's valued teind for 1806, 1807, and 1808 .	66	3	11	6	12	4¼			
							194	0	8

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .						£156	16	0	£197 8 5
Bear, 31*s.* 4*d.* . . .						25	1	4	
Money						33	6	8	
Elements						8	6	8	
						223	10	8	
Off tax on stip. . .						21	10	4	
									202 0 4
Mr. Bower, Old Monkland—									
Meal						156	16	0	
Bear						25	1	4	
Money						73	6	8	
Elements						8	6	8	
						263	10	8	
Off tax on stipend . .						25	10	4	
									238 0 4
Mr. Provan, Calder									
Meal						179	4	0	
Money						50	0	0	
Elements, ½ ch. at .	£11	4	0						
Money . .	4	3	4						
						15	7	4	
						244	11	4	
Off tax on stipend . .						22	18	2	
									221 13 2
Bursars.									
Wilsons :—									
Robert Ker						6	13	4	
W. Mackenzie						6	13	4	
									13 6 8
Boyds :—									
D. Dunlop, 1809 and 1810 . .						10	0	0	
M. Bettie						5	0	0	
R. Muir						5	0	0	
									20 0 0
Struthers :—									
J. Tudhope						6	13	4	
D. Macbeth						6	13	4	
									13 6 8
Foundation :—									
H. Maclean						10	0	0	
W. Woodrow						10	0	0	
									20 0 0
Browns :—									
James Sym									5 0 0
Craigs :—									
J. Craig									8 6 8
Hyndfords :—									
J. Maclean									5 0 0
Ross :—									
J. Wilson Marshall . .									4 3 4
									948 5 7

Total				£1746 11 10

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1809.

Balance				£926 12 3½
Arrears, deducting tax	£253 17 4			
Feus of Stobcross	135 2 4			
——— Balgray	57 5 0			
	192 7 4			
Deducting Pro. tax	19 4 8			
				173 2 8
Compositions:—				
W. Inglis' Trustees, Finnieston	3 7 8			
James Gillespie, for eight proprietors in Anderston	39 10 3			
Composition for Entry in Neilson's lands	1 3 3			
Ditto in Miller's	1 15 0			
				45 16 2
Interest of money from Martinmas 1809, to Martinmas 1810:—				
John Gordon, less tax as formerly	180 0 0			
Tontine proprietors, ditto	45 0 0			
John Monteith, ditto	90 0 0			
Dr. Taylor and Mr. Stewart, ditto	13 10 0			
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane, ditto	4 10 0			
Ditto ditto ditto	67 10 0			
Sandilands of Nuthill, ditto	135 0 0			
Mr. Gray of Eastfield, ditto £49 10 0				
Off paid Mr. Wilson 45 0 0				
	4 10 0			
Gorbal and Kilbride Road Trustees, ditto	105 0 0			
Young, Graham, and Mitchell, ditto	32 8 0			
A. Macgregor, formerly Campbell, ditto	18 18 0			
Ditto ditto ditto	16 4 0			
Galloway and Anderson, ditto	67 14 6			
Shotts' Road	5 0 0			
				785 4 6
Hunterian Fund, entered to 13th July 1810, per state in that book				140 17 0
Dividends on Government Stock, 3 per cent. consols, July 1810, and January 1811				52 16 0
Principal sums borrowed from the Mortifications, viz.:—				
Walton's	400 0 0			
Hunter's—a payment to account of the debt due by that to the Supplementary Revenue	400 0 0			
				800 0 0
Carried over				£2924 8 7½

Cess. O. M.	4 1 8½			
N. M.	3 5 5½			
				7 7 2
Factor's salary				25 0 0
Arrears	394 7 2			
Off tax	39 9 0			
				354 18 2
				£1335 10 11

The Pro. tax on the Bursars to be stated in next account.

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1809.

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors as formerly—less tax				£52 0 0
Augmented salaries, at Whitsunday 1810, as formerly—less tax				1026 0 0
Ditto ditto Martinmas 1810, ditto ditto				1026 0 0
Dr. Brown's payment, at Whitsunday 1810, deducting tax		74 5 0		
Ditto ditto Martinmas 1810 ditto		74 5 0		
				148 10 0
Quæstor:—				
Same as before				43 6 8
Bursar in Ardkinlas, and salary same				10 0 0
James Russell, Dr. Watt's prize				10 0 0
Mr. Dewar				7 0 0
Property tax not retained at the time when the teind, &c., was paid by the Dr., but which the factor afterwards repaid, not taken credit for in the deductions made in these Accounts for this crop, viz.:—				
W. Main	£44 6 0 crop 1806	0 8 4		
James Thomson	44 6 0 do.	0 8 4		
John Black	2 11 0 1808	0 1 3		
W. Fullarton, 1807 and 1808	13 1 8	2 12 4		
A. Muirhead	1806	0 10 7		
R. Mack	do.	0 7 9		
				4 8 7
Tax retained by the tenants in houses and ground belonging in property to the College, not deducted from the rental, viz.:—				
Andrew Macfarlane		4 14 8		
John Hanna, to April 1810		1 13 0		
A. M'Kendrick		1 4 0		
J. Henderson		1 1 8		
D. Perston		2 7 2½		
J. Sym and Co., for Kirkwood's heirs		3 0 2½		
John Bain, 1809 and 1810		4 16 0		
				18 16 9
Disbursements on the New Buildings:				
Mr. Jeffray, by Principal Taylor, for Plans and Specifications		26 5 0		
1810.—June 14. Thomas Wilson	£200 0 0			
July 6. Ditto	200 0 0			
1810.—Aug. 14. Thomas Wilson	200 0 0			
Sept. 21. Ditto	200 0 0			
Oct. 6. Ditto	200 0 0			
Carried over	£1000 0 0	£26 5 0		£2346 2 0

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1809—(*continued.*)

				£		
			Brought over . .	£2924	8	7½
1811.	Sums received from Exchequer for the new Building :—					
Jan. 8.	By Cash of Principal Taylor .	£1250 0 0				
	6*d.* per pound deduction, in virtue of the Act 7 and 12 Geo. I., and 5 Geo. III. .	£31 5 0				
1811.	Fees at the Office .	38 5 8				
			69 10 8			
				1180	9	4
Feb. 13.	Cash per ditto . . .	1250 0 0				
	Off 6*d.* per pound	31 5 0				
	Ditto other dues	9 11 8				
			40 16 8			
				1209	3	4
				2389	12	8
Rental of Houses below Principal's Gate, to Whitsunday 1810, as formerly				64	5	0
Ditto to ditto 1811				64	5	0
				128	10	0
Property in Shittle-street, set to A. Cameron, to Whitsunday 1811				17	0	0
Ditto at Butts, to D. Perston				20	0	0
Ditto of Barr's house and garden, ½-year . .				32	10	0
A. Macfarlane, ground-annual to Martinmas 1810 .				12	12	0
Government, for Barrack Hospital, to Martinmas 1810 .				61	13	6
				143	15	6
Feus of College-street, to Martinmas 1810 :—						
Same as last year; less £28. 18*s.*, being No. 3, one of Crawford's, now Christie's, feus . . .				274	9	11
Deducting Pro. tax				27	8	10
				247	1	1
				6087	5	2½
Interest on James Watt's donation from 10th October 1808 to 22d April 1811				30	6	0
			Total . .	£6117	11	2½

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1809—(*continued.*)

				£		
	Brought over . .	£1000 0 0	£26 5 0	£2346	2	0
Nov. 20.	Thomas Wilson . .	200 0 0				
Dec. 1.	Ditto . . .	100 0 0				
—— 29.	Ditto . . .	300 0 0				
1811.—Feb.	Thomas Wilson's extra account for work . .	26 11 10				
			1626 11 10			
1810.—July 12.	Andrew Macfarlane . .	300 0 0				
Sept. 20.	Ditto . .	400 0 0				
Nov. 15 and 20	Ditto . .	1000 0 0				
Dec. 19 and 27	Ditto . .	300 0 0				
Jan. 18	Ditto . .	350 0 0				
			2350 0 0			
John Brash to account drawings			52 10 0			
				4055	6	10
Money lent :—						
1811.—Feb. 9.	D. Christie on Lot No. 3, Col. Steel . . .			600	0	0
Arrears		£333 19 1				
Deducting tax . . .		22 8 10				
				311	10	3
Factor's salary				25	0	0
		Total . .		£7337	19	1

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account with all the Revenues of the College, Crop 1809. CR.

To amount of the charge of Archbishopric	£2006	16	2	By the Discharge of the Archbishopric	£1036	5	11½
Subdeanery	1746	11	10	Subdeanery	1335	10	11
Ordinary	2828	2	2⅛	Ordinary	4116	8	10¼
Supplementary	6117	11	2½	Supplementary	7337	19	1
Balance due to the Factor	1127	3	4¾				
Total . . .	£13,826	4	9¾	Total . .	£13,826	4	9¾

Arrears						£797 0 9
Deduct overcharge on Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, for 1807, 1808, and 1809, at 15*s.* 3*d.*		£2 5 9				
Mr. Smith having paid the minister of Renfrew 16*s.* 11*d.* allocated upon him and his vicarage, being only 1*s.* 8*d.*, he also retained the difference betwixt these sums, for crop 1801 and 1806, and intervening years		4 11 6				
						6 17 3
						790 3 6
Teinds of Renfrew:—						
Money		£184 12 9½				
Deduct the overcharge on Mr. Smith		0 15 3				
				183 17 6½		
Meal	64 3 1⅛					
Deduct overcharge on Blythswood	1 0 0					
	63 3 1⅛ at 23*s.* is			72 13 10		
Bear, 6 firlots	at 26*s.* is			7 16 0		
						264 7 4½
Teinds of Govan:—						
Money		748 4 10				
Add to Mr. Robertson's teind of Cogfold		6 0 0				
				754 4 10		
Meal, at 23*s.*				70 5 10		
Bear, at 26*s.*				20 17 0		
						845 7 8
Teinds of Kilbride:—						
Money		431 19 6½				
Add to Robert Clark's teind of Jackton		11 4 4				
				443 3 10½		
Deduct localled to minister				1 12 2¼		
				441 11 8¼		
Meal	383 3 $1\frac{228}{1440}$					
Deduct localled to ditto	45 0 $0\frac{104}{1440}$					
	337 3 $0\frac{624}{1940}$	at 23*s.*		338 8 3		
Feus				0 19 9		
						830 19 8½
A Chalder of Meal for the Bishop's burse				18 8 0		
Ten bolls from Garscube				11 10 0		
						29 18 0
Colmonel Teinds				61 5 0		
Deduct Mr. M'Lelland's com. &c.				3 7 10		
						57 17 2
Rental of the feu and teind duties of sundry places						14 18 10
£100 from the Archbishopric						100 0 0
						£2933 12 3

Carried over

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors, viz.:—					
Principal's salary—					
Money	£61 2 2½				
Meal, at 23*s.*	73 12 0				
Bear, at 26*s.*	41 12 0				
Servants' table	21 13 4½				
		197 19 6½			
Mr. Young and others as formerly		230 11 0			
		428 10 6½			
Off tax		42 17 0½			
				385 13 6	
Payments to the Bishop's bursars, &c. &c.:—					
Bishop's bursar		18 8 0			
Dr. Cleghorn's salary, less tax		63 0 0			
Dr. Millar's ditto		63 0 0			
Librarian, one year to Oct., ditto		37 16 0			
Keeper of Old Library		11 2 2½			
Bedellus		3 6 8			
Master of Work		11 2 2			
Chamber keeper		1 13 4			
Janitor		10 0 0			
A. Liddell		39 0 0			
				258 8 4½	
Ministers' Stipends:—					
Mr. French, Communion Elements allocated on heritors who have valued		1 12 1¼			
Mr. Pollock, Govan, less tax	36 0 0				
Elements	8 6 8				
		44 6 8			
Mr Burn's Renfrew, ditto	33 2 5				
Elements	8 6 8				
		41 9 1			
				87 7 10¼	
Public burdens, ground annuals, &c.:—					
Govan School, Master's salary	1 13 4				
Renfrew ditto	1 13 4				
		3 6 8			
Cess Selkirk's acres		0 10 5			
Teind of Dowhill, deducting tax		3 13 4			
House and Window Duty		334 9 9			
Statute Labour Duty, Blythswood's grounds		0 4 0			
Insurances:—					
Sun Fire Office	16 18 0				
Phœnix	20 6 0				
Sun Fire Office, New Policy	7 16 1				
		45 1 0			
Voluntary Contribution to Police		15 15 0			
Feu-duty of Botanic Garden		37 14 4			
Glasgow Water Company for water		16 2 6			
				456 16 1	
Chapel Service:—					
Mr. Macturk, Stipend for 1806 and 1807, omitted to be entered in account current of 1807		45 0 0			
Carried over		£45 0 0		£1188 5 9¾	

CHARGE.

Ordinary Revenue, Crop 1810—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£2933	12 3
Feus of Broomielaw Croft				62	6 3
J. M'Auslane's feus				7	10 0
Bear, 6 firlots, at 26*s.* per boll.	1	19	0		
For 3½ acres in Broomielaw Croft	0	1	7½		
				2	0 7½
Gardeners' houses, to Whitsunday 1812, W. Irvine	10	0	0		
Ditto ditto J. M'Lachlan	6	0	0		
				16	0 0
A. Wilson and Son's foundry				4	2 6
Small ground-annuals				7	0 0
Rental of Dowhill lands, to Martinmas 1811:—					
James Gilfillan, houses and rope-work	21	10	0		
Butt's Park	42	0	0		
Sundry small tenants	11	8	6		
				74	18 6
Monach and Co. ground-annual, due Whitsunday 1811.				33	0 0
J. Finlayson and J. Napier, ditto ditto				33	12 0
Hannah, for Observatory Park				20	0 0
Joseph Bain, garden, Gallowgate				24	0 0
A garden set to Grant				3	0 0
Church seats, received June 1811				31	3 6
Fencing school				5	0 0
Rent of Blythswood's ground, 1811, viz.:—					
John Dow, price of crop	£13	9	7		
W. Lindsay	19	2	6		
	32	12	1		
Deduct seed and labour	9	15	0		
				22	17 1
				£3280	2 8¼
Deduct the following articles of Property Tax on—					
Teinds of Renfrew	204	7	4½		
Ditto Govan	845	7	8		
Teinds of Kilbride	830	19	8¼		
10 bolls Garscube	11	10	0		
Feu and teind duties of sundry places	14	18	10		
Feus of Broomielaw	62	6	3		
John M'Auslane	7	10	0		
Broomielaw Croft	2	0	7½		
Monach and Co.	33	0	0		
J. Finlayson and J. Napier	33	12	0		
	2106	12	5¼		
10 per cent. is				210	14 0
And the following allowed the tenants:—					
John Hannah	2	0	0		
Ja. Gilfillan, Butts	2	3	0		
Pro. tax Blytheswood's grounds	4	4	5½		
J. Bain	8	8	0		
				16	15 5½
				227	9 5½

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Expenditure Crop 1810—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£45	0 0
Mr. Mylne, winter 1810 and 1811, less tax				45	0 0
John M'Lachlan				2	0 0
Precentor				10	0 0
					102 0 0
Contingent Charges:—					
1811.					
April, Peter M'Aush to account building fences at Butts Work				18	0 0
Dr. Jeffray and Dr. Brown, plants for Botanic Garden				20	0 0
May, Robert Harris, for giving up right to lease of Butts Park				60	0 0
Prize Books for Classes				34	11 6
James Martin and Co., for boilers				1	14 10
Common Hall Prizes				1	1 0
Graham and Mitchell, to account				150	0 0
A. Cameron, putting on fires				3	2 2
J. and A. Wilson's account				2	7 10
J. M'Lachlan				15	0 0
Mitchell and Russell, furnishings				9	16 0
Ditto, for Professor Young's class				3	6 0
James Liddell and Co., account				18	15 2
Robert Gray and Son, Medal				1	12 0
William Reid and Co., account				42	14 8
William Buchanan, ditto				24	16 9
Peter M'Aush, account				50	10 6
A. Cameron, furnishings to Natural Philosophy Class, and account				30	4 9
Brown, Lilburn, and Co.'s account				2	11 9
John M'Lachlan, balance of ditto				0	7 6
Ditto, ditto, in advance to answer incidents				20	0 0
Peddie and Easton, to account of painting				18	2 5½
R. Davidson, balance				38	0 0
A. Macfarlane, account of work done on College houses				141	18 4
John Sorley, account				16	15 7
Thomas Bowman, account of Smith-work				16	9 0
J. Wilson, account				5	0 3
A. Liddell, postages				2	18 9½
P. M'Aush, balance of account				20	7 4
J. Donaldson, repairs on roofs, &c.				20	6 11
A. Cowan				9	2 0
William King, plumber-work				92	0 0
A. Drummond, lighting lamps				39	10 2
W. King, to account plumber-work				20	0 0
John Muir, writings				5	5 0
July, Alexander Russell, to account of citing Kilbride heritors				10	0 0
J. M'Lachlan, balance of account				2	2 0
Ditto, for J. Orr cleaning books				14	15 6
J. M'Lucky, plaster-work				13	4 5
Moses M'Culloch and Co., pillars				9	10 8
W. King, balance of account				6	8 7
J. and A. Duncan, paper				3	4 3
J. King, fees of decreet-arbitral					
Sept. William Reid and Co., advertisements				1	17 6

	S. Hunter and Co., ditto			0 15 0	
Oct.	J. Munro, fire-bricks			2 2 9	
	Peter M'Aush			20 0 0	
Nov.	Thomas Cowan's account			4 8 8	
	Mrs. Dewar			7 0 0	
	A. Russell, balance of account for citing Kilbride's heritors			6 14 6	
	James Davidson, law business			95 15 0	
	W. Forlong and Son, wines			20 0 0	
	J. Munro, work			0 11 6	
	Dr. Cooper, paid allowance to those who discovered the offenders who broke the Observatory windows			10 10 0	
	John M'Lachlan, sundries			29 1 8	
	James Martin and Co., for stove			18 13 0	
1812,	A. Cameron, New Year's gifts to servants			7 14 0	
Jan.	William Chapman's account			22 10 8	
	Dr. Cooper, repairs of a telescope			0 6 6	
	Dr. Meikleham, apparatus for class			22 8 6	
	Glasgow and Verreville Company's account			2 8 6	
Feb.	John M'Lachlan			10 0 0	
	Peter M'Aush, to account			30 0 0	
	A. Cameron, Lord Rector's dinner			32 11 9	
	J. Sorley, water for dissecting-room			17 9 3	
	M. M'Culloch and Co., sundries, ditto			4 0 6	
	A. M'Farlane and Co., ditto			73 11 11	
	W. King, plumber-work			172 3 4	
	J. M'Lachlan, account for levelling court			6 12 6	
	J. Bain, allowance for fencing Butts Park			8 0 0	
	P. M'Aush, balance			53 17 2	
	Miscellaneous account, for stamps, &c.			17 17 0	
					1716 4 10
	Factor's salary				100 0 0
	Arrears				1052 9 0
	Total				£4158 19 7¾

	Total			£3052 13 2¾

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1810.

Arrears			£393 10 0
The revenues of Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan, viz.—			
Cadder—			
Capons, at 1*s.* 4*d.*	£8 3 0		
Poultry, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*	2 1 4		
Silver, at 18*s.*	4 16 6		
Corn, at 18*s.*	35 2 10		
Meal, at £1. 3*s.*	134 13 1		
		£184 16 9	
Barony:—			
Silver	25 10 6		
Capons	12 9 0		
Poultry	8 11 1		
Salmon	7 0 0		
Carried over	£53 10 7	£184 16 9	£393 10 0

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1810.

Salaries to the Professors as formerly	£333 4 4½		
Deduct property-tax	33 6 4½		
			£299 18 0
For supplying the deficiency as formerly			100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar, 16 bolls at 23*s.*			18 8 0
Public Burdens and officers' salary:—			
Cess to 25th March 1811	98 7 9		
High Church Precentor	5 0 0		
Archbishopric Officer	2 15 6½		
Commissaries of Edinburgh	£40 6 8		
Deduct tax	4 0 8		
	36 6 0		
Contribution to Lord Armadale's clerk	3 7 6		
			145 16 9
Carried over			£564 2 9

CHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1810—(*continued*).

Brought over	£53 10 7	£184 16 9	£393 10 0
Malt and meal	433 13 4		
Corn	57 14 3		
		544 18 2	
Old Monkland:—			
Money	6 0 1		
Capons	6 11 4		
Poultry	5 13 0		
Salmon	4 0 0		
Malt and meal	149 7 7		
Corn	38 15 2		
		210 7 2	
Govan:—			
Money	6 3 0		
Capons	7 12 0		
Poultry	5 15 6		
Salmon	15 10 0		
Malt and meal	450 18 10		
Corn	36 19 3		
		522 18 7	
Drymen Teinds		66 13 4	
South Country feus		33 9 11	
Carstairs' feus		18 6 8	
6*d.* per pound, as formerly		4 15 0	
		£1586 5 7	
Deduct property-tax on the above		158 6 6	
			1427 19 1
Add property-tax received on the payments made to the Bursars on the archbishopric and subdeanery for the years 1805-6-7 and 8			66 17 8
Total			£1888 6 9

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1810.

Arrears			£354 18 2
Teinds of Cadder:—			
Money	£211 13 4		
Meal	64 10 2½		
Bear	6 14 10½		
		£282 18 5	
Teinds of Old Monkland:—			
Money	501 5 6		
Add Robert M'Brayne for part of Paton's well	1 8 0		
	502 13 6		
Meal	202 12 3		
Bear	23 8 1		
		728 13 10	
			1011 12 3

DISCHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1810—(*continued*).

Brought over		£564 2 9
Bursars paid:—		
John Clark	5 0 0	
J. A. Steel	5 0 0	
Gray Wilson	10 0 0	
A. Ramsay	13 6 8	
J. M'Culloch	13 6 8	
J. Steel	10 0 0	
G. G. Dun	10 0 0	
J. Kirkwood	10 0 0	
		76 13 4
Factor's salary, and £3. 13*s.* 4*d.* for collecting Drymen teinds		28 13 4
Arrears		417 14 0
Total		£1087 3 5

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1810.

Dr. Findlay's salary till 10th October 1811:			
Money	£56 11 1½		
Meal, at 23*s.*	87 8 0		
Bear, at 26*s.*	46 16 0		
	190 15 1½		
Deduct tax	19 1 6		
		£170 13 7½	
Ministers' Stipends:—			
Mr. Begg, New Monkland—			
Meal, 7ch. at 23*s.*	128 16 0		
Bear, 1ch. at 26*s.*	20 16 0		
Money	33 6 8		
Elements	8 6 8		
	191 5 4		
Deduct tax	18 5 9		
		172 19 7	

	B.	F.	P.			
Meal				123	2	$0\frac{7}{60}$
Deduct the following now valued in money, viz.						
W. Wilson, Milncroft, &c.	2	0	2			
J. Motherwell, Loanhead	0	3	1			
J. Cleland, E. Blairlin	1	0	2			
J. Shaw, Staylie, &c.	0	2	0			
A. Gartshore, part of Myvolt	0	2	0			
P. Lang, Hallbrae	1	1	0			
J. Maclean, S. Medrox, &c.	1	1	$0\frac{1}{5}$			
Jo. Maclean, $\frac{1}{3}$ of L. do.	0	2	0			
W. Maclean, $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. do.	1	0	$0\frac{1}{5}$			
Jno. Bryson, E. Glentore	0	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
J. Spiers, Bridgend	0	2	3	10	1	$3\frac{10}{60}$
				113	0	$0\frac{57}{60}$
				at 23*s.*		129 19 4
Bear, one boll						1 6 0
Teinds of New Monkland:						
Money				420	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Add the following, valued in money:						
W. Wilson, Milncroft, &c.				23	12	0
J. Motherwell, Loanhead				5	10	0
J. Cleland				10	0	0
John Shaw				1	16	0
A. Gartshore				6	0	0
Peter Lang				12	4	0
James M'Lean				23	8	0
John Bryson				11	4	0
John Spier				12	0	0
John M'Lean				7	8	0
W. M'Lean				18	0	0
A. Carrick				1	8	0
John Forsyth				1	15	0
John Waddell				6	0	0
						560 10 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Add to the charge the difference betwixt the valued and unvalued teind of these heritors for bygone years, viz.						
R. M'Brayne				4	4	0
W. Wilson				57	10	0
J. Motherwell				11	19	$6\frac{1}{2}$
James Cleland				23	4	9
J. Shaw				2	12	4
A. Gartshore				15	16	4
Peter Lang				29	13	2
J. M'Lean				18	17	4
W. M'Lean				48	6	4
James M'Lean				63	10	8
A. Bryson				29	13	10
John Spier				32	3	6
Carried over				£338	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$ £691 15 $10\frac{1}{2}$ £1366 10 5

Meal	128	16	0
Bear	20	16	0
Money	73	6	8
Elements	8	6	8
	231	5	4
Deduct tax	22	5	11
			208 19 5
Mr. Provan, Cadder—			
Meal	147	4	0
Money	50	0	0
Elements	16	3	4
	213	7	4
Deduct tax	19	14	0
			193 13 4
Bursaries paid:—			
Wilson's, R. Kerr			6 13 4
Boyd's, J. Ferrie	5	0	0
M. Bettie	5	0	0
Robert Muir	5	0	0
			15 0 0
Struther's, J. Tudhope	6	13	4
D. M'Beath	6	13	4
			13 6 8
Foundation, H. M'Lean	10	0	0
W. Woodrow	10	0	0
			20 0 0
Brown's, James Sym			5 0 0
Craig's, A. Cameron			8 6 8
			68 6 8
Cess, Old Monkland			3 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$
New Monkland			4 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
			7 8 2
Factor's salary			25 0 0
Arrears			688 17 0
Carried over			£1535 17 $9\frac{1}{2}$

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1810—(*continued.*)

Brought over	£338 10 11½	£691 15 10½	£1366 10 5
A. Carrick	4 4 0		
John Forsyth	3 10 0		
John Waddell	12 0 0		
		357 5 9½	
			1049 1 8
			2415 12 1
Deduct property-tax on £2060. 13*s.* 11*d.* being the sum total of the discharge, exclusive of the arrears, amounting to	354 18 2		206 1 6
Total			£2209 10 7

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1810.

Arrears			£311 10 3
The feus of Stobcross	£135 2 4		
Balgray	57 5 0		
		192 7 4	
Tax		19 4 8	
			173 2 8
Robert Nimmo's composition			10 0 0
Interest of money from Martinmas 1810 to 1811:—			
John Gordon		200 0 0	
John Monteath		100 0 0	
Dr. Taylor and Mr. Stewart		15 0 0	
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane		5 0 0	
Ditto		75 0 0	
Mr. Sandilands		150 0 0	
Mr. Gray		5 0 0	
Graham and Young		14 0 0	
Galloway and Anderson		75 5 0	
		639 5 0	
Deduct tax		63 18 6	
		575 6 6	
Gorbal and Kilbride Road Trustees		105 0 0	
Shotts Road Int. May 1811	5 0 0		
Deduct tax retained for this and the two preceding years	1 18 0		
		3 2 0	
Daniel Christie, less tax		27 0 0	
			700 8 6
Dividend on government stock			52 16 0
Principal sums received:—			
Mr. Young to account of sums received, being his part of the sum lent him and Messrs. Graham and Mitchell		480 0 0	
Alexander M'Gregor:—			
1811.—July 10th	360 0 0		
Oct. 29th	420 0 0		

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1810—(*continued.*)

Brought over	£1535 17 9½
Total	£1535 17 9½

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1810.

Balance			£1127 3 4¾
Salaries to the Principal and Professors, same as formerly, less tax			52 0 0
Augmented ditto at Whitsunday 1811, ditto			1026 0 0
The same at Martinmas 1811			1026 0 0
Dr. Brown's payment at Whitsunday 1811, deducting tax	£74 5 0		
Ditto Martinmas	74 5 0		
		148 10 0	
Quæstor:—			
Dinwiddies, Whitsunday 1811	5 0 0		
Holles	5 0 0		
Barrowfields, Martinmas 1811	25 0 0		
Ditto	8 6 8		
		43 6 8	
Bursar on Ardkinglas and salary		10 0 0	
Disbursements on New Buildings:			
April 25, A. Macfarlane	250 0 0		
May 1, Charles Walker	300 0 0		
17, ditto	300 0 0		
21, A. Macfarlane	300 0 0		
C. Walker	21 0 0		
Ditto	14 7 5		
June 12, Ditto	300 0 0		
27, Ditto	200 0 0		
July 17, A. Macfarlane	300 0 0		
Aug. 7, Ditto	200 0 0		
13, C. Walker	100 0 0		
Sept. 6, A. Macfarlane	200 0 0		
Oct. 10, Ditto	200 0 0		
C. Walker	250 0 0		
Nov. 19, A. Macfarlane	300 0 0		
Jan. 11, C. Walker	100 0 0		
April 8, Mr. Walker	300 0 0		
Mr. Brash, Superintendent	30 0 0		
		3665 7 5	

Interest	£36 11 9					
Off tax	3 13 3					
		32	18	6		
					812	17 6
Tontine proprietors, 1811, May 15		500	0	0		
July 16		400	0	0		
Nov 30, Interest		45	0	0		
					945	0 0
Dr. Hunter's fund		1000	0	0		
Interest from July 1810 to 17th April 1811 deducting tax		34	8	0		
					1034	8 0
						3272 5 6
Cash borrowed from the Mortifications :—						
James Watt's donation, principal, 22d April 1811		300	0	0		
Dr. Hunter's fund, borrowed from it upon the 12th June 1811		2000	0	0		
Forfar's mortification, transferred by act of locality		700	0	0		
						3000 0 0
Rental of houses below the Principal's gate, same as last year, adding £1 to James Sym and Co. and £1 to J. Henderson's rent						66 5 0
Property in Shuttle Street, to Whitsunday 1812, A. Cameron						17 0 0
Houses at Butts, D. Perston						20 0 0
Ground-annual from Barr's house and garden, 1 year, to Martinmas 1811					115	0 0
Off tax					11	10 0
						103 10 0
Ground-annual from house below College buildings, to Martinmas 1811, less tax						12 12 0
Government, for barracks, to Martinmas 1811						61 13 6
Feus of College Street, to Martinmas 1811 :—						
No. 2. Daniel Christie					34	10 0
3. Ditto					22	0 0
4. Andrew Macfarlane					22	6 0
5 and 6. Dr. Cleghorn					44	8 2
7, 8, and 9. Galloway and Anderson					77	6 1
10. Andrew Wilson					34	5 8
11. Andrew Macfarlane					33	16 0
12. Thomas Coats					27	18 0
					296	9 11
Off tax					29	12 11
						266 17 0
Dividend on James Dunlop's estate					17	10 0
Ditto on M. Lindsay's					45	0 0
						62 10 0
Total						£8130 10 5

D. M'Gill, premium from Dr. Watts				10	0 0
Public Burdens :—					
Ja. Sym and Co., ½ of assessment for militia men's families	0	2	6		
J. Henderson, ditto	0	2	4		
Ditto, Landlord's Duty to April 1811	1	8	0		
A. M'Kendrick, ditto	1	4	0		
D. Perston	2	0	0		
				4	16 10
Factor's salary				25	0 0
Arrears				331	16 0
Total				£7470	0 3¾

Dr. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account with all the Revenues of the College, for Crop 1810. Cr.

To amount of the Charge of Archbishopric	£1888 6 9	
Subdeanery	2209 10 7	
Ordinary	3052 13 2¾	
Supplementary	8130 10 5	
Interest	60 16 0	
Total	£15,341 16 11¾	
By the discharge of the Archbishopric		£1087 3 5
Subdeanery		1535 17 9½
Ordinary		4158 19 7¾
Supplementary		7470 0 3¼
Balance due by the Factor		1089 15 9¼
Total		£15,341 16 11¾

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1813.

Arrears given up in last accounts		£2773 1 6	
Deduct therefrom the following articles in Kilbryde, which are stated below, viz.:—			
Arrears prior to 1811	£614 11 0		
Ditto of 1811	761 4 2		
Ditto of 1812	963 4 4		
	2338 19 6		
Tax	233 18 6		
		2105 1 0	668 0 6
Teinds of Renfrew:—			
Money, as in last accounts	246 9 4½		
Meal, 34 1 1⅓, at 24s.	41 4 6		
Bear, 4 0 0 at 30s. 8d.	6 2 8		
	293 16 6½		
Tax	29 7 6½		
		264 9 0	
Teinds of Govan:			
Money, as in last accounts	842 4 10		
Add to John Hamilton, Teucharhill, per valuation 1813, additional	7 9 6		
And John King part of ditto	1 15 0		
	851 9 4		
Meal, 61 2 0 at 24s.	73 16 0		
Bear, 16 0 2 at 30s. 8d.	24 14 6		
	949 19 10		
Tax	94 18 10		
		855 1 0	1119 10 0
Teind of Kilbryde:—			
The factor will fall to be charged with the arrears deducted from the first article of the charge		2105 1 0	
And the rental of 1813, viz.:—			
Money per new rental	£1037 7 9⅝		

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813.

Salaries paid to the Principal and Professors, to 1st May and 1st November 1814, viz.:—			
Principal's salary:—			
Money	£61 2 2½		
Meal, 4 ch. at 24s.	76 16 0		
Bear, 2 ch. at 30s. 8d.	49 1 4		
Servants' table	21 13 4		
	208 11 10		
Mr. Young, eldest Regent	47 4 5		
Mr. Jardine	44 8 10½		
Mr. Richardson	33 6 8		
Dr. Meikleham	44 8 10½		
Mr. Mylne	44 8 10½		
Dr. Cuming	16 13 4		
	439 3 10½		
Off tax	43 18 4½		
		£395 5 6	
Payments to the Bishop's bursar, salaries to lecturers, librarian, and wages to servants:—			
Dr. Cleghorn's salary		63 0 0	
Dr. Millar		63 0 0	
Bishop's bursar		19 4 0	
Librarian, one year, to April 1815		37 16 0	
Keeper of Old Library		11 2 3½	
Bedellus		3 6 8	
Master of Work		11 2 2½	
Chamber-keeper		1 13 4	
Janitor		10 0 0	
A. Liddell, wages to May 1815		36 0 0	
			£651 10 0
Ministers' stipends:—			
Mr. Pollock, Govans, deducting tax		36 0 0	
Elements		8 6 8	
			44 6 8
Mr. Burns, Renfrew, 2 ch. meal at 24s.	£38 8 0		
Off tax	3 16 9		
		34 11 3	
Elements		8 6 8	
			42 17 11

Deduct from ditto for William Wilson, charged, it being a repitition of James Wilson's article for Regfoot				9	13	2¼		
And also for James Hamilton, Overmuir				0	9	6		
						10	2	8¼
						1027	5	1
Meal, 350 0 1 5/12 at 24s.						420	1	2
						1447	6	3
Tax						144	14	7
							1302	11 8
From which will fall to be deducted the stipend of 1813, viz.:—							3407	12 8
240 bolls at 24s.						288	0	0
Off tax						28	16	0
						259	4	0
Money						8	6	8
							267	10 8
							3140	2 0

But the factor has settled accounts with the heritors, and received the following sums, under deduction of the stipend for 1812 and precedings, and there is also the following still outstanding, which falls to be charged to the factor:—

		Collected.			Outstanding.		
315	Miss Steward to account	300	0	0			
	Nota.—No deduction of stipend yet allowed Miss Stewart.						
316	James Dykes	26	6	0			
	John Hamilton	36	1	0			
	John Jackson	15	4	2			
319	Duke of Hamilton	23	16	5			
	A. Graham	110	9	3			
	James Pollock	36	9	4			
	Taits Thornton				59	8	0
	John Park	8	3	1			
	James Campbell	28	15	3			
	James Coats	35	10	9			
	James Hamilton	30	0	0	7	7	0
	W. Coats	22	5	8			
	Robert Baird	30	3	11			
	John Reid	35	13	9			
	John Reid	18	11	3			
	John Millar's heirs	19	3	1			
	W. Carnegie	6	1	3			
	John Crawford	39	18	5			
	Robert Crawford	17	14	1			
	John Fleming	19	17	2			
	Carried over	£830	0	10	£66	15	0

£1787 10 6

Govan salary						1	13	4
Renfrew ditto						1	13	4
Cess Selkirk's Acres						0	7	4
Ditto Blythswood, from 1807 to 1814						1	1	0
Teind of Dowhill						3	13	11
Feu of ditto								
Ditto College manse								
House and window duty and stamp						384	19	8
Ditto						2	13	9
Land-stent								
Property-tax on Professors' houses								
Ground-annual to Trades' House, two years						1	2	2½
							397	4 6½
Poor-rates, Barony						0	12	9
Property tax on small rents						4	4	6
Statute-labour, Blythswood's						0	4	0
Feu-duty ditto, deducting tax						18	17	2
Tax, per ditto ditto						18	17	2
Ditto paid collector								
Insurance:—								
Phœnix						22	1	0
Sun						22	6	0
Voluntary contribution to Police						15	15	0
Glasgow water rent						36	0	0
							138	17 7
Chapel service:—								
Mr. Mylne						60	0	0
J. M'Lachlan						2	0	0
Precentor						20	0	0
							82	0 0
Sir H. Moncrieff's tax due to Widows' Fund out of vacant salaries to Dr. Davidson's in 1813							7	13 0
Contingent charges:—								
Stamp receipts for crop 1813						15	15	4½
Binding ditto						0	3	0
W. Reid and Co., advertising, &c.						27	2	8
John Maclachlan, for prizes						33	0	0
Messrs. Graham and Mitchell						242	17	4½
Andrew Duncan—rent of printing-office						20	0	0
Hugh Macdougal, for College lamps						23	11	8
Alexander Macdougal, engrossing College accounts in revenue books, crop 1812						3	3	0
Archibald Cameron's putting on fires in Observatory						2	0	0
Ditto, furnishing coals and candles, &c.						1	2	2
Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, per Minute of Faculty, May 1812						40	0	0
Alexander Gowan						11	2	0
William M'Feat and Co., flambeaux						2	8	0
William Chapman						2	8	1½
Peter M'Aush, to account						20	0	0
John Maclachlan						15	0	0
George Munro, illumination candlesticks						2	7	3
Andrew Liddell						2	10	6
Peddie and Easton						10	8	5
Carried over					£474	19	6½	£1364 9 8½

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

	Collected.	Outstanding.	
Brought over .	£830 0 10	£66 15 0	£1787 10 6
Robert Young .	15 14 6		
Lady Mary Montgomery		813 4 4	
Earl of Eglinton		32 4 8	
W. Craig	7 2 4		
Russell, Burns, and Orr	6 12 1		
General Peter		18 10 10	
James Strang	16 18 7		
William Young	14 19 2		
William Fleming	14 10 2		
Hugh Lyon	17 18 2		
Robert Steven	12 16 11		
William Strang	10 5 5		
James Dykes		27 1 6	
Robert Steven	5 19 2		
Robert Clark	20 10 5		
John Jamieson	99 19 5		
Hugh Montgomerie	51 8 6		
A. Wilson	34 13 7		
Robert Strang	14 2 0		
James Hill	113 8 0		
John Boyes	59 3 6		
John Cuthbertson	13 19 6		
John Coats	9 7 3		
Andrew Stevenson	24 9 8		
Glasgow College	55 16 0		
James Cairns	9 16 2½		
D. Pollock	14 8 6		
W. Allison	29 10 5		
J. and W. Scott	10 1 10		
Sir W. Maxwell	36 0 0		
William Browning	31 17 0		
John Browning	44 15 0		
W. Smith	35 4 9		
T. Young for Boydstone	25 14 9		
Earl of Eglinton		12 19 3	
Major Hunter	16 7 8		
W. Barr	5 8 9		
James Lindsay	1 10 0	0 3 8	
Robert Alexander	7 14 7		
James French	12 14 4		
James Edmestone	13 10 0		
W. Wardrop	19 12 4		
Robert Baird	11 4 6		
Dr. Barrie	11 10 2	1 15 0	
W. Gray	5 2 5		
James Anderson	1 14 10		
John Johnstone	6 7 2½		
Ditto	5 6 8		
A. Young	8 15 1½		
John Alexander	49 13 2		
Robert Millar	3 5 2		

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

Brought over .	£474 19 6½	£1364 9 8½
James Donaldson	1 14 6	
David Prentice and Co., advertising, &c.	2 8 6	
Samuel Hunter and Co., ditto	0 7 6	
William Reid and Co., ditto	1 10 0	
Chaise hire and incidents to Kilbride to collect teinds	3 15 11	
Willirm Tait, advertising in Journal	0 7 0	
J. and L. Hill, business account	38 15 8	
Dr. Jaffray, botanic plants	20 0 0	
Dr. Taylor, for Mr. Rennie, for his services in Kilbride valuation	21 0 0	
Donald Macintyre, additional expense in submission between Blythswood and the College	3 11 6	
William Graham, fee allowed by the heritors of Kilbride, to oversman in submission relative to valuation of teinds, College half	5 0 0	
Capt. Davidson, fee as arbiter, in valuation of Kilbride teinds	50 0 0	
Euphemia Foulis	7 0 0	
George Munro, tin-work	2 4 10	
John Maclachlan	22 15 3	
Andrew Macfarlane	150 6 0	
Peter M'Aush, in full	9 2 1	
Thomas Bowman	14 13 0	
James Donaldson	13 10 11	
Hugh Wright	6 13 7	
Archibald Cameron	29 3 0	
Ditto College servants' new-year's gift	7 14 0	
James Davidson, remitted per bill and stamp	140 13 0	
John Wilson, correspondence relative to Mr. Riddell's and Mr. Douglas's teinds of Little Govan	9 0 9	
Andrew Macfarlane, to account	100 0 0	
Professor Davidson, expense of water-closet	10 10 0	
Robert Gray and Son, silver medals	5 5 0	
Samuel Hunter and Co., advertising	0 7 6	
Alexander Wilson, books for College accounts	6 5 0	
Daniel Mackenzie and Co., candles	10 6 8	
Isaac Baxter, wax candles	30 10 0	
W. Campbell, ditto	7 10 0	
Andrew Duncan's rent of printing-office	20 0 0	
Andrew Liddell, postages	4 9 3½	
		1231 8 11½
Factor's salary		100 0 0
Arrears		1461 1 4½

W. Alexander	20	17	8				
Sir W. Montgomery				39	5	8	
D. Cathcart	98	6	3				
James Wilson	22	0	3½				
James Watt	15	19	1				
W. Watt	12	12	8				
H. Hamilton	10	16	9				
W. Murray				4	13	2	
James Grainger	28	3	4				
James Lennox	3	1	9				
A. Hamilton	7	4	0				
W. Wilson	8	14	4				
W. Grainger	0	0	6				
John Russell	8	12	2				
James Struthers	13	8	7½				
James Wilson	35	9	2				
John Park	59	3	10				
Strang and Park	20	12	6				
W. Paterson	23	13	10				
A. Strang	16	18	0				
Arthur Gilmour	57	1	1				
P. Graham	21	12	0				
J. Graham	46	1	3				
Robert Couper	19	19	0				
John Bain	48	7	5				
William Hosier	11	14	9				
R. Muirhead, jun.	31	6	5				
John Shaw	42	19	11				
John Muir	21	1	3				
Mrs. Wilson	12	11	7				
	2625	5	3½	1016	13	1	
				2625	5	3½	
Add the stipends of 1812 included in the deductions allowed the heritors who have paid, and still to be allowed those in arrears, but for which the factor took credit in the last accounts:—							
240 bolls at 36s.	432	0	0				
Money	8	6	8				
	440	6	8				
Off tax	44	0	8				
				396	6	0	
				4038	4	4½	
From this deduct the following sums paid the Minister for 1812, not included in the deductions to the heritors when they settled, viz.:—							
Mr. Hunter	6	17	9				
Carried over	£6	17	9	£4038	4	4½	£1787 10 6

Carried over	£4157 0 0½

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

Brought over .			£6	17	9	£4038	4	4½	£1787	10	6
Sir W. Maxwell and int. .	£30	17	10								
Tax .	3	1	9								
				27	16	1					
Mr. Edmiston . .				1	11	10					
Robert Clark for 1810 and 1811, not included in former deductions, but should have been included, as he was then valued . . .				13	11	6					
W. Burns, 1812 . .				1	2	4					
				50	19	6					
Amount of Stipend for 1812, paid him per state, from those heritors who have valued			195	13	10	—246	13	4	3791	11	0½
Amount of account at beginning of this article						3140	2	0			
Amount as above. . .						3791	11	0½			
Difference in favour of the College						651	9	0½			

Nota.—An allowance is still to be made to the Minister for Lady Mary Montgomerie's stipend, Miss Stewart's, and several others. The factor will take credit for those allowances.

Feus of Kilbryde						0	19	9
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's bursar, from the Archbishopric revenue, at 24*s.*						19	4	0
10 bolls from Garscube						12	0	0
Colmonell teinds						56	0	0
Rental of feu, and teind of sundry places . . .						14	18	10
£100 from the Archbishopric						100	0	0
Feus of Broomielaw croft, Brown, Carrick, and Co.			£47	6	3			
W. Robertson's heirs . . .			15	0	0			
						62	6	3
John M'Aslen's ground-annual from Cribs .			1	10	0			
Ditto Provanside			6	0	0			
						7	10	0
Feu of 3½ acres in Broomielaw . .			1	16	0			
Money			0	1	7½			
						1	17	7½
Gardeners' houses at Martinmas 1814, half-year,								
W. Irvine			5	0	0			
John Maclachlan . . .			3	0	0			
						8	0	0
A. Wilson, foundry						4	2	6
Small ground-annuals						7	0	0
Rental of Dowhill lands to Martinmas 1814, 1 year:—								
James Gilfillan			£21	10	0			
Sundry small tenants . . .			13	15	0			
A. Wilson, 5 acres' Park . .			40	0	0			
						75	5	0
								£3792	10	9½

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .	£4157	0	0½			

Finlayson and Napier, ditto		33 12 0			
A. Brownlie, Gallowgate		25 6 9			
			91 18 9		
Moses M'Culloch, old foundry, to Whitsunday 1814			10 0 0		
John Hanna, for Observatory Park for 1814			24 0 0		
W. Alcorn, Gallowgate, £20, off 5s.			19 15 0		
Church seats			27 1 0		
Fencing-school, Dr. Jaffray			5 0 0		
Blythswood's ground, R. Baird			24 0 0		
				569 18 11⅓	
				6150 0 3	
Deduct property-tax on the following, not above deducted, viz.:—					
10 bolls, Garscube			12 0 0		
Feu and teind of sundry places			14 18 10		
Feus of Broomielaw			62 6 3		
Cribs			7 10 0		
Broomielaw			1 17 7½		
Ground-annual, Butts and Gallowgate			91 18 9		
			190 18 9		
Tax on ditto			19 1 1½		
				19 1 1½	
The following paid or retained by tenants, viz.:—					
Joseph Bain, landlord's duty to 5th April 1813			6 8 0		
Ditto ditto ditto 1814			6 8 0		
D. Pearston ditto to 20th March 1813			2 12 10		
James Gilfillan ditto to 5th April 1814			2 4 2		
John Hanna ditto ditto 1813			2 0 0		
Moses M'Culloch ditto ditto 1814			1 0 0		
A. Mackendrick ditto ditto			1 6 0		
J. Henderson ditto ditto			1 10 4		
J. Sym ditto ditto			3 2 6		
				26 11 10	
Total				£6104 7 3⅓	

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1813.

Arrears of last account				£649 10 10
Revenue from Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan, viz.—				
Cadder:—				
Capons, 122⅜, at 1s. 4d.	£8 3 4			
Poultry, 37 1/10, at 1s. 1 4/10 d.	2 1 4			
Money, £57 18s. 4d. Scots	4 16 6			
Corn, 39 0 2 1/10, at 18s. 8d.	36 11 1½			
Meal, 117 0 1 5/12, at 24s.	140 10 5¼			
		2	8¾	
Barony:—				
Silver, £306 6s. 3d. Scots	25 10 6			
Capons, 186⅝	12 9 0			
Carried over	£37 19 6	£192	2 8¾	£649 10 10

Total	£4157 0 0½

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1813.

Salaries to Principals and Professors:—	
Mr. Davidson	£90 0 0
Dr. M'Turk	100 0 0
Dr. Freer	40 0 0
Dr. Taylor	38 4 5
Dr. Findlay	8 6 8
Mr. Jardine	8 6 8
Dr. Meikleham	2 15 6
Mr. Young	5 0 0
Mr. Richardson	8 6 8
Dr. Cummin	15 11 1⁴
Carried over	£316 11 0⁴

CHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

Brought over	£37 19 6 $\frac{7}{12}$	£192 2 8$\frac{3}{4}$	£649 10 10	
Poultry, 154	8 11 1			
Salmon, 42, at 3*s.* 4*d.*	7 0 0			
Malt and Meal, 377 0 1$\frac{5}{8}$, at 24*s.*	452 10 5$\frac{1}{4}$			
Corn, 64 0 2$\frac{1}{4}$, at 18*s.* 8*d.*	59 17 3$\frac{1}{2}$			
		565 18 3$\frac{3}{4}$		
Old Monkland:—				
Silver, £72. 1*s.* 5*d.*	6 0 1			
Capons, 98$\frac{3}{4}$	6 11 4			
Poultry, 98$\frac{3}{4}$	5 9 8$\frac{2}{3}$			
Salmon, 24	4 0 0			
Malt and Meal, 129 3 2$\frac{7}{24}$, at 24*s.*	155 17 5$\frac{1}{2}$			
Corn, 43 1 2$\frac{5}{18}$, at 18*s.* 8*d.*	40 10 3			
		218 8 10$\frac{9}{12}$		
Govan:—				
Silver	6 3 0			
Capons, 114$\frac{27}{120}$	7 12 7			
Poultry, 104$\frac{45}{120}$	5 15 6			
Salmon, 93	15 10 0			
Malt and Meal, 392 1 3$\frac{113}{120}$, at 24*s.*,	470 19 11			
Corn, 41 1 0, at 18*s.* 8*d.*	38 10 0			
		544 11 0		
Drymen Teinds		66 13 4		
South Country Feus		33 9 11		
Carstairs Feus		18 6 8		
Sixpence per pound on salaries of Law and Church History		4 15 0		
		£1644 5 9$\frac{8}{12}$		
Tax		164 8 7$\frac{6}{12}$	1479 17 2	
Total			£2129 8 0	

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1813.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£215 12 0
Teinds of Cadder:—			
Money	£211 13 4		
Meal, 56 1 2, at 24*s.*	67 13 0		
Bear, 5 0 3, at 30*s.* 8*d.*	7 19 1		
		£287 5 5	
Teinds of Old Monkland:—			
Money as in last accounts	504 13 6		
Add to W. Hozier's, Coats, commencing with 1813	13 0 0		
	517 13 6		
Meal, 176 0 2, at 24*s.*	211 7 0		
Bear, 18 0 0$\frac{2}{30}$, at 30*s.* 8*d.*	27 12 2		
		756 12 8	

DISCHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813—(*continued.*)

Brought over	£316 11 0^4		
Mr. Mylne	8 6 8		
	324 17 8^4		
Tax	32 9 8^4		
		£292 8 0	
Allowance to Ordinary Revenue		100 0 0	
Dr. Meikleham's deficiency of his salary for eleven years		1 4 6	
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar, at 24*s.*		19 4 0	
Public Burdens, Officers' Salary, &c.:—			
High Church Precentor	5 0 0		
Officer of Archbishopric	2 15 6		
Commissioners of Edinburgh £40 6 8			
Deduct Tax 4 0 8			
	36 6 0		
Contribution to Lord Alloa's clerk	3 7 6		
Cess to March 1814	90 1 0		
		137 10 0	
Bursars, 1814 and 1815:—			
James Steele £6 13 4	13 6 8		
John Kirkwood	13 6 8		
Gavin Gibb Dunn	13 6 8		
Robert Graham 5 0 0	10 0 0		
Henry Galloway	10 0 0		
James Thomson	10 0 0		
		70 0 0	
Factor's salary		28 13 4	
Arrears	457 8 1		
Total		£1106 7 11	

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813.

Dr. Findlay's salary till November 1814, half-year:—			
Money	£55 11 1$\frac{1}{2}$		
Meal, 4 ch. 12 bs., at 24*s.*	91 4 0		
Bear, 2 ch. 4 bs., at 30*s.* 8*d.*	55 4 0		
	201 19 1$\frac{1}{2}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 19 6$\frac{3}{4}$		
Off Tax	10 1 6$\frac{3}{4}$		
		£90 18 0	
Dr. M'Gill to account		50 4 0	
Admitted 21st September 1814.			
Ministers' stipend:—			
Mr. Begg, New Monkland, for 1813:—			
Meal, 7 ch., at 24*s.*	134 8 0		

Teinds of New Monkland :—					
Meal, 113 0 0$\frac{17}{56}$, at 24*s.*		135 13 5			
Bear, 1 0 0, at 30*s.* 8*d.*		1 10 8			
Money		563 18 0			
			701 2 1		
			1745 0 2		
Off Tax			174 10 2		
				1570 10 0	
Carried over				£1786 2 0	

Bear, 1 ch., at 30*s.* 8*d.*	24 10 8		
Money, Whitsunday and Martinmas	73 6 8		
	232 5 4		
Off for Process	20 0 0		
	212 5 4		
Off Tax	21 4 6		
	191 0 10		
Elements	8 6 8		
		199 7 6	
Paid Mr. Begg the £40 per annum since November 1807, and interest retained during the dependence of the process with Monteath, and expenses per account		307 9 0	
Mr. Bower, Old Monkland, for 1813 :—			
Meal, 7 ch., at 24*s.*	£134 8 0		
Bear, 1 ch., at 30*s.* 8*d.*	24 10 8		
Money, Whitsunday and Martinmas	73 6 8		
	232 5 4		
Tax	23 4 6		
	209 0 10		
Elements	8 6 8		
		217 7 6	
Mr. Provan, Cadder, for 1813 :—			
Meal, 8 ch., at 24*s.*	153 12 0		
Money paid in last account			
	153 12 0		
Tax	15 7 2		
	138 4 10		
Elements, $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. meal, and £4. 3*s.* 4*d.*	13 15 4		
Mrs. Provan's annual, $\frac{1}{2}$ money, due Whitsunday 1814, deducting tax	22 10 0		
		174 10 2	
Bursaries, Session 1814, 1815 :—			
Wilson's—			
James Gray	6 13 4		
Boyd's—			
William Smith	5 0 0		
John Ferrie	5 0 0		
Struthers—			
James Forsyth	6 13 4		
Robert Bowie	6 13 4		
College Foundation—			
Robert Gray	10 0 0		
James Gilfillan	10 0 0		
Duncan Macfarlane	10 0 0		
Donald Campbell	10 0 0		
Carried over	£70 0 0	£1039 16 2	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1813—(*continued*).

Brought over		£1786 2 0
Total		£1786 2 0

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1813.

Balance of last general accounts			£2188 18 8
Arrears of last accounts			236 2 9
The feus of Stobcross, Whitsunday 1814	£135 2 4		
Balgray, Martinmas 1814	57 5 0		
	192 7 4		
Off tax	19 4 8		
		173 2 8	
Compositions—			
Mrs. Neilson's	5 5 7½		
James Hardie	24 8 10		
John Millar	0 13 4		
		30 7 9½	
Interest on money to Martinmas 1814.			
John Gordon, &c., interest as last year, deducting tax		661 16 6	
Rental of Houses below the Principal's Gate, to Martinmas 1814, same as last year		70 2 6	
Ground-annual from Andrew Macfarlan, to Whitsunday 1814	115 0 0		
Deducting tax	11 10 0		
		103 10 0	
Ground-annual of house below College Buildings, to Whitsunday 1814, deducting tax		12 12 0	
Government for barracks		61 13 6	
Feus of College-street to Martinmas 1814, same as last year		266 17 0	
Dividend, Government stock, January 1815	52 16 0		
Deduct paid L. Muirhead for library to January 1815	4 12 0		
		48 4 0	
		3853 7 4½	
Cash borrowed from Walton's Fund, the Tontine proprietors having paid up the balance of their bond, 17th June 1814		600 0 0	
Dividend from Colin Dunlop and Sons		45 0 0	
		£4498 7 4½	

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813—(*continued*).

Brought over	£70 0 0		£1039 16 2
Brown's—			
Robert M'Nair Wilson	5 0 0		
Craig's—			
George Ritchie	8 6 8		
		83 6 8	
Cess, Old Monkland	3 15 3		
New Monkland	3 0 3		
		6 15 6	
Factor's salary			25 0 0
Arrears			294 6 9
Total			£1449 5 1

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1813.

Salaries paid to Principal and Professors.			
Dr. Findlay, half at Whitsunday	£3 1 1		
Dr. Meikleham	2 15 6		
Mr. Jardine	2 15 6		
Mr. Richardson	2 15 6		
Dr. M'Turk	2 15 6		
Mr. Mylne	2 15 6		
Dr. Cumin	27 15 6		
Mr. Miller	10 0 0		
	54 14 1		
Deduct tax	5 9 5		
		£49 4 8	
Augmented salaries, Whitsunday 1814.			
Same as last year, deducting tax		1071 0 0	
Augmented salaries, March 1814	1190 0 0		
Deduct Dr. Findlay's	85 0 0		
	1105 0 0		
Off tax	110 10 0		
		994 10 0	
Dr. Brown, at Whitsunday 1814	74 5 0		
Ditto, Martinmas 1814	74 5 0		
		148 10 0	
Quæstor.			
Same as last year		43 6 8	
Mr. Muirhead for 3 per cents. due Jan. 1815, £4 12*s.* deducted in charge.			
Paid the Hunterian fund interest on loan from that fund from 12th July 1811 to 15th May 1814		292 6 7	
James Sym, prize on Watt's donation		10 0 0	
Temporary allowance.			
Dr. Taylor	25 0 0		
Dr. Findlay	25 0 0		

Interest—			
Gorbals road	5 11 9		
Greenock	37 3 10		
	42 15 7		
Deduct tax	4 5 7		
		38 10 0	
Total		£4536 17 4½	

Mr. Mylne	25 0 0		
Mr. Richardson	25 0 0		
Mr. Young	25 0 0		
Dr. Cumin	25 0 0		
Dr. M'Turk	25 0 0		
Mr. Davidson	25 0 0		
Mr. Millar	25 0 0		
Dr. Freer	25 0 0		
Dr. Meikleham	25 0 0		
Mr. Jardine	25 0 0		
Dr. Jaffray	25 0 0		
Dr. Couper	25 0 0		
		350 0 0	
Temporary allowance, Martinmas 1814, as above	350 0 0		
Deduct Dr. Findlay's	25 0 0		
		325 0 0	
Lent R. Grahame and J. Hill, on their joint bond and the security of 30 shares of the stock of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, bearing interest from Candlemas 1815	4000 0 0		
Interest from Candlemas at 4 per cent. to 27th March, at which time the money was paid	23 13 6	4023 13 6	
Arkinlass Bursar		10 0 0	
Factor's salary		25 0 0	
Arrears		298 11 3	
Total		£7641 2 8	

Dr. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account with all the Revenues of the College for Crop 1813. Cr.

To amount of charge of Ordinary		£6104 7 3½	
Archbishopric		2129 8 0	
Subdeanery		1786 2 0	
Supplementary		4536 17 4½	
Interest from bank	£129 12 6		
Ditto, from sundries	£18 1 10		
Deduct expenses of diligence v. them	17 17 9		
	0 4 1	129 16 7	
Total		£14,686 11 3	

By amount of discharge of Ordinary		£4157 0 0½
Archbishopric		1106 7 11
Subdeanery		1449 5 1
Supplementary		7641 2 8
Balance due by the factor		332 15 6
Total		£14,686 11 3

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1814.

Arrears given up in last Accounts			£1461 1 4½
Arrears recovered on Shiel's land, part of Little Govan, lately discovered not to be valued; two years, at £5 5s.	£10 10 0		
Off tax	1 10 0		
		9 0 0	
Teinds of Renfrew, as before—Meal, 20s. 8d.			
Bear, 22s.	£286 7 4½		
Off tax	28 12 8½		
	257 14 8		
Carried over	£257 14 8	£1470 1 4½	

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814.

Salaries paid to Principal and Professors to 1st May and 1st Nov. 1815:—			
Principal's salary, as before	£61 2 2½		
Meal, 20s. 8d.	66 2 8		
Bear, 22s.	35 4 0		
Servants' table	21 13 4		
		184 2 2½	
Mr. Young, eldest Regent		47 4 5	
Mr. Jardine		44 8 10½	
Mr. Walker, one-half due at Martinmas		16 13 4	
Carried over		£292 8 10	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over			£257	14	8	£1470 1 4½
Teinds of Govan—Money as in last accounts	£851	9 4				
Add for Shiel's land, part of Little Govan land	5	5 0				
	856	14 4				
Meal, 20*s.* 8*d.*	63	11 0				
Bear, 22*s.*	17	14 9				
	938	0 1				
Off tax	93	16 0				
			844	4 1		
Teind of Kilbride—Money, as in last account	1027	5 1				
Meal 20*s.* 8*d.*	361	15 2				
	1389	0 3				
Off tax	138	18 0				
			1250	2 3		
						2352 1 0

Nota.—The above includes the stipends of the minister, for which the College have to account to him.

Feus of Kilbride				0 19 9
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar, from the Archbishopric (bursar) revenue, at 20*s.* 8*d.*				16 10 8
10 bolls from Garscube				10 6 8
Colmonell teinds				57 14 1
Rental of feu, and teind of sundry places				14 18 10
£100 from the Archbishopric				100 0 0
Feus of Broomielaw croft:—				
Brown, Garrick and Co., to Whitsunday 1815		£47	6 3	
Ditto one-half to Martinmas 1815		23	13 7½	
W. Robertson's heirs, to Whitsunday 1815		15	0 0	
				85 19 10½
John M'Aslin, ground-annual from Cribs		1	10 0	
Ditto Provanside		6	0 0	
				7 10 0
Feu of 3½ acres in Broomielaw		1	11 0	
Money		0	1 7½	
				1 12 7½
Gardeners' houses at Martinmas 1815:—				
John Kent, one half-year to Whitsunday 1815	£5 0 0			
Ditto ditto to Martinmas 1815	6 0 0			
		11	0 0	
John Maclachlan		3	0 0	
				14 0 0
Andrew Wilson, foundry				4 2 6
Small ground-annuals				7 0 0
Rental of Dowhill lands to Martinmas 1815:—				
J. Robertson, one half-year to Whitsunday 1815	£10 15 0			
Ditto ditto to Martinmas 1815	15 0 0			
		25	15 0	
Andrew Wilson, Park		40	0 0	
				65 15 0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over			£292	8	10	
Dr. Meikleham			44	8	10½	
Mr. Mylne			44	8	10½	
Dr. Cumin			16	13	4	
			397	19	11	
Off tax			39	15	11	
						£358 4 0
Payments to the Bishop's bursar, salaries, lecturers, librarian, and wages to servants:—						
Dr. Cleghorn, salary			£63	0	0	
Dr. Millar, ditto			63	0	0	
Bishop's bursar			16	10	8	
Librarian, 1 year, to April 1816			37	16	0	
Keeper of Old Library						
Bedellus			3	6	8	
Master of Work			11	2	2⅓	
Chamber-keeper			1	13	4	
Janitor			10	0	0	
A. Liddell, wages to May 1816			36	0	0	
						242 8 10½
Ministers' stipends:—						
Mr. Pollock, Govan, deducting tax			36	0	0	
Elements			8	6	8	
			£44	6	8	
Mr. Burns, Renfrew, meal, at 20*s.* 8*d.*	£33 1 4					
Off tax	3 6 2					
			29	15	2	
Elements			8	6	8	
						82 8 6
Mr. French, Kilbryde, meal at 20*s.* 8*d.*	181 7 0					
Off tax	18 2 9					
			163	4	3	
Elements			6	3	0	
						169 7 3
Paid the stipend of the following heritors, not included in the deductions in last accounts, viz.:—						
John Fleming, stipends for 1810, 1811, and 1812			£3	10	1¾	
Robert Baird, for 1812			3	9	1	
Alexander Hamilton, 1812			0	9	2	
John Browning, 1812			5	8	1	
James Dykes, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814			31	16	9½	
						44 13 3¼
Govan salary			1	13	4	
Renfrew ditto			1	13	4	
Cess, Selkirk's acres			0	8	0	
Teind of Dowhill			3	13	11	
Feu of Dowhill						
College manse—house and window duty—land-stent, property-tax on Professors' houses			410	18	4	
Ground-annual to Trades' House						
Poor-rates, Barony						
Feu-duty, Blythswood's, deducting tax			18	17	2	

Andrew Tarbet, one half-year to Whitsunday 1815			3	0	0	
Alex. Graham, ditto ditto			1	7	6	
Alex. Boyd, ditto ditto			1	0	0	
John Eship, ditto ditto			1	10	0	
						6 17 6
Monach's ground-annual, to Whitsunday 1814-15, Butts			33	0	0	
Finlayson and Napier, ditto ditto			33	10	0	
A. Brownlie, Gallowgate			25	6	9	
						91 16 9
Rae, M'Vicar, and Smith, ground at Barracks, to ditto			80	0	0	
James Taylor, ground in Blackfriars' Wynd, to ditto			92	12	1	
William King, ditto ditto			89	3	10	
						261 15 11
Moses M'Culloch, foundry						10 0 0
John Hanna, for Observatory Park for 1815						24 0 0
William Alcorn, Gallowgate lands, Candlemas 1815						16 0 0
Church seats						32 16 6
Fencing-school, Dr. Jaffray						5 0 0
Blythswood ground, Mathieson and Campbell, to Candlemas 1816						20 0 0
Deduct property-tax on the following, not above deducted, viz. :—						
10 bolls, Garscube			10	6	8	
Feu and teind of sundry places			14	18	10	
Feus of Broomielaw			85	19	10½	
Cribs			7	10	0	
Broomielaw			1	12	7½	
Ground-annuals, Butts and Gallowgate			91	18	9	
Ditto, £261. 15*s.* 11*d.*			261	15	11	
			474	2	8	
Off tax			47	8	3	
						47 8 3
The following paid or retained by tenants, viz. :—						
John Hanna, landlord's duty			2	8	0	
Moses M'Culloch, ditto			1	0	0	
James Sym and Co., ditto			3	0	0	
Andrew Mackendrick, ditto			1	4	0	
James Robertson, ditto			2	4	0	
James Pearston, ditto			2	0	0	
John Henderson, ditto			1	9	2	
James Jaffray, ditto			0	12	0	
William Alcorn, ditto, ending April 1815			2	8	0	
Ditto ditto ditto 1816			1	12	0	
Allan Wilson, ditto			4	0	0	
William Irvine's militia assessment			0	2	11	
						22 0 1
Carried over						£4607 10 7½

Ditto ditto			18	17	2	
Poor's assessment for ditto and rogue-money			1	0	0	
Property-tax on Blythswood's feu			4	4	0	
Tax to Widows' Fund for the Professors of Divinity and Humanity			4	15	4	
						466 0 7
Insurance—Phœnix			24	10	0	
Ditto Sun			24	15	0	
Voluntary contribution to Police			15	15	0	
Glasgow water-rent			36	0	0	
						101 0 0
Chapel service, as before						82 0 0
Archibald Cameron, candle for Black-stone Examination			1	2	2	
Stamp receipts			15	6	7	
Andrew Macfarlan, to account			150	0	0	
Archibald Cameron, dinners, Sept. and Oct. 1814			37	8	4	
Principal Taylor, for Coulter's prizes			6	0	0	
John Maclachlan, to pay prizes			33	0	0	
James Forsyth, for writings			6	6	0	
Graham and Mitchell, account			71	15	1	
Andrew Duncan, for Coulter's prizes			2	0	0	
J. and L. Hill's account			9	17	8½	
Alexander Macdougal, writing account			3	3	0	
Ditto for writing new collection-book			5	0	0	
John Maclachlan			32	11	4	
Andrew Duncan, printing			9	10	0	
William Reid and Co., advertising, &c.			35	18	7½	
Andrew Macfarlan's account			231	3	4	
Robertson Reid and Brother			1	16	6	
Thomas Bowman, smith			16	1	6	
Robert Gray and Son, medals			5	10	0	
William Chapman, glazier			8	16	6½	
Peddie and Easton, painting houses			18	15	7½	
Andrew Liddell			2	5	0	
James Donaldson, slater-work			9	3	0	
Dr. Brown, for botanic plants			20	0	0	
James M'Nee			0	18	0	
Andrew Macfarlan's account			58	6	1	
Edward Foss and Son, £100, and stamp 3*s.*			100	3	0	
Dr. M'Gill, in full of extra repairs			7	14	0	
Peter M'Aush, to account			20	0	0	
Chaise-hire to Kilbride, and incidents to collect teinds			2	2	6	
Alexander Gowan			11	16	0	
David Prentice & Co., printing receipts, advertising striking of fiars, &c.			4	1	6	
John Drummond, lighting lamps			31	14	0	
Thomas Thomson, work at Macfarlan-street			30	0	0	
Samuel Hunter and Co.			13	10	0	
Kennedy and Baird, work at Macfarlan-street			100	0	0	
Alexander Wilson, stationer			7	17	5	
Ditto, prizes			9	11	6	
William Kyle, surveying			29	15	3	
Euphemia Foulds			7	0	0	
Kennedy and Baird, causewaying Macfarlan-street			125	10	6	
Carried over			£1292	10	1	£1545 2 5¾

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over		£4607 10 7½
Total		£4607 10 7½

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1814.

Arrears of last account		£457 8 1
Cadder (same as before), corn at 17*s.* 4*d.*, meal at 20*s.* 8*d.*	£169 19 10	
Barony (same as before), malt and meal at 20*s.* 8*d.*, corn at 17*s.* 4*d.*	498 15 10	
Old Monkland (same as before), malt and meal at 20*s.* 8*d.*, corn at 17*s.* 4*d.*	193 18 5⅔	
Govan (same as before), malt and meal at 20*s.* 8*d.*, corn at 17*s.* 4*d.*	476 7 9	
Drymen teinds	66 13 4	
South-country feus	33 9 11	
Carstairs' feus	18 6 8	
Sixpence per pound on salaries of Law and Church History	4 15 0	
	1462 6 9⅔	
Tax	146 4 8⅔	
		1316 2 1

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over	£1292 10 1	£1545 2 5¾
John Baird, crib-stone for causewaying Macfarlan-street	48 6 0	
John M'Lachlan, per order of the Faculty	10 10 0	
Peter M'Aush	15 8 10	
Brown, Lilburn, and Co.	3 9 4	
John Brown, sky-light windows in Dr. Jaffray's class, &c.	21 11 6	
Hugh Wright, plasterer	8 12 6	
Hector M'Come, paid Peter Smith his attorney, sum awarded to him for his claim against the College for his house on the Dowhill lands, which he formerly had in lease from the College, in the submission betwixt the College and him	150 0 0	1400 8 3
Lawrie and Walker, one-half of the account in the submission with ditto	4 7 6	
Andrew M'Farlan's account	134 13 7	
J. Haldane, engraver	1 7 0	
Archibald Cameron, servants' new-year's gift	7 14 0	
John Campbell, prohibition boards for Blythswood's grounds	1 9 3	
John Dillon's account relative to Craigrossie	52 10 0	
Samuel Hunter and Co.	0 7 6	
Andrew Liddell	3 5 0	
William Tait, advertising	0 6 6	
Lawrie and Walker, expenses discharged by Hector M'Come and Peter Smith his mandatory, of the debt due by the College to him	4 4 8	
James Davidson, business account	62 11 0	
Ditto in Begg's process	5 10 8	
		428 6 8
Paid messenger and porters for two years recovering outstanding arrears, and postages for 3½ years		30 9 6
Factor's salary		100 0 0
Arrears		1554 13 9½
Total		£5060 0 8½

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814.

Salaries to Principal and Professors:—		
Mr. Davidson	£90 0 0	
Dr. M'Turk	100 0 0	
Dr. Freer	40 0 0	
Dr. Taylor	38 4 5	
Dr. M'Gill	16 13 4	
Mr. Jardine	8 6 8	
Dr. Meikleham	2 17 8⅔	
Mr. Young	5 0 0	
Mr. Walker, one-half due at Martinmas	4 3 4	
Dr. Cuming	15 11 1 1/12	
Mr. Mylne	8 6 8	
	329 3 3	
Tax	32 18 3	
		£296 5 0

Total				£1773 10 2

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1814.

Arrears given up in last Accounts				£294 6 9
Teinds of Cadder:—				
Money	£211 13 4			
Meal, at 20*s.* 8*d.*	58 5 1			
Bear, at 22*s.*	5 14 1			
		£275 12 6		
Teinds of Old Monkland:—				
Money	517 13 6			
Meal	181 19 11			
Bear	19 16 1			
		719 9 6		
Teinds of New Monkland:—				
Meal	116 16 7			
Bear	1 2 0			
Money	563 18 0			
		681 16 7		
		1676 18 7		
Tax		167 13 10		
				1509 4 9
Carried over				£1803 11 6

Allowance to Ordinary Revenue				100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar, at 20*s.* 8*d.*				16 10 8
Public burdens, officers' salary, &c.:—				
High Church Precentor	£5 0 0			
Officer of Archbishopric	2 15 6			
Commissioners of Edinburgh	£40 6 8			
Off tax	4 0 8			
	36 6 0			
Contribution to Lord Alloa's clerk	3 7 6			
Cess to March 1815	100 1 0			
Assessment for the quota of the Local Militia, corresponding to the valuation of the Crown	40 0 0			
				87 10 0
Bursars, 1815 and 1816:—				
Walter Gillespie	10 0 0			
Henry Galloway	10 0 0			
Robert Graham	10 0 0			
James A. Steel	13 6 8			
James Thomson	13 6 8			
John Kirkwood	13 6 8			
				70 0 0
Factor's salary				28 13 4
Arrears				552 7 0
Total				£1251 6 0

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814.

Dr. M'Gill, salary till November 1815:—			
Money	£55 11 1½		
Meal, at 20*s.* 8*d.*	78 10 8		
Bear, at 22*s.*	39 6 8		
	173 8 5½		
Off tax	17 6 10½		
		£156 1 7	
Ministers' stipends for 1814:			
Mr. Begg, New Monkland,			
Meal, at 20*s.* 8*d.*	115 14 8		
Bear, at 22*s.*	17 12 0		
Money, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1815	73 6 8		
	206 13 4		
Off tax	20 13 4		
	186 0 0		
Elements	8 6 8		
		194 6 8	
Mr. Bower, Old Monkland,			
Money	73 6 8		
Meal	115 14 8		
Bear	17 12 0		
Carried over	£206 13 4	£350 8 3	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over . .		£1803 11 6
Total		£1803 11 6

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1814.

Balance of last general account			£332 15 6
Arrears of last accounts			298 11 3
The feus of Stobcross, Whitsunday 1815 . . .	£135	2 4	
,, Balgray, Martinmas 1815 . . .	57	5 0	
	192	7 4	
Off tax	19	4 8	
			173 2 8

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE, CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over .	£206 13 4	£350 8 3	
Off tax . . .	20 13 4		
	186 0 0		
Elements	8 6 8		
		194 6 8	
			544 14 11
Calder—paid Jean Graham's (Mrs. Provan) half of 1814, 4 chalders meal, at 20*s.* 8*d.* per boll	66 2 8		
Off tax . . .	6 12 3		
		59 10 5	
Sir Harry Moncreiff, the other 4 chalders	66 2 8		
Money due at Martinmas 1815 .	25 0 0		
	91 2 8		
Off tax . . .	9 2 3		
		82 0 5	
Paid John Scott the communion elements .	.	13 15 4	
			155 6 2
Bursaries, session 1815 and 1816 :—			
Wilson's, A. M'Niell		6 13 4	
R. Watson		6 13 4	
Boyd's, W. Smith		5 0 0	
J. Anderson		5 0 0	
Struthers', James Forsyth	£3 6 8 and £3 6 8	6 13 4	
College, Donald Cambell	5 0 0 ,, 5 0 0	10 0 0	
Robert Gray .	5 0 0 ,, 5 0 0	10 0 0	
James Gilfillan .	5 0 0 ,, 5 0 0	10 0 0	
Duncan Macfarlan .	10 0 0 . .	10 0 0	
Brown's, R. M. Wilson . .	. .	5 0 0	
Craig's, George Ritchie . .	. .	8 6 8	
Hyndford's, William T. Marshall .	. .	5 0 0	
Ross's, W. Barrie . . .	. .	4 3 4	
Cess, Old Monkland . . .	. .	3 7 0	
New Monkland . . .	. .	4 3 8	
			100 0 8
Factor's salary	. .	. .	25 0 0
Arrears	. .	. .	194 4 5
Total . .	. .	. .	£1019 6 2

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814.

Salaries paid to the Principal and Professors :	
Dr. M'Gill	£6 2 2
Dr. Meikleham	2 15 6
Mr. Jardine	2 15 6
Mr. Walker, half-year to Martinmas . . .	1 7 9
Dr. M'Turk	2 15 6
Mr. Mylne	2 15 6
Dr. Cumin	27 15 6

Interest of money to Martinmas 1815:—						
John Gordon, interest on £4000 secured on Aitkenhead		200	0	0		
John Monteath, £2000 secured on Pollockshaws		100	0	0		
Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Stewart, of Lochrig, £300 on bond		15	0	0		
Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane, £100 on bond		5	0	0		
Dr. Jaffray, £1500 on lands in Barony parish		75	0	0		
Mr. Gray, of Eastfield, secured on Eastfield		55	0	0		
Graham and Mitchell, secured on College buildings, £280		14	0	0		
Galloway and Anderson, secured on College-st. buildings, £1505		75	5	0		
Daniel Christie, £600 secured on No. 3, College buildings, to 9th February 1816		30	0	0		
Gorbal and Kilbride road trustees, interest of £2100 to Martinmas 1815		105	0	0		
Shott's road, £100, one year to Whitsunday 1815		5	0	0		
Renfrew road, for £200 from Forfar's mortification, interest to Whitsunday 1815		10	0	0		
Barnsford road, interest to Whitsunday 1815, per £400		20	0	0		
Maich road, to Whitsunday 1815, Coulter's donation		10	0	0		
Greenock road, interest of £1000 from 14th August 1813 to Whitsunday 1814		37	3	10		
Ditto ditto to Whitsunday 1815		50	0	0		
Gorbal's road, interest of £300 from 3d December 1813 to Whitsunday 1814		5	11	9		
Gorbal's road, interest of £300 to Whitsunday 1815		15	0	0		
Robert Graham and James Hill, interest of £4000 from 13th February to 11th November 1815		148	9	10		
		975	10	5		
Deduct tax on first nine sums, and on the 11th		57	8	6		
					918	1 11
Paisley road, interest of £100 on Muirhead's donation					5	0 0
Rental of houses below the Principal's gate, to Martinmas 1815:—						
J. Sym and Co., one half-year to Whitsunday 1815		16	10	0		
Ditto ditto Martinmas 1815		18	0	0		
					34	10 0
A. M'Kendrick, one half-year to Whitsunday 1815		7	0	0		
Ditto ditto Martinmas 1815		8	0	0		
					15	0 0
J. H. Henderson, one half-year to Whitsunday 1815		7	10	0		
Do. do. Martinmas 1815		8	8	0		
					15	18 0
Miss Ewing, to Martinmas 1815		1	0	0		
Neil Gillies, ditto		1	2	6		
Property in Shuttle Street:—					2	2 6
Archd. Cameron, one half year to Whitsunday 1815		8	10	0		
Do do Martinmas 1815		9	9	0		
Houses at Butt's Park:—					17	19 0
David Pearson, to Whitsunday 1815		20	0	0		
Garden at foot of Havanna, let to James Jaffray, to Martinmas 1815		3	0	0		
					23	0 0
Ground-annual from Andrew Macfarlan, to Martinmas 1815, from Barr's garden	£115	0	0			
Carried over	£115	0	0		£1836	0 10

Mr. Millar	10	0	0		
	56	7	5		
Off tax	5	12	9		
				£50	14 8
Augmented salaries, Whitsunday 1815, same as before	1105	0	0		
Off tax	110	10	0		
				994	10 0
Augmented salaries, Martinmas 1815, as above	1105	0	0		
Add Mr. Walker's	85	0	0		
	1190	0	0		
Off tax	119	0	0		
				1071	0 0
Dr. Brown, at Whitsunday 1815	74	5	0		
Do. Martinmas 1815	74	5	0		
				148	10 0
Questor, same as last year				43	6 8
Paid the Hunterian Fund interest on loans from that fund from 15th May 1814, to 15th May 1815				100	0 0
Interest due by College to Watson's Fund on £400, from 18th May 1812, to 15th May 1815	60	0	0		
Do. of £400 due by do. from 13th July 1810 to 15th July 1815	96	15	4		
Do. of £600 from 15th June 1814 to 15th May 1815	27	10	8		
Gorbal's road interest, 2 years to Whitsunday 1815	10	0	0		
				194	6 0
G. Oswald Sym, prize on Watt's Foundation	10	0	0		
Paid D. Cameron for prizes on Muirhead's mortification	5	0	0		
				15	0 0

Nota.—This sum was formerly in use paid to Mr. Richardson, and the fund from which it arises is £100 lent to the Paisley road trustees; it is thought to be more regular that the money received and paid away on this mortification should be entered regularly in the annual accounts of the College in time coming.

Temporary allowance at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1815:—					
Dr. Taylor	50	0	0		
Dr. M'Gill	50	0	0		
Mr. Mylne	50	0	0		
Mr. Walker, half-year at Martinmas	25	0	0		
Mr. Young	50	0	0		
Dr. Cumin	50	0	0		
Dr. M'Turk	50	0	0		
Mr. Davidson	50	0	0		
Mr. Miller	50	0	0		
Dr. Freer	50	0	0		
Dr. Meikleham	50	0	0		
Mr. Jardine	50	0	0		
Dr. Jaffray	50	0	0		
Dr. Couper	50	0	0		
				675	0 0
Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1815				75	0 0
Carried over				£3367	7 4

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over	£115	0	0		£1836 0 10
Off tax	11	10	0		
				£103 10 0	
Ground-annual of house below College buildings, Andrew Macfarlan, to Whitsunday 1815	14	0	0		
Off tax	1	8	0		
				12 12 0	
					116 2 0
Government for Barracks					61 13 6
Feus of College Street to Martinmas 1815:—					
No. 2. D. Christie, &c., same as last year					266 17 0
Dividend Government stock to January 1816				52 16 0	
Deduct paid for Library to January 1816				4 12 0	
					48 4 0
Dividend for water-works					39 0 0
Total					£2367 17 4

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1814—(*continued*).

Brought over					£3367 7 4
Lent Galloway and Anderson, on bond by them to the College	500	0	0		
Paid them interest to make the bond bear interest from the date of the bond	0	1	4		
				500 1 4	
Arkinlass Bursars				10 0 0	
Factor's salary				25 0 0	
Arrears				381 13 7	
Total					£4284 2 3

DR. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account current with all the Revenues of the College, for Crop 1814. CR.

To amount of charge of Ordinary					£4607 10 7½
Do. ,, ,, Archbishopric					1773 10 2
Do. ,, ,, Subdeanery					1803 11 6
Do. ,, ,, Supplementary					2367 17 4
					10552 9 7½
Interest from Bank					36 19 6
					10589 9 1½
Balance due to the Factor					1025 5 11¾
Total					£11614 15 1¼

To amount of discharge of Ordinary					£5060 0 8¼
Do. ,, ,, Archbishopric					1251 6 0
Do. ,, ,, Subdeanery					1019 6 2
Do. ,, ,, Supplementary					4204 2 3
Total					£11614 15 1¼

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1815.

Arrears given up in last accounts					£1554 13 9½
Teinds of Renfrew, as before	£246	9	4½		
Meal, at 17*s.* 4*d.*	29	15	5½		
Bear, at 18*s.*	3	12	0		
	279	16	10		
Off tax	27	19	8		
				£251 17 2	
Teinds of Govan, as before:—					
Meal and bear, as above	924	10	7		
Off tax	92	9	1		
				832 1 6	
Teinds of Kilbride:—					
Money, as in last accounts	1027	5	1		

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1815.

Salaries paid to the Principal and Professors to 1st March and 1st November 1816:—					
Principal's salary money	£61	2	2½		
Meal at 17*s.* 4*d.*	55	9	4		
Bear at 18*s.*	28	16	0		
Servants' table	21	13	4		
				£167 0 10½	
Mr. Young eldest Regent				47 4 5	
Mr. Jardine				44 8 10	
Mr. Walker				33 6 8	
Dr. Meikleham				44 8 10½	
Mr. Mylne				44 8 10½	
Dr. Cuming				16 13 4	
				£397 11 11	

Meal, 350B. 0F. 1⅗P., at 17s. 4d.		303	8	3		
		1330	13	4		
Off tax		133	1	4		
					1197 12 0	
						2281 10 8
Feus of Kilbride					0 19 9	
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar from the achbishopric revenue, at 17s. 4d.					13 17 4	
10 bolls from Carscube					8 13 4	
Colmonel Teinds					55 13 8½	
Rental of feu, and teind of sundry places					14 18 10	
£100 from the Archbishopric					100 0 0	
Feus of Broomielaw Croft :—						
Brown, Carrick, & Co., to Martinmas 1816					47 6 3	
W. Robertson's heirs, to Whitsunday 1816					15 0 0	
					62 6 3	
John M'Auslan, annual from Cribs					1 10 0	
Ditto ditto Provanside					6 0 0	
					7 10 0	
Feu of 3⅛ acres in Broomielaw, 1B. 2F., at 17s. 4d.					1 7 0	
Money					0 1 7½	
					1 8 7½	
Gardeners' houses at Martinmas 1816 :—						
James Dalglish					12 0 0	
John M'Lachlan					6 0 0	
					18 0 0	
Andrew Wilson, foundry					4 2 6	
Small ground-annuals					7 0 0	
Rental of Dowhill lands to Martinmas 1816 :—						
James Robertson					30 0 0	
Andrew Wilson, park		40	0	0		
Off for fences		3	0	0		
					37 0 0	
					67 0 0	
Monach's ground-annual to Whitsunday 1816, near the burn					33 0 0	
Finlayson and Napier, ditto ditto					33 10 0	
A. Brownlee, feu-duty, ground near the barracks					25 6 9	
					91 16 9	
Rae M'Vicar and Smith, ground-annual at barracks, to Whitsunday 1816					80 0 0	
James Taylor's ground-annual in Blackfriars' Wynd, to Whitsunday 1816					92 12 1	
William King, ditto ditto					89 3 10	
					261 15 11	
Moses M'Culloch, old foundry, to Whitsunday 1816					10 0 0	
John Hannah, for Observatory Park, for 1816					26 0 0	
W. Alcorn, Gallowgate					13 13 0	
Church Seats in College Kirk					33 4 6	
Fencing school, Dr. Jeffray					5 0 0	
Blythswood Ground, John Carrick, 1816					18 0 0	
Deduct Property-tax on the following, not above deducted, viz.—						
10 bolls, Carscube					8 13 4	
Feu and teind of sundry places					14 18 10	
Carried over					£23 12 2	£4547 14 9½

Off tax, one half year					19 17 7	
						£377 14 4
Payments to the Bishops' Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, Librarian, and Wages to Servants:—						
Dr. Cleghorn					63 0 0	
Dr. Millar					63 0 0	
Bishop's Bursar					13 17 4	
Librarian, one year to April 1817					42 0 0	
Keeper of old library						
Bedellus					3 6 8	
Master of work					11 2 2½	
Chamber Keeper					1 13 4	
Janitor					10 0 0	
Andrew Liddell, wages to May 1817					36 0 0	
						243 19 6½
Ministers' Stipends:—						
Mr. Pollock, Govan, deducting tax					36 0 0	
Elements					8 6 8	
						44 6 8
Mr. Burns, 2 chalders meal at 17s. 4d.			27	14 8		
Off tax, one half year			1	7 8		
					26 7 0	
Elements					8 6 8	
						34 13 8
Mr. James French, stipend allocated on the heritors who have valued, and included in the collection and charge per agreement with the heritors, 175 bolls meal at 17s. 4d.					152 2 0	
Off tax					15 4 2	
					136 17 10	
Elements £73. 15s. 9d. Scots					6 3 0	
						143 0 10
Paid him for the following arrears, viz.:—						
James Hamilton, Braehead					9 5 6	
W. Park's heirs, Auldhouse					6 5 2	
Gavin Semple, Lairdfad					2 8 0	
F. Smith, &c. Calderwood					3 5 11	
Andrew Cooper, Newlands					7 5 9	
W. Craig, Crofthead					2 16 7	
G. Park, Calderwood					1 3 10	
John Baird, Nerston					7 17 7	
W. Robertson, ditto					8 2 0	
						48 10 4
Govan salary.					1 13 4	
Renfrew					1 13 4	
Cess, Selkirk's Acres					0 8 9	
Teind of Dowhill					3 13 11	
Ditto					4 2 1½	
Feu of Dowhill, College manse					27 11 9	
Paid the above from 1809 to 1815, both inclusive.						
House and Window duty, land stent, property tax on Professors' houses					429 18 9	
Carried over					£468 5 11½	£514 11 0½

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over			£23	12	2	£4547	14	9½
Feus of Broomielaw—			62	6	3			
Cribs			7	10	0			
Broomielaw			1	8	7½			
Ground-annuals, Butts, and Gallowgate			91	16	9			
Rae M'Vicar and Smith, James Taylor, and W. King			261	15	11			
			448	9	8			
Tax thereon			44	16	11			
						44	16	11
The following paid or retained by tenants, viz.—								
John Henderson, landlord's duty			1	8	0			
Andrew M'Kendrick, ditto			1	4	0			
James Sym and Co. ditto			3	6	0			
Allan Wilson, ditto			4	0	2			
						9	18	2

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over					£468	5	11½	£514	11	0½
Ground-annual to Tradeshouse, 2 years					1	2	2½			
Poor's rates, Barony										
Feu duty, Blythswood, deducting tax					19	7	5½			
Ditto ditto					20	19	0½			
Property tax on Blythswood's feus					4	4	0			
								514	14	8
Insurance, Phœnix					24	10	0			
Sun					24	15	0			
Voluntary contribution to police					15	15	0			
Glasgow water-rent					38	0	0			
								103	0	0
Chapel Service:—										
Mr. Mylne					60	0	0			
John M'Lachlan					2	0	0			
Precentor					20	0	0			
								82	0	0
Stamp receipts and binding					17	17	3			
Ditto ditto					0	14	6			
Peter M'Aush, to account					20	0	0			
Mr. Walker, for repairs					16	7	4			
James Hill, business account					27	15	9			
Andrew Duncan, allowance for printing office					20	0	0			
David Boag, prize from Coulter's					2	0	0			
James Rainny, prize from Watt's					10	0	0			
John M'Lachlan, for prizes			33	0	0					
Interest of £250			12	10	0					
Muirhead's			5	0	0					
						50	10	0		
Peter M'Aush, account					35	4	0			
Andrew Liddell					2	13	0			
Stair M'Quhae, prize from Coulter's					2	0	0			
Andrew Macfarlan, account per precept					138	3	11¼			
A. M'Dougal, engrossing College accounts, crop 1814					3	3	0			
Thomas Easton, painting					8	17	6			
Dr. Robert Graham, for Botanic plants					20	0	0			
Dr. Couper, for coals to the Observatory					7	7	5			
A. and J. Duncan, Printing					4	6	7			
Thomas Bowman, smith work					31	11	0			
John Greer, whitewashing					3	1	4			
Graham and Mitchell's account for business					125	18	9			
John and A. Wilson, wire-working					2	7	3			
Hugh Wright, plaster work					21	5	6			
John Hamilton and Son, for wine					42	1	7			
Cleland and Herbertson, per precept					18	7	2			
James Donaldson, slater, ditto					51	9	9			
Archibald Cameron, fires, ditto					26	1	0			
ditto, ditto					24	14	10			
account for Experiment class					1	1	0			
Donald Cameron, for writing					5	5	0			
James and Samuel Hill, account of business, per precept					6	19	10½			
William Chapman, wright work					8	6	3			
Galloway and Anderson, per precept					1	10	0			

Robert Gray and Son, for medals						3	12	0
John M'Lachlan						13	11	2
Alexander Gowan, per precept						9	10	6
William Reid and Company, advertising						39	8	1
William Buchanan, painter						10	5	9½
Ditto ditto						13	4	10
Ditto ditto						7	7	0
John Drummond, lighting lamps						32	16	9
John Maclachlan						19	2	10½
William King, plumber, account						79	5	10
William Fulton and Sons						2	6	0
Alexander Bonthron						7	6	10
Peter M'Aush						15	0	0
Andrew Macfarlane				10	0	0		
Ditto				110	0	0		
						120	0	0
							1129	18 2¾
John M'Lachlan						15	0	0
David Prentice and Company						0	19	0
Archibald Cameron, to account						3	10	4
Samuel Hunter and Company, advertising						7	14	0
Euphemia Foulis, donation						7	0	0
Andrew Wilson, stationery						1	14	0
James Somerville, causewaying						3	5	2
James Davidson's business account						77	14	1
Andrew Liddell, postages						4	0	0
Peter M'Aush						10	10	0
William Forrest, map of Lanarkshire						3	13	6
William Kyle, surveying						13	8	5
Alexander Wilson, stationery						1	7	8
Andrew Templeton, one half of subscription for poor out of work						52	10	0
Andrew Macfarlan, account						51	2	10½
Ditto, work done in the Principal's house						12	0	0
James Liddell and Company, smith work						28	3	0
Archibald Cameron, servants' new-year's gift						7	14	0
John M'Lachlan, account						16	18	2
Samuel Hunter and Company, advertising						0	8	0
Dr. Meikleham, account, Natural Philosophy class						31	14	10
Paid messenger and porters recovering outstanding arrears						10	13	6
							361	0 6
Factor's salary							100	0 0
Arrears							1788	15 6
Total							£4971	14 3½

Total					£4602 9 10½

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1815.

Arrears of last Accounts					£552 7 0
Cadder (same as before), Corn 14*s.*, Meal 17*s.* 4*d.*	£149	2	11		
Barony (same as before), Corn, Malt and Meal, as above	442	15	0		
Old Monkland (same as before), Corn, Malt and Meal, do.	175	0	9		
Govan do. do. do.	426	6	0		
Drymen Teinds	66	13	4		
Carried over	£1259	18	0		£552 7 0

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1815.

Salaries to Principal and Professors—				
Mr. Davidson			£90	0 0
Dr. M'Turk			100	0 0
Dr. Freer			40	0 8
Dr. Taylor			38	4 5
Dr. M'Gill			16	13 4
Carried over		£284	18	5

CHARGE.

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over	£1259 18 0	£552 7 0	
South Country Feus	33 9 11		
Carstairs do.	18 6 8		
Sixpence per pound on Salaries of Professors of Law and Church History	4 15 0		
	1316 9 7		
Off tax	131 12 9		
		1184 16 10	
Total		£1737 3 10	

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1815.

Arrears in last account		£194 4 5	
Tiends of Cadder, as before—Meal 17*s.* 4*d.*, Bear 18*s.*	£265 3 10½		
Tiends of Old Monkland do.—Meal and Bear as above	686 10 5½		
Teinds of New Monkland— do. do.	662 15 9		
	1614 10 1		
Off tax	161 9 1		
		1453 1 0	

DISCHARGE.

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over	£284 18 5		
Mr. Jardine	8 6 8		
Dr. Meikleham	2 17 8⅔		
Mr. Young	5 0 0		
Mr. Walker	8 6 8		
Dr. Cumin	15 11 1⅓		
Mr. Mylne	8 6 8		
	333 6 7		
Off tax	16 13 4		
		316 13 3	
Allowance to Ordinary Revenue		100 0 0	
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar at 17*s.* 4*d.*	13 17 4		
Public Burdens, Officers' Salaries, &c.—			
High Church Precentor	5 0 0		
Officer of Archbishopric	2 15 6⅔		
Contribution to Lord Alloa's Clerk	3 7 6		
Cess, to March 1816	83 9 2		
		108 9 6	
Bursars—			
Walter Gillespie	10 0 0		
Robert Graham	13 6 8		
David Watt	10 0 0		
James Thomson	13 6 8		
James Steell	13 6 8		
Henry Galloway	10 0 0		
		70 0 0	
Factor's Salary		28 13 4	
Arrears		564 1 0	
Total		£1187 17 1	

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1815.

Dr. M'Gill's Salary till November 1816—			
Money	£55 11 1½		
Meal at 17*s.* 4*d.*	65 17 4		
Bear at 18*s.*	32 8 0		
	153 16 5½		
Off tax	7 13 9½		
		146 2 8	
Ministers' Stipends for 1815—			
Dr. Begg, New Monkland:			
Meal at 17*s.* 4*d.*	97 1 4		
Bear at 18*s.*	14 8 0		
Money, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1816	73 6 8		
	184 16 0		
Off tax	7 4 9		
	177 11 3		

				Elements . .	8 6 8		
Mr. Bower, Old-Monkland:						185 17 11	
Meal, as above					97 1 4		
Bear, do.					14 8 0		
Money, Whitsunday and Martinmas .					73 6 8		
					184 16 0		
				Off tax . .	7 4 9		
					177 11 3		
				Elements . .	8 6 8		
Vacant Stipend of Cadder:						185 17 11	
Meal, 8 chalders at 17*s.* 4*d.* . .					110 18 0		
Money					50 0 0		
					160 18 0		
				Off tax . .	16 2 0		
						144 16 0	
Paid John Scott the Communion elements for 1814 . .						8 5 4	
Sir Henry Moncrieff, balance of vacant stipend of East Monkland, due for 1801, and interest						5 3 3	
							676 3 1
Bursaries, Session 1816 and 1817—							
Wilson's—Alexander M'Niel						6 13 4	
Boyd's—John Anderson						5 0 0	
William Smith						5 0 0	
Struthers'—John Park						6 13 4	
John Russel						6 13 4	
College—Robert Gray						10 0 0	
Donald Campbell						10 0 0	
Joseph Yair						10 0 0	
Duncan Macfarlan						10 0 0	
Brown's—Robert Wilson						5 0 0	
Craig's—George Ritchie						8 6 8	
Hyndford's—William Marshall						5 0 0	
Ross's—William Barrie						4 3 4	
Cess—Old Monkland						2 15 9	
New Monkland						3 9 7	
							98 15 4
Factor's Salary						. .	25 0 0
Arrears						. .	214 6 8
					Total . .	. .	£1014 5 1

				Total . .	£1647 5 5

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1815.

Arrears of last Accounts				£381 13 7
Feus of Stobcross, Whitsunday 1816 . . .	£135 2 4			
Ditto Balgray, Martinmas 1816	57 5 0			
	192 7 4			
Tax . .	19 4 8			
			173 2 8	
Carried over . . .				£554 16 3

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1815.

Balance of last general accounts			£1025 5 11¾
Salaries paid to Principal and Professors:—			
Dr. M'Gill	£6 2 2		
Dr. Meikleham	2 15 6		
Mr. Jardine	2 15 6		
Mr. Walker	2 15 6		
Dr. M'Turk	2 15 6		
Carried over . .	£17 4 2		£1025 5 11¾

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over					£554 16 3
Compositions:—					
H. Gilchrist	£1	5	6		
Robert Brock	0	8	4		
J. M'Aulay	2	3	0		
J. Geddes	0	12	5		
J. Inglis	3	0	5		7 9 8
Interest of Money to Martinmas 1816:—					
John Gordon	200	0	0		
John Monteath	100	0	0		
Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Stewart	15	0	0		
Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane	5	0	0		
Dr. Jaffray	75	0	0		
Mr. Gray	55	0	0		
Graham and Mitchell	14	0	0		
Galloway and Anderson	75	5	0		
Daniel Christie	30	0	0		
Gorbals, &c. Road	105	0	0		
Shotts Road	5	0	0		
Renfrew Road	10	0	0		
Barnsford Road	20	0	0		
Maich Road	10	0	0		
Greenock Road	50	0	0		
Gorbals Road	15	0	0		
Robert Graham and James Hill	200	0	0		
Paisley Road	5	0	0		
Galloway and Anderson, interest of £500 from 26th Dec. 1815 to 15th May 1816	£9	13	2		
Off tax	0	12	9		
	9	0	5		
	998	5	5		
Deduct tax on the nine 1st sums, and on the 11th	22	2	11		
					976 2 6
Rental of Houses below the Principal's, to Martinmas 1816:—					
James Sym and Co.	36	0	0		
Andrew Mackendrick	16	0	0		
J. Henderson	16	16	0		
Miss Ewing	2	0	0		
Niel Gillies	2	15	0		
					73 11 0
Property in Shuttle-street—Archibald Cameron, one half-year to Whitsunday 1816					9 9 0
House in Duke-street—David Pearston, to Whitsunday 1816	20	0	0		
Garden at foot of Havannah, let to James Jaffray to Martinmas 1816	3	0	0		
					23 0 0
Ground-annual from Andrew M'Farlan to Martinmas 1816, from Barr's garden	£115	0	0		
Off tax	5	15	0		
	109	5	0		

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1815—(*continued*).

Brought over				£17 4 2	£1025 5 11¾
Mr. Mylne				2 15 6	
Dr. Cumin				27 15 6	
Mr. Millar				10 0 0	
				57 15 2	
Off tax				2 17 7	
					54 17 7
Augmented Salaries, Whitsunday 1816, as before				1190 0 0	
Off tax				119 0 0	
					1071 0 0
Augmented Salaries, Martinmas 1816, as above					1190 0 0
Dr. Brown, at Whitsunday 1816				74 5 0	
Ditto Martinmas 1816				82 10 0	
					156 15 0
Quæstor, as before					43 6 8
Paid Dr. M'Gill out of Chamber Fund					125 0 0
Paid the Hunterian Fund Interest on Loan from that Fund, from 15th May 1815 to 15th May 1816, £2000					100 0 0
Prize on Watt's Foundation				10 0 0	
Paid for Prizes on Muirhead's Mortification				5 0 0	
					15 0 0
Temporary Allowance, Whitsunday and Martinmas 1816:—					
Dr. Taylor				50 0 0	
Dr. M'Gill				50 0 0	
Mr. Mylne				50 0 0	
Mr. Walker				50 0 0	
Mr. Young				50 0 0	
Dr. Cumin				50 0 0	
Dr. M'Turk				50 0 0	
Mr. Davidson				50 0 0	
Mr. Millar				50 0 0	
Dr. Freer				50 0 0	
Dr. Meikleham				50 0 0	
Mr. Jardine				50 0 0	
Dr. Jaffray				50 0 0	
Dr. Couper				50 0 0	
					700 0 0
Lockhart Muirhead, at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1816					75 0 0
Ardkinlass Bursar, John M'Dougall					10 0 0
Factor's Salary					25 0 0
Arrears					366 11 0

Ground-annuals of houses below College Buildings —Andrew M'Farlan to Whitsunday 1816	14	0	0			
Off tax	1	8	0			
				12	12	0
						121 17 0
Government, for Barracks				61	13	6
Off discount on London bills . . .				0	6	2
						61 7 4
Feus of College-street, to Martinmas 1816:—						
D. Christie				34	10	0
Ditto				26	0	0
Andrew Macfarlan				22	6	0
Dr. Cleghorn				44	8	2
Galloway and Anderson				77	6	1
A. Wilson				34	5	8
Andrew Macfarlan				33	16	0
Thomas Coats				27	18	0
				300	9	11
Off tax				15	0	5½
				285	9	5½
Daniel Christie, from Whitsunday 1811 to Whitsunday 1816, at £4 per annum, deducting tax omitted in former accounts				14	8	0
						299 17 5½
Dividend Government Stock, to January 1817 . .				58	10	6
Deduct paid the Quæstor for Library, to January 1817, per receipt				5	2	0
						53 8 6
Dividend for Water-works						42 5 0
Feb. 1817. Received from the Chamber Fund the following Bonds and Interest, viz.:—						
W. Muir and W. Fulton, Trustees on the Muirhouse Road				200	0	0
Interest due on this bond from Candlemas 1816 to Candlemas 1817						10 0 0
The Earl of Glasgow and others, Trustees on Gorbal's Road .				200	0	0
Interest from Whitsunday 1816 to Whitsunday 1817 .						10 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto . .				400	0	0
Interest from Whitsunday 1816 to Whitsunday 1817 .						20 0 0
Cash						26 14 9
By cash received from the Principal, and lent out to Chapelton Road				250	0	0
Interest from Whitsunday 1815 to Whitsunday 1816 .						12 10 0
Total . .						£2302 8 5½

Total . .	£4957 16 2¾

Dr. JAMES HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account with all the Revenues of the College for Crop 1815. Cr.

To amount of charge of Ordinary							£4602	9	10½	By amount of Charge of Ordinary	£4971	14	3½
Ditto	Archbishopric						1737	3	10	Ditto ditto Archbishopric	1187	17	1
Ditto	Subdeanery						1647	5	5	Ditto ditto Subdeanery	1014	5	1
Ditto	Supplementary						2302	8	5½	Ditto ditto Supplementary	4957	16	2¾
							£10,289	7	7		12,131	12	8¼
Balance due the Factor							1872	17	7¼	Interest paid Thistle Bank	£51	17	6
										Deduct interest from Vassals	21	5	0
											30	12	6
		Total					£12,162	5	2¼	Total	£12,162	5	2¼

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1817.

Arrears given up in last accounts				£2569	5	6½
Add recovered from Lady M. Montgomerie	£2725	12	0			
Off payments to the Minister of Kilbride, previous to 1st August 1818	292	19	10			
	2432	12	2			
Off given up before in the above £2569 5 6½,	1511	5	9			
				921	6	5
Teind of Renfrew, as before.						
Meal at 29s. 4d.; Bear at 33s. 4d.	303	9	9½			
Teind of Govan, ditto ditto	977	7	10			
Teind of Kilbride as before—Money	1027	5	1			
Meal	513	9	4			
				1540	14	5
						3490 11 11½
A chalder of meal for the Bishop's bursar from the Archbishopric revenue, at 29s. 4d.						23 9 4
Ten bolls from Garscube						14 13 4
Colmonell teinds				56	0	0
Off stamp, and exchange on bill.				0	6	3
						55 13 9
Feu of Kilbride						0 19 9
Rental of feu and teind of sundry places						14 8 10
From the Archbishopric						100 0 0
Feus of Broomielaw Croft:—						
Brown, Carrick, and Co. to Martinmas 1818				47	7	3
James Oswald to Whitsunday 1818				15	0	0
						62 7 3
John M'Ausline, ground-annual from Cribs to Whitsunday 1818				1	10	0
Ditto Provanside				6	0	0
						7 10 0
Feus of 3½ acres in Broomielaw:—						
1 b. 2 f. at 33s. 4d.				2	10	0
Money				0	1	7½
						2 11 7½
Gardeners' houses at Martinmas 1818:—						
James Dalgliesh				12	0	0
John Maclachlan				6	0	0
						18 0 0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817.

Salaries paid to the Principal and Professors, to 1st May and 1st November 1818.							
Principal's salary:—							
Money				£61	2	2½	
Meal, at 29s. 4d.				93	17	4	
Bear, at 33s. 4d.				53	6	8	
Servants' table				21	13	4	
						£229 19 6½	
Mr. Young, eldest regent						47 4 5	
Mr. Jardine						44 8 10½	
Mr. Walker						33 6 8	
Dr. Meikleham						44 8 10½	
Mr. Mylne						44 8 10½	
Dr. Cumin						16 13 4	
							£460 10 7
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, Librarian, and wages to servants:—							
Dr. Thomson						70 0 0	
Dr. Miller						20 0 0	
Bishop's Bursar						23 9 4	
Librarian, 1 year to April 1819						42 0 0	
Keeper of old library to November 1818						11 2 3½	
Bedellus						3 6 8	
Master of works						11 2 2½	
Chamber-keeper						1 13 4	
Janitor						10 0 0	
Andrew Liddell, wages to May 1819						36 0 0	
							228 13 10
Ministers' Stipends:—							
Mr. Pollock, Govan						40 0 0	
Elements						8 6 8	
							48 6 8
Mr. Burns, 2 ch. meal, at 29s. 4d.						46 18 8	
Elements						8 6 8	
							55 5 4
Mr. French:—							
Meal, at 29s. 4d.						257 8 0	
Elements						6 2 11¾	
							263 10 11¾

Andrew Wilson for Foundry					4	2	6
Small ground-annuals					7	0	0
Rental of Dowhill Lands to Martinmas 1818:—							
James Robertson			30	0	0		
Charles M'Kid			122	10	0		
					152	10	0
Monach's ground-annual to Whitsunday 1818			33	0	0		
Finlayson and Napier, ditto			33	12	0		
A. Brownlee, ditto			25	6	9		
					91	18	9
Rae, M'Vicar and Smith's ground-annual at Barracks, to Whitsunday 1818			80	0	0		
James Taylor's ground-annual in Blackfriars' Wynd, to Whitsunday 1818			92	12	1		
W. King, ditto ditto			89	3	10		
R. Aitken's ground-annual in Gallowgate to Whitsunday 1818			33	11	11½		
Burgher Society ground-annual for old houses in Shuttle-street to Whitsunday 1818			46	18	0		
James Benzie's ground-annual for property in Gallowgate to Whitsunday 1818			7	10	0		
Andrew Crawford's ground-annual for ground in Macfarlane-street to Martinmas 1818, ½ year			8	7	6½		
Robert Frame's ground-annual for ground in Graham-street, ½ year to Martinmas 1818			7	12	8		
John Carmichael's ground-annual for ground in Macfarlane-street, ½ year to Martinmas 1818			14	5	10¼		
					380	1	11¼
Moses M'Culloch's old foundry to Whitsunday 1818			10	0	0		
For Observatory Park			28	0	0		
William Alcorn's rent of ground at St. John's Church, to Candlemas 1819			11	0	0		
Church seats in College Church to May 1818			33	7	6		
Fencing School, Dr. Jeffray			5	0	0		
Blythswood ground			8	8	0		
					95	15	6
Carried over					£7343	16	6¼

Botanic Garden:—						
June 9. Interest of £1500, ½ year			37	10	0	
Nov. 12. Ditto			37	10	0	
Feb. 2. Ditto, as at Candlemas			300	0	0	
					375	0	0
Gas Stock:—						
Five, six, seven, eight, and nine calls, 10 per cent.					100	0	0
Govan School salary			1	13	4		
Renfrew ditto			1	13	4		
Cess, Selkirk's acres			0	9	10		
Teind of Gallowmuir			1	17	8½		
College Manse, house and window duty, land stent			362	6	9		
Ground-annual to Tradeshouse, 2 years			1	2	2½		
Poor's Rates			0	14	0		
Feu duty, Blythswood			20	19	0½		
Ditto			20	19	0½		
Teind of ditto			0	11	3		
Assessment for poor of Barony Parish 1816			0	14	0		
Statute money			0	4	0		
Ditto, omitted in last accounts			0	4	0		
					413	8	5½
Insurance:—						
Phœnix			24	10	0		
Sun			24	15	0		
Voluntary contribution to Police porter			15	0	6		
Glasgow water-rent			31	0	0		
Chapel service:							
Mr. Mylne			66	0	0		
John M'Lachlan			2	0	0		
Precentor			20	0	0		
					190	5	6
Miscellaneous Payments:—						
Stamp receipts, and binding			26	14	4		
Baird and Brown, for cleaning the Molindinar Burn			25	0	0		
John M'Lachlan, by order of the Faculty			15	0	0		
Ditto, for small repairs on Professors' houses			23	0	2		
Ditto, to be paid to Professors, by order of the Faculty, for prizes			51	8	0		
Walter M'Nair, for Peter Forest			3	5	0		
William Fleming, for copying abstracts of Mortifications			0	10	6		
James Mylne, Coulter's donation			2	0	0		
Andrew and James Duncan, for stationery			6	2	9		
Alexander Gowan's fee, per precedent			11	16	0		
Robert Gray and Sons, silver medals			5	8	0		
John Wood, for repairs of two skylights			3	12	6		
Easton and Scott's account, painting			15	10	5		
William Reid and Co., for newspapers for advertising			35	19	0		
Brown and Selburn's account			15	4	10		
Thomas Bowman's account, smith-work			10	6	9		
James Donaldson's account, slate-work			28	1	4½		
George Munro's account, for tin-work			2	8	7		
Alexander M'Dougall's engrossed account, crop 1816			3	3	0		
William Buchanan, painter			7	16	6½		
Carried over			£292	7	9	£2135	1	4¼

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over . . .	£7343 16 6¾	

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .	£292 7 9		
James Finsbury and Son's account, for engraving . .	5 3 10	£2135 1 4¼	
Walter Macnair	23 10 0		
Andrew Liddell, postage account	4 0 0		
Ditto	2 10 0		
Peter M'Aush, for mason-work	19 14 0		
James Taylor, for writings done in the College . .	7 7 0		
Hugh Milligan, to account of lighting lamps . .	30 0 0		
Robert Dunlop's account, for repairs of house . .	0 6 6		
James Millar, on Coulter's donation . . .	2 0 0		
William Chapman, sundries per account . . .	0 15 2		
John M'Gregor, for collecting Drymen teinds . .	4 18 0		
D. Prentice and Co., advertising	1 8 6		
Chaise hire and incidents, going to Kilbride to collect teinds .	1 1 8		
Principal Taylor, per bill on Edin. and stamp £100 3 6			
Deduct sum returned on 3d November 31 1 3			
	69 2 3		
John M'Lachlan, account for sundries . . .	17 14 6		
Andrew Macfarlane, wright-work	113 7 5		
John Brown, sen., cleaning Molindinar Burn, in full . .	6 4 4		
Walter M'Nair, for P. Forrester	3 5 0		
Andrew Macfarlane, to account repairing Chemistry and Logic rooms	100 0 0		
Chaise hire and incidents, second time to Kilbride . .	1 6 0		
Ditto, going to Airdrie	1 15 0		
Courier advertising	1 14 6		
Whitsunday business account, to Whitsunday 1818 . .	18 9 5		
Herald advertising	0 8 0		
Paid John Lang commissioner's fee and his clerk, in valuation of Govan teinds	18 18 0		
Andrew Macfarlane, to account repairs, Chemistry, and Logic classes	100 0 0		
Chronicle advertising	0 13 6		
A. Duncan, allowance for rent of printing-office . .	20 0 0		
M'Whamel and Pringle, account for plumber-work . .	17 17 10		
John Wood, for repairs on Anatomy class-room . .	5 15 2		
Walter M'Nair, for payment to P. Forrester . . .	3 5 0		
W. Begerney, salary for collecting crop 1817 . .	7 10 0		
J. Baird's proportion of making drain in Macfarlan-street .	14 14 6		
Dr. Meikleham, for bath and cisterns . . .	3 11 0		
Miss Foulis' annual donation	7 0 0		
Mr. Dillon, being a remuneration for his services during this and last year	100 3 6		
Hugh Milligan, lighting lamps in full to November 1818 .	13 18 10		
A. Macfarlane, wright-work in full, Chemistry and Logic class-rooms	120 14 4½		
Hugh Wright, plasterer	44 16 4½		
A. Cameron, coals	1 2 2		
Stephen Millar and Co., brass work	15 11 7		
Hamilton, Stairs, and Co., wine	7 4 0		
C. M'Kay, work about Chemistry class . . .	1 19 0		
College servants, new-year's gift	7 14 0		
Walter M'Nair, for P. Forrester	3 5 0		

				Total . .	£7343 16 6¾

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1817.

Arrears of last accounts					656 14 10
Revenue from Cadder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan, viz.:—					
Cadder, as before, Corn, at 21*s.* 4*d.*; Meal, at 29*s.* 4*d.* .			£233	14 2	
Barony,	ditto	ditto . .	692	10 11	
Old Monkland,	ditto	ditto . .	268	18 6	
Govan,	ditto	ditto . .	676	18 6	
Drymen teinds			66	13 4	
South country feus			33	9 11	
Carstairs ditto			18	6 8	
6 per £ on salaries of Professors of Law and Church History			4	15 0	
					1995 7 0
				Total . . .	£2652 1 10

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1817.

Arrears given up in last accounts				£372	0 11
Teinds of Cadder, as before:—					
Meal, at 29*s.* 4*d.*; bear, 33*s.* 4*d.* . . .				302	19 11
Teinds of Old Monkland:—					
Money as in last accounts . .		£517	13 6		
Add Shawfield's . . .		28	16 0		
		£546	9 6		
Meal	176 0 2				
Deduct	2 1 0 being Shawfield's.				
	173 3 2 at 29*s.* 4*d.*	255	0 4		
	Bear, at 33*s.* 4*d.*	30	0 2		
				831	10 0
			Carried over . .	£1506	10 10

Mr. Bell, for work at Chemistry class-room . . .			5	7 10	
James Davidson, W. S. account			69	14 4	
John M'Gregor, for collecting Drymen teinds . .			3	0 0	
Herald advertising			0	8 0	
Journal ditto			0	8 0	
Chronicle ditto			0	8 0	
Courier ditto			1	3 7½	
Ditto ditto, omitted in last accounts . . .			0	8 0	
					1325 0 5½
Factor's salary					100 0 0
Arrears					861 18 6
		Total . .			£4422 0 3½

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors:—					
Same as last year					£333 6 7
Allowance to ordinary revenue					100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursar, at 29*s.* 4*d.* per boll			£23	9 4	
Public burdens, officers' salary, &c.:—					
High Church precentor			5	0 0	
Officer of Archbishopric			2	15 6¾	
Cess to Martinmas 1818			93	8 2	
					124 13 0¾
Bursars on King William's fund:—					
Alexander Taylor			10	0 0	
David Watt			10	0 0	
Robert Graham			0	0 0	
Henry Galloway			13	6 8	
Walter Gillespie			13	6 8	
James Thomson			0	0 0	
					46 13 4
Factor's salary					28 13 4
Arrears					466 10 9½
		Total . .			£1099 17 0½

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817.

Dr. M'Gill, salary till November 1818, as before:—					
Meal, at 29*s.* 4*d.* Bear, 33*s.* 4*d.* . . .			£227	0 5½	
Ministers' Stipends for 1817:—					
Mr. Begg, New Monkland, as before:—					
Meal and Bear, as above . .	264	5 4			
Elements	8	6 8			
			272	12 0	
Mr. Bower, Old Monkland, ditto . . .			272	12 0	
Sir H. Moncreiff Wellwood, Cadder:—					
Meal as above . . .	187	14 8			
Money	50	0 0			
			237	14 8	
		Carried over . .	£1009	19 1½	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over					£1506 10 10
Teinds of New Monkland:—					
Meal, at 29*s.* 4*d.*	£165	16	5		
Bear, at 33*s.* 4*d.*	1	13	4		
Money	563	18	0		
				731 7 9	
					£2237 18 7
Total					£2237 18 7

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1817.

Balance of last general accounts				£1318 18 0½
Arrears of last accounts				615 6 3
Feus of Stobcross, Whitsunday 1818	£135	2	4	
Feus of Balgray, Martinmas 1818	57	5	0	
				192 7 4
Compositions:—				
Falconer's heirs	1	13	4	
John Geddes	7	10	0	
Miss Johnston	0	10	0	
Mr. Crindle	1	1	0	
P. Bain	1	11	0	
Heritable creditor	3	15	0	
				16 0 4
Interest of money to Martinmas 1818:—				
Dr. Jeffray and Miss Brisbane	5	0	0	
Dr. Jeffray	75	0	0	
Graham and Mitchell	14	0	0	
Galloway and Anderson	75	0	0	
Daniel Christie	30	0	0	
Gorbal and Kilbride-road	105	0	0	
Shotts-road	5	0	0	
Renfrew-road	10	0	0	
Barnsford-road	20	0	0	

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over					£1009 19 1½
Thomas Lockerby, ½ of money-stipend to Martinmas 1818	£25	0	0		
Paid to account, communion elements	10	0	0		
				35 0 0	
					£1044 19 1½
Bursaries, Session 1818 and 1819:—					
Wilson's, Robert Wallace				6 13 4	
Boyd's, James Boyd				5 0 0	
John Anderson				5 0 0	
Struther's, John Russel				6 13 4	
John Park				6 13 4	
College:—					
Wm. G. Glen				10 0 0	
James M'Latchie				10 0 0	
Joseph Yair				10 0 0	
William Galloway				10 0 0	
Brown's, Nihil				0 0 0	
					70 0 0
Cess, Old Monkland				3 2 4	
Ditto, New Monkland				3 18 0	
					7 0 4
Factor's salary					25 0 0
Arrears					251 7 10
Total					£1398 7 3½

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817.

Salaries paid to the Principal and Professors, same as last year				£57 15 2
Augmented salaries, Whitsunday 1818, ditto				1190 0 0
Augmented salaries, Martinmas 1818, ditto				1190 0 0
Temporary allowance, at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1818, ditto				700 0 0
Dr. Brown, to Whitsunday 1818	£82	10	0	
Ditto, to Martinmas 1818	82	10	0	
				165 0 0
Quæstor, as before				43 6 8
Paid the Hunterian fund interest, on loan from that fund, from 15th May 1817 to 15th May 1818				100 0 0
Paid interest of £1400 on Walton's, from 15th May 1817 to 15th May 1818				70 0 0
Prize on Watt's donation				10 0 0
Paid Professor Walker for prizes on Muirhead's Mortification				5 0 0
				15 0 0
Lockhart Muirhead, at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1818				75 0 0
Factor's salary				25 0 0
Arrears				449 12 2½

March-road			10 0 0		
Greenock-road			50 0 0		
Gorbal-road			15 0 0		
Robert Graham and James Hill			200 0 0		
Paisley-road			5 0 0		
Galloway and Anderson			25 0 0		
John Gray			18 19 8		
Muirhouse-road chamber fund			10 0 8		
Gorbal-road ditto			10 0 0		
Gorbal-road ditto			20 0 0		
Chapleton-road money for prizes			12 10 0		
				715 14 8	
Rental of houses below the Principal's gate to Martinmas 1818:—					
James Lyn and Co.			36 0 0		
Andrew M'Kendrick			16 0 0		
John Henderson			16 16 0		
Miss Ewing			2 0 0		
Niel Gillies			2 5 0		
			73 1 0		
Deduct overcharged on Niel Gillies' rent, years 1816 and 1817, 10s. yearly			1 0 0		
				72 1 0	
House in Duke-street:—					
David Pearston to 1818			20 0 0		
Garden, at foot of Havannah, let to Hog and Lloyd			3 0 0		
				23 0 0	
Rental of houses in Blackfriars Wynd, formerly Blair's, to Martinmas 1818:—					
James Paterson			5 5 0		
David Logan			5 5 0		
Thomas Thorburn			5 0 0		
Jeremiah M'Colgar			5 0 0		
James Renwick			5 5 0		
Daniel Murray			4 4 0		
			29 19 0		
Deduct James Buchanan's half-year's rent, at Whitsunday last, which could not be recovered, now possessed by James Paterson			2 12 6		
				27 6 6	
Rental of Dunlop's houses to Martinmas 1818:—					
William Lorimer	30 0 0				
Off for cellar	1 0 0				
			29 0 0		
George M'Robie	23 0 0				
Off for cellar	0 15 0				
			22 5 0		
John Aitken	25 0 0				
Off for cellar	1 0 0				
			24 0 0		
James Main	16 0 0				
Off interest on 1st half paid in advance	0 3 0				
			15 17 0		
Carried over			£81 2 0	£2980 14 1½	

Carried over	£4080 14 0½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over					£81	2	0	£2980	14	1½
John M'Millan	£6	0	0							
Robert Cairns	7	0	0							
	104	2	0							
Off Mrs. Thomson's half-year's rent, at Whitsunday last, which could not be recovered (now possessed by James Main)	8	0	0							
Off John Dougall's ditto, ditto, now possessed by John M'Millan	3	0	0							
					11	0	0			
								93	2	0
Rental of Mitchell's houses to Martinmas 1818:										
Robert Rankine					14	7	0			
James Henderson					6	0	0			
John Muir					20	0	0			
Mrs. Miller					6	0	0			
Mrs. Henderson					5	15	0			
Robert Hardie					14	0	0			
John Ross					5	15	0			
James Sheach					4	4	0			
Mrs. M'Intosh					5	10	0			
John Russell					3	0	0			
Donald M'Donald					6	0	0			
					90	11	0			
Off John Russell and Donald M'Donald, not recovered at Whitsunday last					9	0	0			
								81	11	0
Ground-annual, from Andrew Macfarlane, to Martinmas 1818, Barr's garden					115	0	0			
Ground-annual of houses below College-buildings, Andrew Macfarlane, to Whitsunday 1818					14	0	0			
								129	0	0
Government for barracks					61	13	6			
Off discount on London bills					0	1	0			
								61	12	6
Feus of College-street, to Martinmas 1818:—										
No. 2. D. Christie					34	10	0			
No. 3. Ditto					26	0	0			
No. 4. Andrew Macfarlane					22	6	0			
No. 5 and 6. Dr. Cleghorn					44	8	2			
No. 7, 8, and 9. Galloway and Anderson					77	6	1			
No. 10. Mr. Wilson					34	5	8			
No. 11. Andrew Macfarlane					33	16	0			
No. 12. Thomas Coats					27	18	0			
								300	9	11
Dividend Government Stock to January 1819					58	10	6			
Deduct paid the Quæstor for library to Whitsunday 1818					5	2	0			
								53	8	6

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1817—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£4080	14	0½

Bonus		9 15 0		
			58 10 0	
Principal sums received :—				
John Gray paid 27 March 1818			1100 0 0	
Interest from sundry heritors in arrear, and on bills per list			175 5 0½	
Ditto Bank			131 17 0	
Total			£5165 10 1	

Dr. JAMES HILL, Factor to the College of Glasgow, in Account with all the Revenues of the College for Crop 1817. Cr.

To amount of charge of Ordinaries		£7343 16 6¾	
,, Archbishopric		2652 1 10	
,, Subdeanery		2237 18 7	
,, Supplementary		5165 10 1	
Total		£17,399 7 0¾	
By amount of discharge of Ordinary			£4422 0 3¾
,, Archbishopric			1099 17 3½
,, Subdeanery			1398 7 0½
,, Supplementary			4080 14 0½
			11,000 18 8¼
Balance due by Mr. Hill			6,398 8 4½
Total			£17,399 7 0¾

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1820.

Arrears given up in last accounts					£428 12 1¾
Teind of Renfrew (as before); meal at 18*s.*, bear 21*s.* 6*d.*					278 19 9
Teind of Govan, ditto ditto					933 0 0½
Teind of Kilbryde, ditto ditto—					
Money, as in last accounts			£1248 15 7		
Add ditto, per decree for part of Jacton called West	£6 15 0				
Off old valuation	0 12 1				
			6 2 11		
Ditto, ditto, per ditto, for Taits, Thornton	6 8 4				
Off old valuation	0 6 8				
			6 1 8		
			£1261 0 2		
Meal, 322 b. 2 f. 1 1/12 p., at 18*s.*			290 6 7		
Feu of ditto			0 19 9		
					1552 6 6
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric Revenue, for the Bishop's Bursar					14 8 0
Ten bolls of meal from Garscube, at 18*s.*					9 0 0
Colmonell teinds			56 2 2		
Off exchange on draft			0 2 2		
					56 0 0
Rental, feu, and teind of sundry places, as formerly					10 5 11
Small ground-annuals					7 0 0
£100 from the archbishopric					100 0 0
Carried over					£3389 12 4¼

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1820.

Salaries to Principal and Professors :—				
Principal Taylor, as before; meal 18*s.*, bear at 21*s.* 6*d.*				£174 15 6½
Professor Jardine	£44 8 10½			
Ditto, as eldest Regent	2 13 0			
			47 1 10½	
Mr. Walker			33 6 8	
,, Meikleham			44 8 10½	
,, Mylne			44 8 10½	
,, Gibb			16 13 5	
,, Young, proportion	2 4 0			
,, Sandford	2 18 8			
			5 2 8	
				£365 17 11
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, and wages to servants, &c.:—				
Bishop's Bursar			13 17 4	
Dr. Millar			70 0 0	
Librarian L. Muirhead			42 0 0	
Keeper of Old Library			5 11 1	
Bedellus, to Martinmas 1820	3 6 8			
Ditto, Whitsunday 1821	1 13 4			
			5 0 0	
Master of Work, to Martinmas 1820	11 2 2½			
Ditto to Ditto 1821	11 2 2½			
			22 4 5	
Janitor			10 0 0	
Andrew Liddell, wages to Candlemas 1822			40 0 0	
P. Forrester			5 15 0	
				214 7 10
Carried over				£ 580 5 9

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .				£3389	12 4¼
Feu of Broomielaw Croft, viz.—					
Brown, Carrick and Co., Martinmas . . .	47	7	3		
James Oswald, Esq.	15	0	0		
				62	7 3
James M'Aslane, ground-annual—					
From Crib's	1	10	0		
Provanside	6	0	0		
				7	10 0
Feu of 3½ acres at Broomielaw, James Lindsay . .	.		.	1	13 10½
Houses in Blackfriars' Wynd, viz.—					
Gardener's house, D. Murray . . .	8	10	0		
Ditto Mrs. Drummond . . .	3	10	0		
John M'Lachlan's houses—					
Mr. Cooper	2	10	0		
John M'Lean	5	0	0		
Widow Carrick	2	2	0		
Robert Goold	2	0	0		
Widow Baird	2	0	0		
				25	12 0
Foundry, Andrew Wilson and Son	.		.	4	2 6

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .						£580 5 9
Ministers' stipends :—						
Mr. Burns, Renfrew, meal, at 18*s.* .	28	16	0			
Elements . . .	8	6	8			
				37	2 8	
Mr. French, Kilbride—						
1821, March 28, paid him to account . .				50	0 0	
May 16, ditto . .				100	0 0	
June 18, ditto . .				100	0 0	
Govan, 160 bolls barley, at 21*s.* 6*d.* .	172	0	0			
Off $\frac{1}{17}$ to equalise it with Linlithgow measure	10	2	4			
	161	17	8			
160 bolls meal, at 18*s.* . .	144	0	0			
	305	17	8			
Deduct by heritors, viz.						
64 bolls barley, at 21*s.* 6*d.* £68 16 0						
64 bolls meal, at 18*s.* . . 57 12 0						
Money . . . 41 13 4						
	168	1	4			
Sum payable by the college . .	137	16	4			
Whereof paid Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood for Widows' Fund £68. 19*s.* 8*d.*, and stamps for drafts . .	69	4	7½			
Mrs. Pollock, her half as annuity .	68	18	2			
				138	2 9½	
						442 5 5½
Govan School salary				1	13 4	
Renfrew ditto				1	13 4	
						3 6 8
House and window duty, and land stent . .				.	.	361 11 11
Barony parish Manse rent and school salary . .				.	.	0 2 8
Insurance—						
Phœnix Fire-office				27	10 0	
Sun ditto				27	15 0	
						55 5 0
Police contribution				.	.	21 0 0
Glasgow water-rent				.	.	37 5 0
Chapel service :—						
Dr. M'Gill				66	0 0	
Precentor and choir				20	0 0	
J. Maclachlan 1820				2	0 0	
Ditto to Whitsunday 1821				1	0 0	
						89 0 0
Miscellaneous payments :—						
Account for galvanic battery . . .				5	0 0	
phantasmagoria lantern . . .				5	17 6	
Walter M'Nair for small prizes				31	16 11	
Ditto for prizes				52	7 0	
Ditto for putting up water-closet in No. 9, New Court .				10	10 0	

Ditto for sundries, per account	30	9	10
Ditto for striking fiar	1	1	0
Sym and Carmichael, for pavement, Regent-place	12	0	0
Mitchell and Russell, repairing clock	38	15	0
Flora M'Dougal, lighting lamps	4	3	3
James Taylor, copying Minutes of Faculty	9	9	0
Hugh Wright, mason-work	10	5	1
Andrew Crichton, repairs in gas apparatus	13	7	8
Courier newspaper, and advertising	33	10	2
Robert Gray and Son, medals	3	12	0
George Munro, repairing lamps, &c.	1	15	0
John Grier, cleaning class-rooms	1	17	2
Andrew Liddell, sundries	1	8	0
James M'Tyre, cleaning Natural Philosophy class-room	0	12	0
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work	7	5	5½
Ditto, repairs on Observatory roof	0	11	1½
James Gray, mason-work	4	10	0
Receipt stamps for Crops 1820, &c.	20	12	6
Robert Aitken, mason-work	6	7	6
Glasgow Herald, advertising	3	3	0
Robert Ferrie, for the Statute-labour Trustees, causeway-ing Regent-place	42	15	4
Peter Sinclair, cleaning class-rooms	0	15	0
John Baird, mason-work	10	13	7
Walkinshaw, Dow, and Walkinshaw	3	3	0
William Dennistown, for outlays	4	3	8
A. and J. M. Duncan, stationer's account	8	6	8
Andrew Duncan, allowance to printing-office	40	0	0
Andrew Macfarlan, per account	34	1	5
F. Bowman, smith-work	4	15	6
W. Buchanan, painting	43	9	0
Daniel Walker, per precept	10	15	0
Robert Aitken, account for pavement	24	2	8
William Chapman, wright-work	0	12	6
John M'Lachlan, present Whitsuntide 1819	15	0	0
Ditto Whitsuntide 1820	15	0	0
James Dick, mason-work	2	4	9
Margaret Gowan, per precept	2	10	0
James Donaldson, slater	24	8	2
William Herbert, painting	14	9	7
Expense of transfer of five shares water-stock	0	2	6
Dr. Jeffray, for stable	2	2	3
Walter M'Nair, for stoves	5	0	0
Ditto for dinner to Faculty	10	8	0
John Weir, for stoves	3	3	0
M. M'Culloch and Company, sundry iron-work, &c.	40	16	4
Austin and M'Auslin, seeds, &c.	3	6	0
Gas Company, lighting the College till Whitsunday 1821	110	16	9
John Muir, repairs on gas apparatus	2	15	1
William Walker, planting trees, &c.	9	0	0
Mr. Davidson, W. S., balance of account	17	4	11
William Allison, for work in garden	2	15	4
James Blair, carting earth into garden	1	13	0
Carried over	£720	15	2

£1590 2 5½

Carried over	£3490 17 11¾

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over			£3490 17 11¾

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over			£720	15 2	£1590 2 5½
Miscellaneous payments—(*continued.*)					
John M'Lachlan, present to Whitsunday 1821			15	0 0	
Trustees of Statute-labour, forming ground for causeway betwixt Regent-place and Old Canal			9	0 0	
Edinburgh Advertiser			3	4 0	
Brown, Lilburn, and Company, upholsterers			0	15 2	
Thomas Bruce, warning heritors of Kilbride to Teind-court			0	10 6	
Gig-hire to ditto, and room for ditto			1	12 0	
Ditto to Airdrie, ditto			1	5 0	
James Coats, for allowance to him of six pecks of meal yearly, for six years past			2	14 6	
Thomas Ogilvie, stationery account			1	19 8	
Andrew M'Farlane, repairs			136	14 9	
Mrs. Drummond, for a pane of glass			0	1 6	
Mr. Davidson, W. S., paid him to account			25	0 0	
Herald, for advertisements			0	8 0	
James Watson, printing circulars			1	1 3	
John Dillon, Edinburgh, paid his account			4	15 0	
Euphemia Foulis, allowance to her			7	0 0	
James Donaldson, slating roof of North steeple			40	10 0	
Dr. Meikleham's house, water-painting			10	5 9	
Dr. M'Turk's ditto			10	5 9	
Dr. Gibb's ditto			6	8 3	
Professor Milne's ditto			4	12 1	
Ditto work in water-closet			10	0 0	
Dr. Gibb's ditto			11	16 0	
Dr. Meikleham's, mason-work			8	6 6	
Dr. M'Turk's, ditto			14	10 1	
Dr. Gibb's, ditto			3	12 0	
Professor Millar's, ditto			1	18 10	
Professor Mylne's, ditto			0	14 0	
Dr. Meikleham's, plaster-work			6	4 0	
Dr. M'Turk's ditto			6	1 3	
Dr. Gibb's ditto			1	5 8	
Professor Millar's ditto			2	0 11	
Dr. Meikleham's, smith-work			4	18 5	
Ditto marble-work			7	5 6	
Professor Millar's, ditto			2	10 0	
Professor Mylne's, ditto			5	11 0	
R. Goold, repairs on house			0	17 6	
Margaret Gowan, order of Faculty			2	10 0	
Andrew M'Farlane, repairs			6	0 6	
New-year's gifts to College servants			7	14 0	
Chronicle office, advertisements.			1	4 7	
Dr. M'Turk's house, smith-work			3	15 6	
John M'Grigor, collecting drymen teinds, &c.			3	6 5	
Walter M'Nair, Faculty dinner			15	2 0	
Graham and Mitchell, process against Wilsons			6	1 2	
R. Threshie, collecting teinds, Bishop Forrest, postages, &c.			5	6 7½	
Mr. Aitchison, repairs on Dr. Freer's house			29	8 9	
J. Hedderwick, printing receipts			0	15 6	
Herbert, painting Dr. Freer's house			4	9 2	

Total			£3490 17 11¾

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1820.

Arrears given up in last accounts					£177 14 4¼
Revenue from Calder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan parishes:—					
Calder parish (as before), corn at 13*s.* 6*d.*, meal 18*s.*					152 0 0
Barony parish	ditto	ditto			453 14 4
Old Monkland parish	ditto	ditto			178 6 1¾
Govan parish, corn and meal as above, bear 21*s.* 6*d.*					436 4 1¼
Drymen teinds					66 13 4
South-country feus					33 9 11
Carstairs					18 6 8
Total					£1516 8 10¼

Mr. Davidson, W. S., balance of account					23 9 5	
Hill, Graham, and Davidson, writing business account to March 1822					18 8 10	
W. Rutherford, collecting south country feus, &c.					3 12 0	
Bishop's Bursar for Crop 1819, Mr. Walker					15 8 0	
Keeper of old library, James M'Lean, 2d half					5 11 1	
Arrears					639 11 5½	
Factor's salary					100 0 0	
						2083 5 0
Total						£3656 7 5½

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1820.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors:—					
Dr. Taylor, Principal			£38 4 5		
Professor Davidson			90 0 0		
,, M'Turk			100 0 0		
,, Freer			40 0 0		
,, M'Gill			16 13 4		
,, Jardine			8 6 8		
,, Meikleham			2 6 8⅔		
,, Walker			8 6 8		
,, Mylne			8 6 8		
,, Gibb			15 11 1⅓		
,, Young	£0 4 7½				
,, Sandford	0 6 7				
			0 11 2½		
				£328 6 9½	
Allowance to the ordinary revenue				100 0 0	
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar				14 8 0	
Public burdens, officer's salary, &c., viz.;—					
Officer	2 15 6½				
Ditto	1 7 9				
			4 3 3½		
High Church Precentor			5 0 0		
Commissaries of Edinburgh:—					
Contribution to Lord Alloa's clerk			3 7 0		
Cess and rogue money Barony parish			93 18 0		
				106 8 3½	
Bursars on King William's Foundations:—					
Alexander Lapsley			10 0 0		
William Cullen			10 0 0		
J. C. Bryce			13 6 8		
James Reid			10 0 0		
R. Craig			13 6 8		
Duncan M'Farlane			13 6 8		
				70 0 0	
Factor's salary				28 13 4	
Arrears				216 8 1¼	
Total					£864 4 6¼

CHARGE.

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1820.

Arrears given up in last accounts	£53	14	7½
Teinds of Old Monkland, as before—Meal at 18*s.*, bear 21*s.* 6*d.*	722	6	4
Do. of New Monkland, do.	666	14	6¾
Do. of Calder, given up to the Minister.			
Total	£1442	15	6¼

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1820.

Balance of last general accounts			£2884	7	0 19/20
Arrears of last accounts			761	5	11½
Feus of Stobcross, to Whitsunday 1821	£135	2 4			
Ditto Balgray, to Martinmas 1821	57	5 0			
	192	7	4		

DISCHARGE.

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1820.

Dr. M'Gill's Salary till November 1821, as before—Meal at 18*s.*, bear 21*s.* 6*d.*				£162	13 1½
Minister's Stipends—					
Dr. Begg, New Monkland:					
Meal, 136 bolls, county fiars, at 17*s.* 3¾*d.*	£117	14 6			
Barley, 136 do. do. 19*s.* 10¾*d.*	135	5 10			
Elements	10	0 0			
			263	0	4
Mr. Bower, Old Monkland do. do.			263	0	4
Bursaries.					
Wilson's—					
Thomas Burnside	6	13 4			
Boyd's—					
D. M'Dougal, 1820–21	5	0 0			
Do. 1821–22	5	0 0			
W. M'Lean	5	0 0			
Struther's—					
W. Black £6 13 4					
J. M'Kerracher 6 13 4					
	13	6 8			
College—					
W. Glen 10 0 0					
John Taylor 10 0 0					
Alexander Scott 10 0 0					
George Gillespie 10 0 0					
	40	0 0			
Brown's					
R. M'Corkle	5	0 0			
Hyndford's—					
J. Robb	5	0 0			
Craig's—					
W. Craig	8	6 8			
Ardkinlass—					
D. M'Dougal, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22	28	10 0			
			121	16	8
Gartmores—					
Henry Milton, London, for medals			12	18	6
Ross' Foundation—					
R. Kirkwood			4	3	4
Cess of Old Monkland	3	2 4			
Cess of New Monkland	3	18 0			
			7	0	4
Factor's Salary			25	0	0
Arrears			77	5	11
Total			£936	18	6½

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1820.

Salaries paid Principal and Professors, same as before			£57	15 2
Augmented salaries to Whitsunday 1821—				
Principal Taylor	£85	0 0		
Professor M'Gill	85	0 0		
„ Mylne	85	0 0		

Interest on Bonds—						
Dr. Jeffray and Miss Brisbane	5	0	0			
Dr. Jeffray	75	0	0			
Galloway and Anderson	75	5	0			
Daniel Christie	30	0	0			
Gorbals and Kilbride Road	105	0	0			
Shotts Road	5	0	0			
Renfrew	10	0	0			
Barnsford	20	0	0			
Maich	10	0	0			
Greenock	50	0	0			
Gorbals	15	0	0			
Ditto	10	0	0			
Ditto	20	0	0			
R. Graham and J. Hill	200	0	0			
Paisley Road	5	0	0			
Galloway and Anderson	25	0	0			
Carlisle Road	150	0	0			
Muirhouse	10	0	0			
Chapelton	12	10	0			
Professor Millar	161	13	9			
				994	8	9
Andrew Macfarlan, ground-annual Barr's Garden	115	0	0			
Ditto College Buildings	14	0	0			
				129	0	0
Government Barracks, Feu at Martinmas 1821	131	13	6			
Off exchange on drafts on London	0	11	4			
				131	2	2
Houses below the Principal's Gate—						
James Sym and Co.	36	0	0			
Andrew Mackendrick	16	0	0			
John Henderson	16	16	0			
Miss Ewing, formerly Jean Aird	2	0	0			
Neill Gillies	2	5	0			
				73	1	0
Rents, Ground-annuals, &c., in sundry places, viz.—						
Thomas Graham, formerly W. and J. Carsewell, Regent Place, at Martinmas 1821	48	0	0			
Government Stock dividends	58	10	6			
Gas Company ditto on eight shares	15	0	0			
Glasgow Water-stock ditto 25 shares	80	0	0			
City of Glasgow, ground-annual St. John's Church	10	0	0			
J. and A. Monach, ditto, at Martinmas 1821	33	0	0			
Finlayson and Napier ditto	33	12	0			
Robert Frame	80	0	0			
James Taylor, ground-annual Regent Place	92	12	1			
William King, ditto ditto	89	3	10			
Robert Aitken, ditto Gallowgate	33	11	11			
Burgher Society, ditto Shuttle Street	46	18	0			
Thomas Muir, ditto Gallowgate	7	10	0			
Miss Stiven, ditto Macfarlan Street	16	15	1			
Robert Frame, ditto Græme Street	15	5	4½			
John Carmichael, ditto, Macfarlan Street	28	11	8½			
Carried over	£688	10	6	£5165	12	3⅓

,, Macturk	85	0	0			
,, Davidson	85	0	0			
,, Freer	85	0	0			
,, Miller	85	0	0			
,, Cooper	85	0	0			
,, Jeffray	85	0	0			
,, Jardine	85	0	0			
,, Meikleham	85	0	0			
,, Walker	85	0	0			
,, Young, proportion	7	18	4			
,, Gibb	85	0	0			
				1112	18	4
Ditto at Martinmas 1821—						
Principal Taylor	85	0	0			
Professor M'Gill	85	0	0			
,, Mylne	85	0	0			
,, Macturk	85	0	0			
,, Davidson	85	0	0			
,, Freer	85	0	0			
,, Miller	85	0	0			
,, Cooper	85	0	0			
,, Jeffray	85	0	0			
,, Jardine	85	0	0			
,, Meikleham	85	0	0			
,, Walker	85	0	0			
,, Gibb	85	0	0			
,, Sandford, proportion	11	3	6			
				1116	3	6
Temporary Allowance—						
Principal Taylor	50	0	0			
Professor M'Gill	50	0	0			
,, Mylne	50	0	0			
,, Walker	50	0	0			
,, Gibb	50	0	0			
,, Macturk	50	0	0			
,, Davidson	50	0	0			
,, Millar	50	0	0			
,, Freer	50	0	0			
,, Meikleham	50	0	0			
,, Jardine	50	0	0			
,, Jaffray	50	0	0			
,, Couper	50	0	0			
,, Young, proportion	£2	6	6½			
,, Sandford	3	5	8			
	5	12	2½			
				655	12	2½
Dr. Brown, St. Andrews, Annuity—						
at Whitsuntide 1821	82	10	0			
at Martinmas 1821	82	10	0			
				165	0	0
Quæstor, as before				43	6	8
Prizes on Watt's Foundation, J. G. Dymock				10	0	0
,, Muirhead's Mortification, Professor Walker				5	0	0
Carried over				£3165	15	10½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over					£688	10	6	£5165 12 3½
John Hannah, Rent—								
Observatory Park			£28	0	0			
College Garden			15	0	0			
			43	0	0			
Off, allowed for fences			1	0	0			
						42	0	0
College Church seats, received						25	15	6
Alexander Brownlee, ground-annual Græme Street						25	6	9
Andrew Crawford, Macfarlan Street						16	17	10½
Associate Congregation, Regent Place, ground-annual			£64	8	6			
Ditto, second payment for lane, 1 year			2	0	0			
						66	8	6
John Stewart, Rope Walk, half-year at Martinmas						5	0	0
Charles M'Kid, sum received from him at settling and paying up balance of his arrears of £391						96	2	6
John Baird, ground-annual Græme Street						21	19	8½
Feus in College Street, as before						300	9	11
								1288 11 3
Principal Sums received, and extra Interest on same—								
Proprietors of Millar's Callender for opening and widening Street at Ayton Place			£150	0	0			
Interest on ditto			7	10	0			
						157	10	0
City of Glasgow—								
For causewaying M'Farlane Street			225	10	6			
and interest thereon			27	3	1			
						252	13	7
								410 3 7
Interests—								
From Vassals						12	8	11½
,, Renfrew bank						50	5	3
								62 14 2½
Compositions for entries in Anderston lands								1 1 6
Total								£6928 2 9 10/12

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1820—(*continued.*)

Brought over								£3165 15 10½
Coulter's Donation—								
John Watson					2	0	0	
J. J. Wood					2	0	0	
William Bell					2	0	0	
								6 0 0
Walton's Foundation—Interest on £1400 from Whitsuntide 1820 to Whitsuntide 1821								70 0 0
L. Muirhead at Whitsuntide and Martinmas 1821								75 0 0
Hunterian Fund—Interest								100 0 0
Principal Sums paid up—								
1821, December 8.—Paid L. Muirhead on account of Brisbane's Foundation, per the Faculty's Minute of 6th December 1821, part of the £1000 received by this Revenue in 1816					£400	0	0	
1820, June 2.—Dr. Couper, on account of the Hunterian Museum, part of £2000 from that fund			£330	0	0			
1822, April 19.—Ditto ditto			300	0	0	630	0	0
								1030 0 0
Factor's Salary								25 0 0
Arrears								486 2 1
Total								£4957 17 11½

DR. LAWRENCE HILL, Factor in Account Current with all the Revenues of the College. Crop 1820. CR.

To the charge of the Ordinary						3490	17	11¾
Do. do. Archbishopric						1516	8	10¼
Do. do. Subdeanery						1442	15	6¼
Do. do. Supplementary						6928	2	9 10/12
Total						£13,378	5	2 1/12
By the discharge of the Ordinary						£3656	7	5¼
Do. do. Archbishopric						864	4	6¼
Do. do. Subdeanery						936	18	6½
Do. do. Supplementary						4957	17	11½
By Balance due by L. Hill, Factor						2962	16	8⁴
Total						£13,378	5	2 1/12

Ordinary Revenue. Crop 1821.

Arrears given up in last Accounts				£639	11 5½
Renfrew Parish Teinds, as before—Meal at 17*s.* 4*d.*, and Bear 18*s.* 4*d.*				277	6 2⅙
Govan Parish Teinds—Ditto ditto				928	7 11½
Kilbride Parish Teinds—Ditto ditto				1541	11 5 5/12
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric Revenue for the Bishop's Bursar				13	17 4
Ten bolls meal from Carscube at 17*s.* 4*d.*				8	13 4
£100 from Archbishopric				100	0 0
Colmonell Teinds	£56	2	2		
Off exchange on draft, &c.	0	4	6		
				55	17 8
Rental, Feu, and Teind of sundry places, as formerly				10	5 11
Small Ground-annuals				7	0 0
Feu of Broomielaw Croft, viz.—					
Brown, Carrick, and Co.	47	7	3		
James Oswald	15	0	0		
				62	7 3
Feu of 3½ acres at Broomielaw to James Lindsay and Co.—					
Bear at 18*s.* 4*d.*	1	7	6		
Money	0	1	7½		
				1	9 1½
James M'Aslan—Ground-annual—					
From Cribs	1	10	0		
Provanside	6	0	0		
				7	10 0
Houses in Blackfriars' Wynd, viz.—					
Daniel Murray	8	10	0		
Mrs. Drummond	3	10	0		
				12	0 0
John M'Lachlan's Houses, viz.—					
Mr. Couper	2	10	0		
John M'Lean	5	0	0		
Widow Carrick	2	2	0		
Robert Goold	2	0	0		
Widow Baird	2	0	0		
				13	12 0
Foundry—Andrew Wilson				4	2 6
Carried over				£3683	12 2 1/12

Ordinary Expenditure. Crop 1821.

Principal and Professors' Salaries—					
Principal Taylor:					
Money			£61	2	2½
Meal, at 17*s.* 4*d.*			55	9	4
Bear, at 18*s.* 4*d.*			29	6	8
Servants' table			21	13	4
				£167	11 6½
Professor Jardine, eldest Regent				47	8 9½
„ Walker				33	6 8
„ Meikleham				44	8 10½
„ Mylne				44	8 10½
„ Gibb				16	13 5
„ Sandford				44	8 10½
				£398	7 0½
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, and Wages to Servants, &c. viz.—					
Dr. Millar			70	0	0
Librarian, L. Muirhead, 1st half			21	0	0
Keeper of Old Library			11	2	2
Bedellus			3	6	8
Master of Work			31	2	2½
Chamber-keeper, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22			5	0	0
Janitor	£10	0 0			
Ditto, two years' extra allowance	12	0 0			
			22	12	0
Andrew Liddell—Wages till Candlemas 1823			40	0	0
				204	3 0½
Ministers' Stipends—					
Mr. Burns, Renfrew:					
Two chalders meal, at 17*s.* 4*d.*	27	14 8			
Elements	8	6 8			
			36	1	4
Mr. French, Kilbride, augmented Stipend:	B.	F. P.			
Crop 1820, Meal	144	0 0			
Deduct paid by sundry heritors, old localled bolls	6	3 2			
	137	0 2 at 17*s.* 3¾*d.*	118	13	11
Barley	144	0 6 at 19*s.* 10¾*d.*	143	5	0
Elements			10	0	0
Crop 1821,			271	18	11
Meal as above, B.137 F.0 P.2, at 16*s.* 7*d.*			113	14	0
Barley, B.144 F.0 P.0, at 18*s.* 8½*d.*			134	14	0
Elements			10	0	0
			530	6	11
Deduct paid him to account			250	0	0
			280	6	11
Carried over			£316	8	3
			£602	10	1

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1821—(*continued.*)			
Brought over . .		£3683 12	2½

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821—(*continued.*)						
Brought over . .			£316 8 3		£602	10 1
Mr. Leechman, Govan,—						
160 Bolls barley, at 18*s.* 8½*d.* .	149 13 4					
Duduct 1-17th . .	8 16 0					
	140 17 4					
160 Bolls meal, at 16*s.* 7*d.* . .	132 13 4					
	273 10 8					
Deduct paid by heritors .	155 16 0					
	117 14 8					
Add elements . .	15 0 0					
			132 14 8			
					449	2 11
House and Window Duties, Land Stent, Teind, Insurance, Water Rent, &c., viz.—						
Renfrew school salary			£1 13 4			
Govan ditto			1 13 4			
Cess of Selkirk Acres :						
Teind of Gallowmuir to Dr. Taylor . . .			1 2 2			
House and window duty, and land stent . .			339 5 7			
Barony parish manse rent and school salary . .			0 2 8			
Ground-annual of Provanside to Tradeshouse, 2 years due at Whitsunday 1822			1 2 2			
Insurance, viz. :—						
Phœnix Fire Office . .	£27 10 0					
Sun . . £24 15 0						
Ditto . . 3 0 0						
	27 15 0					
			55 5 0			
Voluntary contribution to Police . . .			21 0 0			
Glasgow Water Company rent . . .			38 0 0			
Chapel Service, viz. :—						
Dr. M'Gill . . .	66 0 0					
Precentor	20 0 0					
Officer	2 0 0					
			88 0 0			
					547	4 3
Miscellaneous Payments :—						
Receipt stamps			8 7 7			
Repairs :—						
William M'Nair, sundry small repairs in professors' houses			25 12 7			
Dr. Jeffray, repairs on his house per order, including 22*s.* to J. Aitchison			104 9 0			
Andrew Macfarlane, wright-work . . .			24 7 11			
Ditto, repairs on Dr. Meikleham's house .			1 0 0			
Ditto, ditto on Dr. M'Turk's . .			0 19 10			
Thomas Bowman, smith-work			6 18 9			
Sym and Carmichael, mason-work . . .			41 18 7			
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work . .			35 10 3			
Ditto ditto, for Mr. Cumin's house .			2 10 10			
William Chapman, wright-work . . .			11 17 0			
James Donaldson, slater-work			23 6 9			

James Gray, mason-work	3	16	9
Matthew Herbert, painter	6	14	2
William Buchanan, ditto	4	8	2
Hugh Wright, plasterer	6	11	5
Andrew Macfarlane, repairs on Mr. Davidson's house	33	5	10
Ditto, ditto Humanity class-room	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto Dr. M'Gill's house	1	9	6½
James Donaldson, slater-work	73	10	0
Andrew Macfarlane, repairs on Latin class-room	9	18	2
Ditto, ditto Professor Davidson's house	17	17	1
Professor Davidson, for sum allowed for articles furnished by himself £10 0 0			
Deduct, paid by himself for extra work 4 10 0	5	10	0
Professor Sandford, for white-washing his house	8	0	0
Professor Davidson, for water-painting his house	8	7	0
Sym and Carmichael, for mason-work	25	7	11
Thomas Bowman, smith-work	6	0	3
Ditto, ditto	15	13	10
Hugh Wright, plaster-work	13	16	7
Daniel Hamilton, for marble slabs in Professor Davidson's	18	0	0
Taylor and M'Crone, for lighting lamps	5	0	0
Walter M'Nair, for sundries	33	19	6
Ditto, for prizes	52	7	0
John Grier, for cleaning windows	1	18	4
James Cameron, stationer's account	1	19	8
Dr. Cooper, for coals for Observatory	9	9	4
James Tyre, for sundries for Natural Philosophy class	0	7	6
Andrew Liddell, for sundries	1	0	0
Brown and Lilburn, upholsterers	14	15	11
William Reid and Company, for printing, &c.	35	19	0
William Dennistoun, for sundries	3	14	4
Gas Company, their account	27	16	6
James Taylor, for sundry writings	9	9	0
George Munro, tin-smith	10	17	2
Professors, for additional prizes	3	2	0
Vereville Glass Company, for lamps	1	16	0
Daniel Walker, for cleaning rooms, &c.	10	15	0
John M'Lachlan, yearly allowance	15	0	0
James Haldane, repairs and polishing seals	1	1	0
Margaret Gavin, allowance	5	0	0
Edinburgh Advertiser to 1st July 1822	3	4	0
Gig hire and incidents going to Kilbride-court, and officers for delivering notices	1	19	6
Expenses going to and at Airdrie	1	7	6
John M'Leod, for schedule-books	0	5	0
F. Ogilvie, for binding receipt-books	1	8	0
Advertisements in Herald	1	0	0
J. and L. Hill, writing business account for Lord Rollo's bond in 1818	5	5	0
Ditto, for minute of agreement with Joan Coates, your half	0	5	0
Lithographic Press Company, for printing circulars	0	16	0
Carried over	£831	3	0½

Carried over	£3683	12	2½
	£1598	17	3

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1821—*(continued.)*

Brought over . .	£3683 12	2 1/12
Total . .	£3683 12	2 1/12

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1821.

Arrears given up in last accounts	£216 8	1 3/12
Calder Parish feus—Corn, at 13*s.*; Meal, at 17*s.* 4*d.* . . .	147 2	4 5/12
Barony Parish feus and teinds—Meal, 17*s.* 4*d.*; Corn, 13*s.* . . .	439 10	10 3/4
Old Monkland Parish feus, ditto, ditto . . .	172 17	11
Govan Parish feus—Meal and Corn as above, Bear, 18*s.* 4*d.* . . .	421 19	8
Drymen teinds	66 13	4
South country feus	33 9	11
Carstairs ditto	18 6	8

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821—*(continued.)*

Brought over . .	£831 3 0½	£1598 17 3	
Expense of visiting the King, viz.:—			
M. Rowand, per Principal's order .	£94 0 0		
Professor Walker, expenses in Edinburgh	34 9 0		
A. Leith, for carriages to, at, and from Edinburgh . . .	188 13 10		
Walter M'Nair, sundry expenses .	10 8 0		
	327 10 10		
Receipt stamps	0 13 5		
Euphemia Foulis, one year's allowance . . .	7 0 0		
Gas Company, for lighting College till Whitsunday 1823	24 13 0		
James Davidson, Edinburgh, law-business account .	55 3 1		
Walter M'Nair, for New-Year's Gifts . . .	7 14 0		
Andrew Liddell, his account of postages . .	1 18 8		
Graham and Mitchell, law-business account . .	25 19 3		
Lithographic Press Company, for printing circulars, &c. .	3 1 0		
Walter M'Nair:—			
Dinner to Lord Rector . .	£17 10 0		
Allowance to himself . .	1 11 6		
	19 1 6		
Andrew M'Crone, for lighting College lamps till 1st December 1822	2 12 6		
For Box in Post-office, one year . . .	2 2 0		
J. G. Hopkirk's account relative to rectifying locality and striking out College name for lands in Blythswoodholm	1 17 5		
Hill and Hopkirk's account for postages . .	0 5 2		
		1310 14 10½	
Factor's salary	. .	100 0 0	
Arrears	. .	457 10 7½	
Total . .	. .	£3467 2 9	

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors, viz.:—			
Dr. Tay'or, Principal	£38 4 5		
Professor Davidson	90 0 0		
,, M'Turk	100 0 0		
,, Freer	40 0 0		
,, M'Gill	16 13 4		
,, Jardine	8 6 8		
,, Meikleham	2 17 8 3/4		
,, Walker	8 6 8		
,, Mylne	8 6 8		
,, Gibb	15 11 1 1/4		
,, Sandford	5 0 0		
		333 6 7	
Allowance to the Ordinary Revenue . . .	. .	100 0 0	
A Chalder of Meal to the Bishop's bursar . .	. .	13 17 4	
Public Burdens, Officers' Salaries, &c.:—			
Officer of Archbishopric	2 15 6½		
High Church Precentor	5 0 0		
Contribution to Lord Alloway's clerk, 1816, 1818, and 1822—three years, at £3. 7*s.* per annum . .	10 0 0		

Total			£1516 8 10 5/12

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1821.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£77 5 11
Old Monkland teinds:—			
Meal, at 17s. 4d.; Bear, 18s. 4d.			713 13 4 1/2
New Monkland teinds, ditto			662 16 0 1/4
Total			£1453 15 3 3/4

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1821.

Balance of last Accounts			£2962 16 8 4/12
And the arrears of ditto			486 2 1
Feus of Stobcross at Whitsunday 1822			135 2 4
Ditto of Balgray, Martinmas			57 5 0
Carried over			£3641 6 1 4/12

Assessment		50 5 3	
			155 19 3 1/2
Bursars on King William's Foundation:—			
Alexander Lapslie, first half session, 1822–3		6 13 4	
William Cullen's, ditto		5 0 0	
William Jackson, ditto		5 0 0	
			16 13 4
Factor's salary			28 13 4
Arrears			258 11 0 19/12
Total			£907 0 11 4/12

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821.

Dr. M'Gill's salary till November 1822, one year, viz.:—			
Money		£55 11 1 1/2	
Meal, at 17s. 4d.	£65 17 4		
Bear, at 18s. 4d.	33 0 0		
	98 17 4		
			£154 8 5 1/2
Ministers' Stipends, viz.:—			
New Monkland, Dr. Begg			249 19 8
Old Monkland (not paid at this time).			
Bursars:—			
Boyd's Foundation, John Morrison		5 0 0	
Struthers' ditto, William Black	6 13 4		
James M'Kerrock	6 13 4		
		13 6 8	
College, George Gillespie		5 0 0	
Hynford's, John Robb		5 0 0	
Ross's, J. Kirkwood		4 3 4	
Ardkinlass, D. M'Dougall		4 15 0	
Gilhagie's, J. C. Bryce		13 6 8	
			50 11 8
Cess of Old Monkland, 1821–2		2 19 0	
Ditto, New Monkland, „		3 13 9	
Assessment under Road and Bridewell Act, for Old and New Monkland		3 14 3	
			10 7 0
Factor's salary			25 0 0
Arrears			54 16 0
Total			£545 2 9 1/2

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821.

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors, same as before			£57 15 2
Augmented Salaries at Whitsunday 1822:—			
Principal Taylor	£110 0 0		
Professor M'Gill	110 0 0		
Carried over	£220 0 0		£57 15 2

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1821—(*continued*).

Brought over				£3641	6 1¼
Interest of Money, viz:—					
Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane	£5	0	0		
Ditto	75	0	0		
Galloway and Anderson	75	5	0		
Dan. Christie	30	0	0		
Gorbals and Kilbride Road	105	0	0		
Shotts Road	5	0	0		
Renfrew ditto	10	0	0		
Barnsford ditto	20	0	0		
Maich ditto	10	0	0		
Greenock ditto	50	0	0		
Gorbals ditto	15	0	0		
Ditto ditto	10	0	0		
Ditto ditto	20	0	0		
R. Graham and J. Hill	200	0	0		
Paisley Road	5	0	0		
Galloway and Anderson	25	0	0		
Carlisle Road	150	0	0		
Muirhouse ditto	10	0	0		
Chapleton Road Prizes	12	10	0		
Professor Millar	100	0	0		
				932	15 0
Andrew Macfarlan's ground-annual of Barr's Garden	115	0	0		
Ditto ditto of College Buildings	14	0	0		
				129	0 0
Government for Barracks, at Martinmas 1822	131	13	6		
Deduct exchange on London drafts	0	9	1		
				131	4 5
Houses below the Principal's Gate, viz.:—					
James Sym and Co.	36	0	0		
Andrew Mackendrick	16	0	0		
Jean Aird	2	0	0		
Neill Gillies	2	5	0		
				56	5 0
Rents, Ground-annuals, &c., in sundry places:—					
Thomas Graham, Regent-place	48	0	0		
Government Stock dividends	58	10	6		
Gas Company ditto, eight shares	16	0	0		
Glasgow Water-stock, 25 ditto	75	0	0		
City of Glasgow, ground-annual of St. John's Church	10	0	0		
J. and J. Monach, ground-annual	33	0	0		
Finlayson and Napier ditto	33	12	0		
Robert Frame ditto	80	0	0		
James Taylor ditto Regent-place	92	12	1		
William King ditto ditto	89	3	10		
Robert Aitken ditto	33	11	11		
Burgher Society ditto Shuttle-street	46	18	0		
Thomas Muir ditto	7	10	0		
Miss Stiven ditto	16	15	1		
Robert Frame ditto	15	5	4½		

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1821—(*continued*).

Brought over				£220	0 0
Professor Mylne				110	0 0
Macturk				110	0 0
Davidson				110	0 0
Freer				110	0 0
Millar				110	0 0
Cooper				110	0 0
Jeffray				110	0 0
Jardine				110	0 0
Meikleham				110	0 0
Walker				110	0 0
Gibb				110	0 0
Sandford				110	0 0
					£57 15 2
				1540	0 0
The same at Martinmas				1540	0 0
1822, May 7—Dr. Brown, St. Andrew's, half-year				82	10 0
Nov. 9—Ditto ditto				82	10 0
				165	0 0
Quæster, as before				43	6 8
Prizes on Watt's Foundation, H. Colquhoun				10	0 0
Ditto Muirhead's Mortification, Professor Walker				5	0 0
Coulter's Donation—James Buchanan				2	0 0
Henry Renton				2	0 0
John Park				2	0 0
				6	0 0
Lockhart Muirhead's salary				75	0 0
Dr. Taylor, stipend for part of Balgray lands, 1819, 1820, and 1821				1	10 6
Forth and Clyde Canal Stock, viz.:—					
Paid James Hill's heirs, for five shares bought from Miss Hill, at £482 10s. per share				2412	10 0
Ditto interest				4	1 8
				2416	11 8
Gas New Stock, viz.:—					
Paid 1st and 2nd calls of 10 per cent. on eight shares, or £200 stock, deducting bonus of £25				15	0 0
Ditto 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th calls of ditto, at £20 each				120	0 0
				135	0 0
Principal sums paid up, and interests:—					
Hunterian Museum—paid them, and lodged in Bank of Scotland on their account,					
Balance of principal				1370	0 0
And interest				114	12 9
				1484	12 9
Waltonian Foundation—paid them, and lodged in Bank of Scotland, on their account,					
Amount of principal				1400	0 0
And interest				118	18 5
				1518	18 5
Brisbane's Foundation—paid them, and lodged in Bank of Scotland, on their account,					
Balance of principal				600	0 0
Interest from Martinmas 1817				233	5 11

College Church seats, received	42 0 0		
Alexander Brownlee, ground-annual	22 18 0		
Andrew Crawford ditto	25 6 9		
Associate Congregation ditto	16 17 10½		
Ditto for lane, third year	64 8 6		
John Stewart, rent of rope-walk	2 0 0		
Charles M'Kid, Clay	10 0 0		
John Baird	60 0 0		
	21 19 8½		
		1266 10 9	
Feus in College-street, as before		300 9 11	
City of Glasgow, ground-annual of property fronting Duke-street, 2½ years from Whitsunday 1820, due at Martinmas 1822, at £30 per annum		75 0 0	
1822, April 16.—Received from Dr. M'Culloch, for expenses of Degree in Divinity		20 0 0	
Principal sums received, and interest:—			
1822, Dec. 24.—From Robert Graham and James Hill's heirs:—			
Principal	4000 0 0		
Interest	23 11 2		
		4023 11 2	
Interests and compositions received:—			
From Dondonald's Mortification	56 6 0		
Vassals	100 5 8½		
		156 11 8½	
Total		£10416 4 7 1/12	

Total		£10131 17 3½	

Dr. LAWRENCE HILL, Factor, in Account Current with all the Revenues of the College. Crop 1821. Cr.

To the charge of the Ordinary	£3683 12 2 1/12	By the Discharge of the Ordinary	3467 2 9
Archbishopric	1516 8 10 5/12	Archbishopric	907 0 11 4/12
Subdeanery	1453 15 3¾	Subdeanery	545 2 9½
Supplementary	10416 4 7 1/12	Supplementary	10131 17 3½
		Balance due by L. Hill, factor	2018 17 2 9/12
	£17070 1 0 1/12		£17070 1 0 1/12

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1822.

Arrears given up in last account		£457 10 7½	
Renfrew Parish Teinds:—			
Money	£246 9 4½		
B. F. P.			
Meal 31 1 1¾ at 15s. 1d.	£23 13 0		
Bear 4 0 0 20s.	4 0 0		
	27 13 0		
		274 2 4½	
Carried over		£731 13 0	

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1822.

Principal and Professors Salaries:—		
Principal Taylor,		
Money	£61 2 2½	
Meal, 4 chalders, at 15s. 1d. per boll	48 5 4	
Bear, 2 ditto, 20s.	32 0 0	
Servants' table	21 13 4	
	£163 0 10½	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

Brought over				£731	13 0
Govan Parish Teinds :—					
Money			860 6 4		
B. F. P.					
Meal 61 2 0 at 15*s.* 1*d.*	46 7 7½				
Bear 16 0 2 20*s.*	16 2 6				
		62 10 1½			
				922	16 5½
Kilbride Parish Teinds :—					
Money			1261 0 2		
Meal 322 2 5⅝ at 15*s.* 1*d.*	243 5 9				
Feu	0 19 9				
		244 5 6			
				1505	5 8
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric revenue				12	1 4
£100 from the Archbishopric		100 0 0			
Ten bolls meal from Garscube at 15*s.* 1*d.*		7 10 10			
Colmonel teinds	56 0 0				
Off expense of remittance	0 3 1				
		55 16 11			
Rental feu and teind of sundry places, as formerly		10 5 11			
Small ground-annuals		7 0 0			
Feu of Broomielaw Croft, viz. :—					
Brown, Carrick, and Co.	47 7 3				
James Oswald	15 0 0				
	62 7 3				
Feu of 3½ acres at Broomielaw, viz. :—					
James Lindsay and Co.,					
B. F. P.					
Bear 1 2 0 at 20*s.*	1 10 0				
Money	0 1 7½				
	1 11 7½				
		63 18 10½			
James M'Aslin, ground-annual :—					
From Cribbs	1 10 0				
Provanside	6 0 0				
		7 10 0			
Houses in Blackfriars Wynd, viz. :—					
Danl. Murray and Mrs. Drummond		11 10 0			
John M'Lachlan's Houses, viz. :—					
George Lewis formerly Widow Carrick	2 2 0				
Robert Goold	2 0 0				
Widow Baird	2 0 0				
John M'Lean	5 0 0				
		11 2 0			
Foundry, A. Wilson and Son		4 2 6			
				278	17 0½

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

Proportion from 1st Nov. 1822 till 29th March 1823				£66	13 2
Professor Jardine, eldest Regent				47	3 2
Meikleham				44	8 10½
Mylne				44	8 10½
Sandford				44	8 10½
Walker				33	6 8
Gibb				16	13 5
Principal Macfarlane, proportion till 1st Nov. 1823				82	7 10½
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, Wages to Servants, &c., viz. :—					
Librarian, L. Muirhead		£42 0 0			
Dr. Millar		70 0 0			
Bishop's Bursar, William Walker, sess. 1822-3		13 17 4			
Keeper of Old Library		11 2 3			
Master of Works		10 10 0			
Chamber Keeper		1 13 4			
Andrew Liddell's wages, 3 quarters		30 0 0			
Bedellus, James Tyre		19 4 4			
Janitor, Walter M'Nair		10 0 0			
				208	7 3
Ministers' Stipends :—					
Mrs. Burns, Renfrew, first half Old Stipend, 32 bolls meal, at 15*s.* 1*d.*	£24 2 8				
Half of which is		£12 1 4			
Second half Augmented Stipend :—					
9 chalders of meal at 14*s.* 9¼*d.*	106 7 0				
9 chalders of bear at 18*s.* 9¼*d.*	135 3 0				
Elements	10 0 0				
	251 10 0				
Deduct 13 chalders of meal, allocated to be collected by himself at College, fiars 15*s.* 1*d.*	156 17 4				
	94 12 8				
Half of which is	47 6 4				
		59 7 8			
Mr. French, Kilbride, meal 144 bolls. Deduct old localled bolls paid by sundry heritors	6 3 2				
137 0 2 at 13*s.* 10*d*		94 6 10			
Barley 144 bolls at 18*s.* 3*d.*		131 8 0			
Elements		10 0 0			
			236 4 10		
Mr. Leechman, Govans,					
160 bolls barley at 18*s.* 3*d.*		146 0 0			
160 bolls meal at 13*s.* 10*d.*		110 13 4			

Deduct paid by Heritors									
64 bolls barley at 20*s.*			64	0	0				
64 bolls meal at 15*s.* 1*d.*			48	5	4				
Money			41	13	4	153	18	8	
						102	14	8	
Elements						15	0	0	
Add sum short paid last year being $\frac{1}{17}$ deducted off meal which should not have been done						9	4	6	
									126 19 2
									422 11 8
Renfrew School salary						1	13	4	
Govan ditto						1	13	4	
									3 6 8
House and window duty and land stent									366 15 6
Barony Parish, Minister's stipend 1821 and 22									1 18 6
Minister's stipend for Dundas Vale									0 6 0
Barony Parish manse rent and school salary									0 2 8
									372 9 4
Insurance, viz.:—									
Phœnix Fire Office									27 10 0
Sun ditto									27 15 0
									55 5 0
Voluntary contribution to police									21 0 0
Glasgow water rent									38 0 0
Gas Company for lighting the College, one year									26 18 0
									85 18 0
Chapel Service, viz.:—									
John Ferrie, Chaplain						25	0	0	
William Fleeming						25	0	0	
									50 0 0
Precentor and Choir									20 0 0
									70 0 0
Miscellaneous Payments:—									
John M'Gregor, collector Drymen teinds									2 12 6
Ferguson and Stewart, gown for College porter									3 6 0
Receipt stamps for crop 1822									13 7 10
Dr. Couper, coals for observatory									4 16 4
Allowance to six College servants for hats, crapes, and stockings, for the late Principal's funeral									9 0 0
James Tyre, for Professors' prizes									60 18 6
Walker M'Nair, account for sundries									34 19 10
James Tyre, ditto									3 11 9
John Graham, servants' mournings									32 7 0
W. Dennistoun, for outlays									4 13 2
John Creer, cleaning windows, &c.									3 6 0
J. Cameron, stationer's account									2 0 0
G. Monro, repairs on gas pipes									8 16 8
Herald Office, advertising									2 16 0
W. Reid and Co., Advertiser and Courier Newspapers									39 14 0
Hamilton, Stames, and Co., for wine									5 4 0
Carried over									£231 9 7 £1594 2 2

Carried over . . . £3450 13 6

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

Brought over		£3450 13 6

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1822—(*continued*).

Brought over	£231	9	7	£1594 2 2
John Walker, sundries	1	7	0	
Do. do. cleaning court, &c.	10	15	0	
A. Brown, lighting lamps	2	12	6	
Jas. Taylor, Writings	9	9	0	
Andrew Liddell, sundries	1	0	0	
Margaret Goven's allowance	5	0	0	
Gig hire, room rent, and incidents, Kilbride teind court	1	9	4	
Officer for distributing notice to heritors to attend said court	0	10	6	
Edinburgh Advertiser newspaper, till July 1823	3	4	0	
Room rent and incidents, and officer distributing circulars to heritors, Airdrie tiend court	0	18	11	
Gig hire and hostler going to hold said court	0	13	6	
Herald Office, advertising	0	8	0	
Courier, advertising fiars crop 1822	0	16	6	
Thomas Ogilvie, stationer's account	2	19	2	
W. Dennistoun, for outlays	10	0	0	
Receipts for Professors' salaries	0	10	1	
Printing receipts, crop 1822	0	13	9	
Andrew Brown, lighting lamps, one-half year	2	12	6	
John Walker, superintending garden one year	5	0	0	
J. Liddell, postages	0	12	6	
Margaret Gowen, one-half year's allowance	2	10	0	
Bridewell assessment for Mrs. Kirkland's house	0	3	4	
W. Walker, improvements on garden, per account	20	0	0	
Miss Foulis' allowance	7	0	0	
Dr. Freer, for his travelling expense from Edinburgh, in August 1822	1	1	0	
Miller and Ewing, for dresses for College servants when going to visit the King	15	9	0	
Alexander Leith, for horse hires to Drymen during the vacancy of the Principality	2	0	0	
Remitted J. J. Davidson to be paid to Principal Nicol, on receipt of shares of sums voted to Dr. Lee for plate	7	5	0	
Walter M'Nair, for new-year's gifts for College servants	7	14	0	
A. J. and M. Duncan, allowance for rent of Printing Office for three years to 1 June 1824, at £20 per annum	60	0	0	
Ditto, for printing, per account	18	1	0	
Chronicle and Journal, advertisements	4	0	0	
Hand bills about fences	0	7	3	
Gas Company, for lighting lamps, Professor Walker's class-rooms	1	10	6	
Exchange on draft on Mr. Rutherford, for south country feus	0	4	0	
				439 6 11
Repairs and improvements :—				
M'Wharmel and Pringle, plumber-work on Professor Davidson's house	17	5	0	
Ditto, Professor Sandford's house	7	0	0	
J. Tyre, for repairs on Professors' houses	21	9	8	
Andrew M'Farlane, general account of wright-work	76	3	9½	
Do. wright-work on Professor Davidson's house	4	1	9	
Do. do. Professor Gibb's house	3	18	6	

Do. do. Principal's house			0	6	11
W. Hastie, for painting			23	4	7
J. Donaldson, slater-work			17	5	6
W. Chapman, wright-work			10	12	5
Hugh Wright, plaster-work			8	3	3
Sim and Carmichael, masons, general account			32	2	0
Do. pavement in Dr. Gibb's houses			1	10	0
Do. do. old house, High-street			16	5	0
Do. do. Dr. M'Turk's house			1	15	0
Do. do. for work in Dr. Gibb's house			2	15	0
Do. do. Professor Sandford's house			17	12	0
Do. for work in Humanity class-room			7	0	0
M'Wharmel and Pringle, plumber-work			39	13	5
Thomas Bowman, smith-work			12	17	10
John Wilson and Son, for a fender for Dr. Jeffrey's house			1	4	0
John Buchanan, for iron-work in Professor Davidson's house			2	19	5
Professor Millar, for small repairs			2	0	0
Professor Mylne, do.			2	4	9
M. Herbert, for painting Law class room			0	9	1
A. and J. Wilson, repairs on Professor Walker's house			0	8	6
Andrew Macfarlane's wright-work, Law class room			5	10	0
Do. do. Dr. Gibb's garret windows			2	10	0
Do. do. Professor Sandford's			14	10	0
Do. flooring Dr. Cooper's hay-loft			5	14	0
Do. do. Dr. M'Turk's do.			6	19	6
Sim and Carmichael to account, for wall round the Observatory grounds and College garden			120	0	0
Do. farther do.			150	0	0
Do. in full			113	12	7
Andrew M'Farlane, for small repairs			1	0	0
Sim and Carmichael, repairs on Principal Macfarlane's house, to account			30	0	0
Dr. M'Gill, for a marble mantel-piece in his house			21	0	0
Andrew M'Farlane's repairs on Principal Macfarlane's house			43	14	0
James Somerville, causewaying			5	13	0
Sim and Carmichael, repairs in Principal's house			51	9	6
James Donaldson and Son, for slater-work			86	10	0
M. M'Culloch and Co., cast iron-work			19	8	0
William Denniston, repairs to be accounted for			20	0	0
William Hastie, sum allowed Principal Macfarlane for water-painting his house			20	0	0
Andrew M'Farlane, fitting up room for James Tyre			11	11	9
Statute labour trustees, causewaying Macfarlan-street			59	12	9
					1119 2 6
Bishop's Bursar, R. Weddell, session 1823-4					12 1 4
Factor's salary					100 0 0
Arrears					388 1 7½
Total					£3652 14 6½

Total	£3450 13 6

CHARGE.

Archbishopric Revenue. Crop 1822.

Arrears given up in last account						£258	11 0½
Revenue from Calder, Old Monkland Barony, and Goven Parishes, viz.:—							
Calder Parish—							
Capons, 122⅜ at 2s.	£12	5	2				
Poultry, 37⅒, at 1s. 8d.	3	2	0				
Money, £57. 18s. 4d. Scots	4	16	6				
				£20	3 8		
B. F. P.							
Corn, 39 0 2⅛ at 13s. 4d.	26	2	2				
Meal, 117 0 1⅝ at 15s. 1d.	88	6	2				
				114	8 4		
						134	12 0
Barony Parish Feus and Teind—							
Money, £306. 6s. 3d. Scots				25	10 6		
Capons, 186⅜ at 2s.				18	13 6		
Poultry, 154 at 1s. 8d.				12	16 8		
Salmon, 42 at 6s. 8d.				14	0 0		
						£71	0 8
B. F. P.							
Meal, 377 0 1⅜ at 15s. 1d.						284	8 0
Corn, 64 0 2¼ at 13s. 4d.						42	15 2½
						327	3 2½
						398	3 10½
Old Monkland Feus—							
Money, £72. 1s. 5d. Scots				6	0 1		
Capons, 98¾ at 2s.				9	17 6		
Poultry, 98¾ at 1s. 8d.				8	4 7		
Salmon, 24 at 6s. 8d.				8	0 0		
						32	2 2
B. F. P.							
Malt and Meal, 129 3 2⅞ at 15s. 1d.				97	19 5		
Corn 43 1 2⅝ at 13s. 4d.				28	18 9		
						126	18 2
						159	0 4
Govan Parish Feus—							
Silver				6	6 8½		
Salmon, 93 at 6s. 8d				31	0 0		
Capons, 114 at 2s.				11	8 6		
Poultry, 104 at 1s. 8d				8	13 11		
						57	9 1½
B. F. P.							
Malt and Meal, 387 3 3				292	11 10		
Bear 1 2 1¼ at 20s.				1	12 2¼		
Corn 41 1 0 at 13s. 4d.				27	10 0		
						321	14 0½
						379	3 1¾
Drymen Teinds						66	13 4
South Country Feus						33	9 11
Carstairs ditto						18	6 8
Total						£1448	0 3½

DISCHARGE.

Archbishopric Expenditure. Crop 1822.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors:—						
Principal Taylor, proportion	£15	12	6			
Macfarlan, do.	15	16	6			
Professor Davidson	90	0	0			
M'Turk	100	0	0			
Freer	40	0	0			
M'Gill	16	13	4			
Jardine	8	6	8			
Meikleham	2	17	8⅔			
Walker	8	6	8			
Mylne	8	6	8			
Gibb	15	11	1⅓			
Sandford	5	0	0			
				£326	11 2	
Allowance to the Ordinary Revenue				100	0 0	
A chalder of Meal to the Bishop's Bursar				12	1 4	
Public Burdens, Officers' Salaries, &c., viz.:—						
High Church Precentor	5	0	0			
Contribution to Lord Alloway's Clerk	3	7	0			
Cess and Rogue, Barony Parish	81	3	4			
				89	10 4	
Bursars on King William's Foundation, viz.:—						
A. Lapslie, 2nd half-session 1822–3	6	13	4			
Wm. Cullen, do.	5	0	0			
John Reid, whole do.	10	0	0			
Dun. Macfarlan, do.	13	6	8			
Wm. Jackson, 2nd half do.	5	0	0			
Do. 1st half do. 1823-4	5	0	0			
Wm. Cullen, 1st do.	6	13	4			
A. Lapsie, 1st do.	6	13	4			
J. C. Bryce, whole do.	13	6	8			
				71	13 4	
Arrears per list				288	12 6½	
Factor's Salary				28	13 4	
Total				£917	2 0½	

Subdeanery Revenue. Crop 1822.

Arrears given up in last accounts					£54 16 0
Old Monkland Tiends :—					
Money			£546 9 6		
B. F. P.					
Meal, 173 3 2, at 15*s.* 1*d.*		£131 2 8			
Bear, 18 0 $0\frac{3}{10}$, at 20*s.*		18 0 1			
			149 2 9		
				695 12 3	
New Monkland Tiends :—					
Money			563 18 6		
B. F. P.					
Meal, 113 0 $0\frac{37}{60}$, at 15*s.* 1*d.*		85 5 3			
Bear, 1 0 0, at 20*s.*		1 0 0			
			86 5 3		
				650 3 9	
Carried over				£1400 12 0	

Subdeanery Expenditure. Crop 1822.

Dr. M'Gill's salary, till Nov. 1823, 1 year, viz. :—			
Money	£55 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$		
Meal, 4 ch. 12 bolls at 15*s.* 1*d.* per boll	57 6 $4\frac{1}{2}$		
Bear, 2 ch. 4 bolls, 20*s.*	36 0 0		
		£148 17 6	
Ministers' stipends, viz. :—			
Dr. Begg, New Monkland :—			
136 bolls meal, county fiars, at 13*s.* 10*d.*	94 1 4		
136 barley, ditto, 18*s.* 3*d.*	124 2 0		
Elements	10 0 0		
		228 3 4	
Mrs. Bower, for deceased Dr. Bower, Old Monkland, crop 1821 :—			
136 bolls meal, county fiars, at 16*s.* 7*d.*	112 15 4		
136 barley, 18*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	127 4 4		
Elements	10 0 0		
		249 19 8	
Rev. Mr. Thomson, Old Monkland, crop 1822—same as Dr. Begg's		228 3 4	
Bursars, viz. :—			
Wilson's foundation :—			
Thomas Burnside, whole bursary, session 1822-23	6 13 4		
Joseph Yair ditto ditto	6 13 4		
Ditto ditto ditto 1823-24	6 13 4		
		20 0 0	
Boyd's :—			
Donald M'Leod, ditto, 1822-23	5 0 0		
Duncan M'Dougall, ditto	5 0 0		
Donald M'Leod, ditto, 1823-24	5 0 0		
John Morrison, ditto	5 0 0		
James Boyd, ditto	5 0 0		
		25 0 0	
Struthers' :—			
John Mackenzie		6 13 4	
College :—			
William Blair, whole bursary, 1822-23	10 0 0		
A. Scott, ditto ditto	10 0 0		
Geo. Gillespie, 2d half	5 0 0		
John Taylor, whole	10 0 0		
Geo. Gillespie, 1st half, 1823-24	5 0 0		
		40 0 0	
Brown's :—			
R. M'Corkle, whole 1822-23	5 0 0		
Hyndford's :—			
John Robb	5 0 0		
Craig's :—			
Thomas Black, 1823-24	8 6 8		
Ross's :—			
R. Kirkwood	4 3 4		
Carried over	£22 10 0	£946 17 2	

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

Brought over		£1400 12 0
Total		£1400 12 0

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1822.

Balance of last accounts			£2018 17 2½
And arrears of ditto			274 16 2½
Feus of Stobcross, at Whit. 1823		£135 2 4	
Ditto Balgray, Mart.		57 5 0	
			192 7 4
Interest of Money, viz:—			
Dr. Jeffrey and Mrs. Brisbane on £100		5 0 0	
Ditto £1500		75 0 0	
Galloway and Anderson £1505		75 5 0	
Daniel Christie £600		30 0 0	
Gorbals and Kilbride road £210		84 0 0	
Shotts road £100		5 0 0	
			274 5 0
Renfrew road (Forfar) £200		9 0 0	
Barnsford £400		18 0 0	
March (Coulters) £200		9 0 0	
Greenock £1000		45 0 0	
Gorbals £300		13 10 0	
Ditto £200		9 0 0	
Ditto (Chamberford) £400		18 0 0	
Paisley (Muirheads) £106		4 10 0	
Galloway and Anderson £500		25 0 0	
Carlisle road £3000		120 0 0	
Muirhouse road, Chamberford, £200		9 0 0	
Professor Millar £2000		95 0 0	
Chapleton road prizes £250		11 5 0	
			660 10 0
Ground-annuals, &c., viz.:—			
Andrew M'Farlane,			
Barr's garden and house	£115 0 0		
College buildings	14 0 0		
		129 0 0	
Government Barracks	131 13 6		
Off exchange on London drafts	0 1 10		
		131 11 8	
Houses below the Principal's gate, viz.:—			
John Hay	10 10 0		
James Sym and Co.	36 0 0		

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1282—(*continued*).

Brought over		£22 10 0	£946 17 2
Ardkinlass':—			
D. M'Dougall, 1822-23		4 15 0	
Cess of Old Monkland	£2 14 7		
Ditto New Monkland	3 8 3		
		6 2 10	
Arrears, per list		88 4 2	
Factor's salary		25 0 0	
			146 12 0
Total			£1093 9 2

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1822.

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors:—		
Professor M'Gill	£6 2 2	
Meikleham	2 15 6	
Jardine	2 15 6	
Walker	2 15 6	
M'Turk	2 15 6	
Mylne	2 15 6	
Gibb	27 15 6	
Millar	10 0 0	
		£57 15 2
Augmented Salaries at Whitsunday 1823:—		
Principal Taylor's proportion	£9 18 11	
M'Farlan's proportion	1 4 0	
Professor M'Gill	110 0 0	
Mylne	110 0 0	
M'Turk	110 0 0	
Davidson	110 0 0	
Freer	110 0 0	
Millar	110 0 0	
Couper	110 0 0	
Jeffray	110 0 0	
Jardine	110 0 0	
Meikleham	110 0 0	
Walker	110 0 0	
Gibb	110 0 0	
Sandford	110 0 0	
		1521 2 11
Augmented Salaries at Martinmas 1823:—		
Principal M'Farlane	110 0 0	
Professor M'Gill	110 0 0	
Mylne	110 0 0	
M'Turk	110 0 0	
Davidson	110 0 0	
Freer	110 0 0	
Millar	110 0 0	
Couper	110 0 0	
Jeffray	110 0 0	
Jardine	110 0 0	

Andrew Mackendrick				16	0	0		
Jean Aird				2	0	0		
William Black				1	10	0		
Niel Gillies				2	5	0		
Mrs. Kirkland				13	0	0		
							81	5	0
Rents, Ground-annuals, &c., in sundry places, viz.:—								
Thomas Graham, Regent-place				48	0	0		
Government Stock Dividends				58	10	6		
Gas Company				40	0	0		
Glasgow Water Stock				75	0	0		
City of Glasgow Ground-annual, St. John's Church				10	0	0		
J. and A. Monach				33	0	0		
R. F. Alexander, formerly Finlayson and Napier				33	12	0		
Robert Frame, ground-annual				80	0	0		
James Taylor, ground-annual, Regent-place				92	12	1		
William King, ditto, now George Scott				89	3	10		
Robert Aitken				33	11	11		
Burgher Society, Shuttle-street				46	18	0		
Thomas Muir, Gallowgate				7	10	0		
Miss Steven, Macfarlane-street				16	15	1		
Robert Frame, Graham-street				15	5	4½		
John Carmichael, Macfarlane-street				28	11	8½		
John Hannah								
Observatory park and College garden			40 0 0					
Deduct allowance for ground occupied by rubbish while building wall round the College grounds			2 0 0					
				38	0	0		
College church seats received				18	1	0		
Alex. Brownlie, now Thos. Wilson, ground-annual, Græme-street				25	6	9		
Andrew Crawford, now James Reid, ground-annual, Macfarlane-street				16	17	10½		
Associate Congregation, Regent-place				64	8	6		
Ditto for lane, 1 year				2	0	0		
John Stewart, rope-work, 1 year at Martinmas 1823				10	0	0		
Charles M'Kidd, clay rent, half-year at Whitsunday			60 0 0					
Ditto at Martinmas			80 0 0					
				140	0	0		
John Baird, ground-annual Græme-street				21	19	8½		
John Arnell, wright, ground-annual of 1019½ yards of ground, west side of M'Farlane-street, at £44 per an. for 1st half-year due at Martinmas 1823				22	0	0		
							1067	4	4
Feus in College-street							330	9	11
									1739	10	11
Carried over									£5160	6	8½

Meikleham				110	0	0		
Walker				110	0	0		
Gibb				110	0	0		
Sandford				110	0	0		
							1540	0	0
1823, May 10, Dr. Brown, St. Andrews, annuity				82	10	0		
Nov. 10, ditto				82	10	0		
							165	0	0
Quæstor, Dr. Thomson:—								
Dunwiddie's				5	0	0		
Holle's				5	0	0		
Barrowfield's				25	0	0		
Principal Stirling's				8	6	8		
							43	6	8
Coulter's Donation:—								
1823, May 3, Thomas Thomson				2	0	0		
5, William Park				2	0	0		
7, George Lewis				2	0	0		
							6	0	0
Lockhart Muirhead							75	0	0
Gas Company, New Stock, April 26, 1823, 9th call of 10 per cent. on £200 Stock				20	0	0		
May 20th, 10th ditto				20	0	0		
							40	0	0
Forth and Clyde Canal Stock:—								
1823, August 27, Purchased 4 shares at £482. 10s. per share				1930	0	0		
Interest on ditto since 26th December 1822				38	14	3		
							1968	14	3
							5416	19	0
Factor's salary							25	0	0
Arrears							429	10	5½
Carried over							£5871	9	5½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

Brought over .				£5160	6	$8\frac{3}{12}$
Canal Stock Dividends on 5 shares			100	0	0	
Ditto on 4 shares			80	0	0	
				180	0	0
Interest from Heritors			43	7	8	
Ditto from Bank			170	0	4	
				213	8	0
Principal sums paid up, viz. :—						
Shotts road trustees		100	0	0		
Gorbals ditto	300	0	0			
Ditto	200	0	0			
		500	0	0		
				600	0	0
Casualties from heritors, compositions on entries, &c. &c. . .				382	17	4
Total				£6262	7	$0\frac{3}{12}$

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1822—(*continued.*)

DISCHARGE.

Brought over . .	£5871	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Total	£5871	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$

DR. LAWRENCE HILL, Factor in account current with all the Revenues of the College. Crop 1822. CR.

To the charge of the Ordinary				£3450	13	6
Archbishopric				1448	0	3
Subdeanery				1400	12	0
Supplementary				6262	0	$7\frac{3}{12}$
Total				£12,561	12	$9\frac{3}{12}$

By the discharge of the Ordinary				£3652	14	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Archbishopric				917	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Subdeanery				1093	9	2
Supplementary				5871	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
				11534	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Balance				1026	17	$6\frac{10}{12}$
Total				£12,561	12	$9\frac{4}{12}$

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1823.

Arrears given up in last accounts				£388	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Renfrew parish teinds, same as last year :—						
Meal at 22*s.*, bear, 26*s.* 8*d.*				286	5	10
Govan parish teinds, ditto ditto				949	9	4
Kilbride parish teinds and feu, ditto :—						
Meal as above.						
Feu same as last year				1616	16	11
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric Revenue, for the Bishop's bursar, at 22*s.*				17	12	0
£100 from ditto				100	0	0
Ten bolls meal from Garscube				11	0	0
Colmonell teinds				56	0	0
Rental, feu, and teind of sundry places, as formerly . . .				10	5	11
Small ground-annuals				7	0	0
Feu of Broomielaw croft, viz :—						
Brown, Carrick and Co.	£47	7	3			
James Oswald	15	0	0			
	62	7	3			

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823.

Principal and Professors' salaries :—						
Principal Macfarlane :—						
Money . . .	£61	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
Meal at 22*s.* . . .	70	8	0			
Bear at 26*s.* 8*d.* . . .	42	13	4			
Servants' table . . .	21	13	4			
				£195	16	11
Professor Jardine, eldest Regent . . .				47	3	2
Meikleham				44	8	11
Mylne				44	8	10
Sandford				44	8	10
Walker				33	6	8
Gibb				16	13	4
						£426 6 8
Payments to the Bishops' bursar, salaries, lecturers, wages to servants, &c., viz. :—						
Librarian, L. Muirhead				£42	0	0
Dr. Millar				70	0	0
Bishop's bursar				17	12	0

James Lindsay, of 3½ acres, viz.:—								
Bear at 26*s.* 8*d.*			£2	0	0			
Money			0	1	7½			
						2	1	7½
								64 8 10½
James M'Aslan, ground-annual:—								
From Cribbs						1	10	0
Provanside						6	0	0
								7 10 0
Houses in Blackfriars' Wynd:—								
Mrs. Drummond						10	0	0
John M'Lean						5	0	0
George Lewis						2	2	0
Robert Goold						2	0	0
Widow Baird						2	0	0
								21 2 0
Andrew Wilson and Son, founders								4 2 6
Carried over								£3539 15 0

Keeper of the Old Library							11	2	
Master of Works, W. Denniston							10	10	0
Chamber-keeper, ditto							1	13	4
Bedellus, James Tyre							19	4	4
Janitor, Walter M'Nair							10	0	0
J. M'Lachlan's widow, in full of emoluments due to him							18	0	0
Ditto rent of her dwelling-house to Whitsunday							6	10	0
John Walker, as scavenger, to 1st May							10	16	0
Dr. Cooper, as clerk, one year							21	0	0
									238 8 0
Ministers' stipends, viz.:—									
Mr. Burns, Renfrew:—									
9 chalders meal, at 20*s.* 10*d.*						£150	0	0	
9 ditto bear, at 25*s.* 4½*d.*						182	14	0	
Elements omitted to be paid.									
						332	14	0	
Deduct 13 chalders meal allowed to be collected by himself at College fiars, at 20*s.* 10*d.*						216	13	4	
									116 0 8
Mr. French, Kilbride:—									
Meal			144 bolls.						
Deduct old localled bolls paid by sundry heritors			6	3	2				
		B.	137	0	2 at 20*s.* 6*d.*	140	18	8	
Barley			144	0	0 at 23*s.* 9½*d.*	171	6	0	
Elements						10	0	0	
									22 4
Mr. Leechman, Govan:—									
160 bolls barley, at 23*s.* 9½*d.*						190	6	8	
160 ditto meal, at 20*s.* 6⅔*d.*						164	8	10	
Elements						15	0	0	
						369	15	6	
Deduct paid by heritors:—									
64 bolls barley, at 26*s.* 8*d.*			£85	6	8				
64 ditto meal, at 22*s.*			70	8	0				
Money			41	13	4				
						197	8	0	
									172 7 6
Mr. French, Kilbride, being sum paid by Lady Mary Montgomery to him for crop 1821, and now repaid to her, Mr. French having drawn the whole of his stipend from the College for that year, and to be deducted from Mr. French's stipend, crop 1824									23 12 6
									634 5 4
Renfrew school salary, 1823-4							1	13	4
Ditto ditto 1824-25							1	13	4
Govan ditto							1	13	4
									5 0 0
Carried over									£1304 0 0

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1823—(*continued*).

Brought over . .	£3539	15 0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823—(*continued*.)

Brought over . .				£1301	0 0
House and window duty and land-stent, till Whitsunday 1824 .	225	13	6		
Barony parish ministers' stipend—Dr. Burns and Dr. Taylor—crop 1822	2	5	2		
Manse rent and school salary	0	2	8		
Ground-annual of Provanside to Trades' House, 2 years .	1	2	3		
				234	3 7
Insurances—Phœnix Fire Office . £27 10 0					
Sun ditto . . . 27 15 0					
£	55	5	0		
Voluntary contribution to Police	21	0	0		
Glasgow water-rent, till Whitsunday 1824 . .	38	0	0		
Gas Company, for lighting the College one year till Whitsunday 1825	26	12	6		
				140	17 6
Chapel service, viz. :—					
John Ferrie, chaplain	25	0	0		
William Fleeming, ditto	25	0	0		
Precentor and choir	20	0	0		
				70	0 0
Miscellaneous charges, viz. :—					
Receipt stamps, crop 1823	14	10	9		
Ditto Professors' salaries	0	11	8		
Contribution to New Bridewell . . .	30	0	0		
Robert Gray and Son, for medals . .	12	12	0		
William Rutherford, sub-collector, south country feus, salary, postages, land-tax, &c., crops 1821, 1822, and 1823 .	10	16	2		
Walter M'Nair, for dinner on 1st May . . .	15	0	0		
James Tyre, for postages	2	0	0		
Walter M'Nair, for travelling expenses of deputation to Buchanan House in 1822	3	12	6		
Walter Logan, for making out transfer of Canal stock, by sundries in your favour	1	0	0		
William Reid and Co., for newspapers . . .	27	18	0		
James Tyre, for cleaning class-rooms, &c. . .	5	6	10		
Ditto, postages	1	0	10		
James Cameron, for stationery, &c. . . .	5	10	0		
Austin and M'Aslan, for grass seeds . . .	9	1	9		
Robertson, Reid, and Brothers, for screens . .	5	0	0		
Samuel Hunter and Co., for advertisements . .	3	1	0		
William Denniston, for sundry outlays . . .	5	16	2		
James Wylie, for ventilators	0	9	0		
John Blyth, for coals and brooms . . .	0	15	0		
Margaret Govan, half-year's allowance . . .	2	10	0		
John Walker, for work in garden . . .	5	0	0		
Allan M'Dougall, for lighting lamps . . .	2	12	6		
John Blyth, for sweeping College court, half-year . .	3	3	0		
Wm. Denniston, for incidental expenses, to be accounted for	10	0	0		
James Taylor, one year's salary, for writings for the College .	9	9	0		
James Tyre, for prizes	61	0	0		
Edinburgh Advertiser, one year, till July 1824 . .	3	4	0		
Greenock Advertiser, fiars' crop 1823 . . .	0	9	1		

Gig hire, incidents, and room rent, going to Kilbride rent-court	1	10	0
Officers distributing circulars warning heritors to Kilbride teind-court	0	10	6
Alexander Stirling, for trouble going with Mr. Richardson, land-surveyor, pointing out the marches, and giving information, &c., to the arbiters on the teind lands in the parish of Kilbride in 1812, employed 20 days	3	10	0
Room rent and incidents, and officer distributing notices to heritors to attend Airdrie teind-court	0	18	6
Gig hire, tolls, and hostlers going to ditto	0	14	6
Charles Stewart, amount of his account for prosecuting boys for trespassing College grounds	3	12	0
John Walker, for grass seeds	4	3	0
T. Ogilvie's account for stationery	2	12	11
W. Denniston, to disburse	20	0	0
A. Connell, W. S., to account for locality of East Kilbride	30	0	0
John Richardson's account relative to Passengers' Regulation Bill, 1822	3	6	8
Ditto relative to Mr. Hamilton's will	1	9	1
Ditto ditto to Passengers' Bill, June 1823	3	7	10
Proportion of composition for lease of Barony teinds	24	7	3
Receipt stamp for Lady Montgomery's teind	0	5	0
John Macgregor, collecting Drymen teinds	3	3	6
Receipt stamps for Professors' salaries	0	8	8
John Blyth, for sweeping court, &c.	3	14	6
James Tyre, for post-office	2	0	0
W. Begerney, for assisting to collect feus, &c., several years	0	10	6
W. Denniston, for lighting lamps	3	7	6
Margaret Gowan, half-year's allowance	2	10	0
Lithographic Press Company, for printing receipts	0	18	3
J. J. Davidson, writing business account	72	7	9
John Tassie, for copying statements of accounts and whole rental of Archbishopric to send to Exchequer	8	8	0
Herald, advertising	0	8	0
Courier, ditto	0	8	0
Chronicle and Journal, ditto	0	16	0
Robertson, Reid, and Brothers, carpeting	8	11	1
Wardlaw and Cunningham, for stationery	3	4	0
John Macgregor, to account for collecting Drymen teinds	2	10	0
Chaise hires, &c., the Principal and party going to Drymen on a deputation to the Duke of Montrose	3	10	2
John Hamilton, Esq. of North Park, teind, &c. due to St. Nicholas' Hospital for crop 1816 and 1823 inclusive, 3 bolls meal yearly, at county fiars, from the lands of Dowhill	30	3	8
Subscription to Watt's monument	105	0	0
Miss Foulis' annuity, one year	7	0	0
New-year's gift to College servants	7	14	0
Mrs. Irvine, allowance, half-year in advance, per Minute of Faculty, 13th January 1825	25	0	0
William Denniston, for small outlays	20	0	0
Carried over	£663	10	1

Carried over	£3539	15	0
	£1744	1	1

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1823—(*continued*).

Brought over . . .	£3539	15 0

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823—(*continued*).

Brought over .	£663	10 1	£1744	1 1	
Ninian Bannatyne, sum allowed him per Minute of Faculty	10	0 0			
A. Connell, W. S., balance of his account for Kilbride locality	16	15 7			
			690	5 8	
Repairs on Professors' houses:—					
Thomas Bowman, repairs on Principal's house . .	10	9 8			
W. Chapman, wright-work in Professor Sandford's ditto .	0	7 0			
A. Macfarlane, repairs on ditto . . .	3	18 0			
Sim and Carmichael, repairs on Principal's ditto . .	18	8 1			
Ditto repairs on Professor Mylne's ditto . .	8	10 3			
John Bilsland, repairs on Principal's ditto . .	30	2 6			
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work on ditto . .	49	8 0			
			121	3 6	
General repairs and improvements, viz.:—					
Dr. Couper, for repairs on Observatory . .	5	19 8			
James Tyre, for small repairs	25	9 9			
W. M'Nair, for repairs	29	0 0			
Andrew M'Farlane, wright-work . . .	123	7 10			
William Hastie, painting	21	3 5			
Hugh Wright, plaster-work	20	16 8			
George Munro, repairs on gas apparatus . .	27	1 7			
John Greer, for sundry jobbings . . .	2	14 0			
Thomas Bowman, smith-work . . .	9	6 8			
James Donaldson, slater-work, to account . .	24	18 4			
William Chapman, wright-work . . .	1	2 5			
James Wood, for making gravel-walks round the College-yard	72	4 6			
W. Hastie, painting	2	16 0			
Sim and Carmichael, amount of two accounts . .	39	13 4			
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work, 1823 . .	56	18 6			
Ditto ditto in Observatory	9	0 0			
Andrew Macfarlan, amount of two accounts . .	68	12 9			
Sim and Carmichael, repairs, Dr. Thomson's class-room .	34	15 9			
Ditto ditto Professor Millar's ditto . . .	34	3 0			
Ditto ditto Dr. Jeffray's old ditto . . .	6	18 0			
Ditto ditto Dr. Burns' ditto	4	19 9			
John Bilsland, Dr. Jeffray's ditto . . .	130	8 2			
Ditto College Library	11	7 4			
Ditto book-presses	72	8 10			
John Crawford, balance of wright-work to College, to account	1	14 6			
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work . .	75	2 1			
John Walker, gravel for the garden-walks, 1st Nov. .	5	0 0			
James Fairlie, repairs on Mackendrick's shop when let to him	3	9 0			
			920	1 1	
Sim and Carmichael, 1st payment to account . .	115	0 0			
John Bilsland, 1st ditto	200	0 0			
Sim and Carmichael, 2d ditto	115	0 0			
John Bilsland, 2d ditto	200	0 0			
Hugh Wright, to account of plaster-work . .	20	0 0			
James Donaldson and Son, to account of slating . .	35	0 0			
John Bilsland, 3d payment to account . . .	200	0 0			
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumbers, to account . .	100	0 0			
Hugh Wright, to account of plaster-work . .	20	0 0			

Total			£3539 15 0

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1823.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£288 12 6½
Revenue from Calder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan parishes, viz.—			
Calder Parish Feus, same as last year—meal at 22*s.*, Corn 17*s.* 6*d.*			183 5 0
Barony Parish, feus and teind,	do.	do.	541 19 4
Old Monkland,	do.	do.	212 19 5
Govan Parish	do.	do.—bear, at 26*s.* 8*d.*	522 9 2½
Drymen teinds			66 13 4
South country feus			33 9 11
Carstairs			18 6 8
Carried over			£1867 15 5

M'Whannel and Pringle, plumbers, to account			80 0 0
John Crawford, wright-work			15 0 0
John Bilsland, 4th payment to account			200 0 0
Hugh Wright, plaster-work			27 7 6
Sim and Carmichael, balance of account of mason-work			10 16 1
Ditto per account			58 9 1
John Bilsland, balance of account of wright-work			43 4 8
James Donaldson and Son, balance of ditto slater-work			11 12 8
M'Whannel and Pringle, plumbers			60 9 11
			1611 19 11
Factor's salary			100 0 0
Arrears			450 6 9
Total			£5638 8 9

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors:—			
Principal Macfarlan		£31 5 0	
Professor Davidson		90 0 0	
Mackturk		100 0 0	
Freer		40 0 0	
M'Gill		16 13 4	
Jardine		8 6 8	
Meikleham		2 17 8⅔	
Walker		8 6 8	
Mylne		8 6 8	
Gibb		15 11 1⅓	
Sandford		5 0 0	
Principal Macfarlane, for short payment, 1st November 1823, and 1st May and 1st November 1824		11 9 1½	
			£337 16 3½
Allowance to the Ordinary revenue			100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's Bursar			17 12 0
Public burdens, officers' salaries, &c., same as last year			89 10 4
Bursars on King William's Foundation, viz.—			
A. Lapslie, 2d half session 1823-4	£6 13 4		
1st 1824-5	6 13 4		
2d	6 13 4		
		£20 0 0	
W. Cullen, 2d 1823-4	6 13 4		
1st 1824-5	6 13 4		
		13 6 8	
John Reid, whole 1823-4	10 0 0		
1st half 1824-5	6 13 4		
		16 13 4	
W. Jackson, 2d 1823-4	5 0 0		
1st 1824-5	5 0 0		
		10 0 0	
W. Kidston, whole 1823-4		10 0 0	
			70 0 0
Carried over			£614 18 7½

CHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1823—(*continued*).

Brought over . .	£1867 15 5
Total	£1867 15 5

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1823.

Arrear given up in last accounts	£88 4 2
Old Monkland teinds, same as last year,—meal, at 22*s*., bear, 26*s*. 8*d*. .	761 14 10
New Monkland teinds, ditto ditto	689 12 6

DISCHARGE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823—(*continued*.)

Brought over . .		£614 18 7½
Factor's salary		28 13 4
Arrears		355 14 7½
Total		£999 6 7

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823.

Dr. M'Gill's salary till November 1824, 1 year, same as last year :—			
Meal at 22*s*, bear 26*s*. 8*d*.			£187 3 1
Ministers' stipends, viz. :—			
Dr. Begg, New Monkland,			
136 bolls meal, county fiars, at 23*s*. 9½*d*. . .	161 15 8		
136 do. barley, do. 20*s*. 6¾*d*. . .	139 15 7		
Elements	10 0 0		
		311 11 3	
Rev. Mr. Thomson, Old Monkland,			
136 bolls meal, same as above . . .	161 15 8		
136 do. barley, do.	139 15 6		
Elements	8 6 8		
	309 17 10		
Off overpaid—elements last year . .	1 13 4		
		308 4 6	
Bursars :—			
Wilson's Foundation, T. Burnside, whole .	6 13 4		
John Lindsay, whole	6 13 4		
		13 6 8	
Boyd's, John Morrison	5 0 0		
Donald M'Leod	5 0 0		
James Boyd	5 0 0		
		15 0 0	
Struther's, J. F. Johnston, 1823-4 . .	6 13 4		
Do. 1824-5 . .	6 13 4		
		13 6 8	
College, J. Taylor, 1823-4 . . .	10 0 0		
G. Gillespie, 2d half do. . .	£5 0 0		
Do. whole 1824-5 . .	10 0 0		
	15 0 0		
W. Brown, 1823-4 . . .	10 0 0		
W. Blair, do. . . .	10 0 0		
A. B. Fletcher, 1824-5 . . .	5 0 0		
		50 0 0	
Brown's, R. M'Corkle, whole 1823-4 . .			5 0 0
Craig's, Thomas Black, 1st half 1824-5 . .	4 3 4		
Do. 2d do do. . .	4 3 4		
		8 6 8	
Ross's, William Boyd, whole 1824-5 . .	4 3 4		
Ardkinlass, D. M'Callum, whole 1823-4 . .	9 10 0		
Do. 1st half 1824-5 . .	4 15 0		

Total			£1539 11 6

Supplementary Revenue. Crop 1823.

Balance of last accounts			£1026 17 6½
And arrears of do			429 10 5½
Feus of Stobcross, at Whitsunday 1824	£135 2 4		
Feus of Balgray, at Martinmas 1824	57 5 0		
		192 7 4	
Interest of money, viz.:—			
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane	4 0 0		
Do.	60 0 0		
Galloway and Anderson	75 5 0		
Daniel Christie	30 0 0		
Gorbal's and Kilbride road	84 0 0		
Renfrew road	8 0 0		
Barnsford do.	16 0 0		
Maich do.	8 0 0		
Greenock do.	40 0 0		
Gorbal's do.	16 0 0		
Paisley do.	8 0 0		
Galloway and Anderson	25 0 0		
Carlisle road	120 0 0		
Muirhouse do.	8 0 0		
Chappleton do.	10 0 0		
Professor James Millar	80 0 0		
		592 5 0	
Ground-annuals, &c.			
D. M'Ewan, formerly A. Macfarlane,			
Barr's garden and house	£115 0 0		
Do. College buildings	14 0 0		
	129 0 0		
Government barracks	131 13 6		
Off exchange on London drafts	0 0 10		
	131 12 8		
Houses below the Principal's gate, viz.:—			
John Hay	10 10 0		
James Sim and Co.	36 0 0		
James Fairley	8 0 0		
Jean Aird	2 9 0		
William Black	1 10 0		
Neil Gillies	2 5 0		
Mrs. Kirkland	13 0 0		
	73 5 0		
Carried over	£333 17 8	£2241 0 4½	

New Monkland		3 7 5	
			6 1 4
Factor's salary			25 0 0
Arrears			90 14 9
Total			£1052 3 3

Supplementary Expenditure. Crop 1823.

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors, same as last year			£57 15 2
Augmented salaries at Whitsunday 1824:—			
Principal Macfarlan	£110 0 0		
Professor M'Gill	110 0 0		
Mylne	110 0 0		
Macturk	110 0 0		
Davidson	110 0 0		
Freer	110 0 0		
Millar	110 0 0		
Couper	110 0 0		
Jeffray	110 0 0		
Jardine	110 0 0		
Meikleham	110 0 0		
Walker	110 0 0		
Gibb	110 0 0		
Sandford	110 0 0		
		1540 0 0	
Augmented salaries at Martinmas 1824, same as above			1540 0 0
Questor, same as last year			43 6 8
1824, May 8, James Brown, half-year's annuity	82 10 0		
Nov. 6, do. do.	82 10 0		
		165 0 0	
Prizes on Watt's Foundations, J. W. Aitken	10 0 0		
H. Colquhoun	10 0 0		
		20 0 0	
Coulter's Donation, J. Buchanan	2 0 0		
J. Cameron	2 0 0		
W. Park	2 0 0		
		6 0 0	
Lockhart Muirhead		75 0 0	
Principal sums:—			
Temporary loan to T. King's trustees, to be paid at Whitsunday 1825	£3500 0 0		
Do. to Hunterian fund	150 0 0		
	3650 0 0		
Lawrence Hill, on security of transfer of Monkland Canal Stock, part of £7000 loan paid to Bogle, Ferguson, and Co., for William Monteith's executors	5000 0 0		
		8650 0 0	
Factor's salary		25 0 0	
Arrears		628 3 6½	
Carried over		£12,750 5 4½	

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1823—*(continued.)*

Brought over				£333	17	8	£2241	0 $4\frac{4}{12}$
Rents, ground-annuals, &c., in sundry places :—								
Thomas Graham, ground-annual, Regent Place	48	0	0					
Government stock dividends	58	10	9					
Gas Company	40	0	0					
Glasgow water stock	81	5	0					
City of Glasgow, ground-annual, St. John's Church	10	0	0					
J. and A. Monach	33	0	0					
R. F. Alexander	33	12	0					
Robert Frame	80	0	0					
James Taylor	92	12	1					
George Scott	89	3	10					
Robert Aitken	33	11	11					
Burgher's Society	46	18	0					
Thomas Muir	7	10	0					
Miss Steven	16	15	1					
Robert Frame	15	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$					
John Carmichael	28	11	$8\frac{1}{2}$					
John Hannah	40	0	0					
College Church seats at Whitsunday 1824	13	18	6					
Thomas Wilson	25	6	9					
James Macfarlan	16	17	$10\frac{1}{2}$					
Associate Congregation, Regent Place	64	8	6					
Do. for lane, one year	2	0	0					
John Stewart, rent of rope-work till Martinmas 1824	10	0	0					
George Johnston, brick-field	170	0	0					
John Baird, ground-annual	21	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$					
John Arniel	44	0	0					
City of Glasgow	30	0	0					
William Alcorn	8	0	0					
				1161	7	1		
Feu in College Street, viz. :—								
No. 2. Daniel Christie	34	10	0					
3. do.	26	0	0					
				60	10	0		
4. D. M'Ewan	22	6	0					
11. do.	33	16	0					
				56	2	0		
5 and 6. Miss Cleghorn				44	8	2		
7, 8, and 9. Galloway and Anderson				77	6	1		
Andrew Wilson				34	5	8		
Thomas Coats				27	18	0		
							1795	14 8
Canal dividends on 5 shares				100	0	0		
Do 4 shares				80	0	0		
							180	0 0
Interest from heritors	52	13	7					
Do. Bank	50	10	0					
				103	3	7		
Casualties, compositions for entries, &c.				81	2	0		
							184	5 7

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1823—*(continued.)*

Brought over	£12,750	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Dr. Hamilton's bequest		11,482 7 11	
Deduct Messrs. Foss's expenses		39 11 1	
			11,442 16 10
Total			£15,843 17 5½

Total			£12,750 5 4½

Dr. LAWRENCE HILL, Factor, in Account Current with all the Revenues of the College. Crop 1823. Cr.

To the charge of the Ordinary			£3,539 15 0
Archbishopric			1,867 15 5
Subdeanery			1,539 11 6
Supplementary			15,843 17 5
Total			£22,790 19 4¼

By the discharge of the Ordinary			£5,638 8 9
Archbishopric			999 6 7
Subdeanery			1,052 3 3
Supplementary			12,750 5 4½
			£20,440 3 11½
Balance			2,350 15 4¹⁹⁄₂₀
Total			£22,790 19 4¼

ORDINARY REVENUE. Crop 1824.

Arrears given up in last accounts				£450 6 9
Govan Parish teinds (same as before)—				
Meal, at 19*s.* 6*d.*, bear, 29*s.* 6*d.*				914 1 3
Renfrewshire Parish teinds, ditto, ditto				282 18 9½
Kilbride Parish teinds, ditto, meal as above				1576 10 5
A chalder of meal from the Archbishopric				15 12 0
£100 from ditto				100 0 0
Colmonell teinds				56 2 2
Ten bolls meal from Garscube				9 15 0
Feu of Broomilaw Croft, viz.:—				
Brown, Carrick, and Co.		£47 7 3		
James Oswald		15 0 0		
James Lindsay, of 3½ acres, viz.:—				
Bear, 1B. 2F. 0P., at 29*s.* 6*d.*	£2 4 3			
Money	0 1 7½			
		2 5 10½		
			64 13 1½	
Rental, feu, and teinds of sundry places			10 6 3	
John M'Aslane, ground-annual—				
From Cribbs		1 10 0		
Provanside		6 0 0		
			7 10 0	
Houses in Blackfriars' Wynd—				
Daniel Murray, half-years' rent		5 0 0		
John M'Lean		2 10 0		
George Lewis		1 1 0		
Robert Goold		1 0 0		
Widow Baird		1 0 0		
			10 11 0	
Carried over			£3528 6 9	

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. Crop 1824.

Principal and Professors' Salaries, viz.:—				
Principal M'Farlane.				
Money	£61 2 2½			
Meal, at 19*s.* 6*d.*	62 8 0			
Bear, at 29*s.* 6*d.*	47 4 0			
Servants' table	21 13 4			
		£192 7 6½		
Professor Jardine, eldest Regent		47 3 2		
Meikleham		44 8 10		
Mylne		44 8 10		
Sandford		44 8 10		
Walker		33 6 8		
Gibb		16 13 4		
			£422 17 2½	
Payments to the Bishop's Bursar, Salaries, Lecturers, Wages to Servants, &c.:—				
Librarian, Dr. Muirhead		42 0 0		
Dr. Millar		70 0 0		
Bishop's bursar		7 16 0		
Keeper of old library, H. Lockhart		11 2 2		
Master of Works, W. Denniston		10 10 0		
Ditto, ditto, additional this year		5 0 0		
Chamber-keeper, W. Denniston		1 13 4		
Bedellus, James Tyre		19 4 4		
Janitor, W. M'Nair		10 0 0		
Scavenger, John Walker, one year to 1st May		15 16 0		
Ditto, ditto, half-year to November		7 10 6		
Dr. Couper, as clerk, one year		21 0 0		
Lamplighter, one year's salary		6 0 0		
			227 12 4	
Carried over			£650 9 6½	

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1824—(*continued*).

Brought over	£3528 6 9	
Small ground-annuals	7 0 0	
A. Wilson and Sons, foundry	4 2 6	

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824—(*continued*).

Brought over			£650 9 6½
Ministers' Stipends, viz.:—			
Rev. Thomas Burns, Renfrew,			
144 bolls meal, at 18*s.* 6*d.*	£133 4 0		
144 barley, 29*s.* 11½*d.*	215 14 0		
Elements last year, omitted	10 0 0		
	358 18 0		
Deduct 208 bolls meal, payable by the heritors	192 8 0		
	166 10 0		
Elements this year	10 0 0		
		176 10 0	
Rev. Mr. French, Kilbride:—			
B. F. P.			
Meal 144 0 0			
Deduct old localled bolls paid by heritors 6 3 2			
137 0 2 at 17*s.* 2¾*d.*	118 2 6¾		
Barley 144 0 0 30*s.* 8*d.*	220 16 0		
Elements	10 0 0		
	348 18 6¾		
Deduct sum overpaid last year, which sum was paid by Lady Montgomery, and repaid her by College	23 12 6		
		325 6 0¾	
Rev. Mr. Leechman, Govan:—			
160 bolls barley, at 30*s.* 8*d.*	245 6 8		
160 meal, 17*s.* 2¾*d.*	137 16 8		
Elements	15 0 0		
	398 3 4		
Deduct paid by Heritors:—			
64 bolls barley, at 29*s.* 6*d.* £94 8 0			
64 meal 19*s.* 6*d.* 62 8 0			
Money 41 13 4			
	198 9 4		
		199 14 0	
			701 10 0¾
Govan School salary		1 13 4	
Renfrew, ditto		1 13 4	
Teind of Gallowmuir		1 6 7	
House and window-duty, and land stent till Whitsunday 1825		235 17 0	
			240 10 3
Insurances, &c.:—			
Scottish Union till Martinmas 1826	27 6 7		
West of Scotland	27 16 9		
		55 3 4	

Voluntary contribution to police			21	0	0
Glasgow water-rents, till June 1826			39	1	0
Gas Co. lighting College till Whitsunday 1826			33	14	0
					148 18 4
Chapel service:—					
Same as last year					70 0 0
Miscellaneous Charges:—					
Receipt stamps for crop 1824			12	12	10
Ditto, professors' salaries			0	8	8
W. M'Nair, for rector's dinner	21 12 0				
Ditto, trouble ditto	2 2 0				
			23	14	0
Dr. Couper, distribution of prizes			65	0	0
John Blyth, sweeping lyceum and new court			3	0	0
James Tyre for postages			2	0	0
Expenses of draft on Mr. Strachan for lead, which he dishonoured			0	4	3
Margaret Gowan's half-year's annuity			2	10	0
A. J. and M. Duncans, for printing			7	13	4
Gig hire, incidents, room-rent, and tolls, and going to Kilbride teind court			1	11	5
Officers distributing circulars, warning heritors to attend ditto			0	15	6
Remitted James Reid, Esq., Edinburgh, dues of passing accounts in Exchequer, crops 1820 and 1821			9	13	4
Edinburgh Advertiser, from 1st July till 12th November 1824			1	4	0
Gig-hire, tolls, room-rents, and incidents at Airdrie Teind Court			1	8	0
Officer distributing circulars to heritors to attend ditto			0	7	10
William Denniston, to disburse			20	0	0
Thomas Ogilvie for stationery			1	7	3
James Tyre, to pay fees for conferring degree of Doctor of Divinity on John Dunmore Lang			20	0	0
W. M'Nair, for fires, cleaning rooms, &c., to account			30	0	0
John Walker, for cleaning court			3	0	0
William Reid, to account for advertising newspapers, &c.			25	0	0
William Denniston to disburse, and to be accounted for by him			20	0	0
Dr. M'Gill, for advertising lectures			1	1	0
Receipt stamps for interest, &c., due at Martinmas next, and Professors' salaries			0	19	6
John Blyth, for coals, &c.			1	9	0
Ditto, sweeping lyceum and new court			3	0	0
James Tyre, for postages			2	0	0
James Taylor, allowance for writing done by him			6	6	0
J. J. Davidson, W. S., amount of his writing business account			40	11	3
M. Gowan's half-year's annuity			2	10	0
James Cameron's account for printing			4	6	1
Walter M'Nair, balance of account			3	8	10
Ditto, expense of deputation to Buchanan-house			8	18	10
John Grieve, sundries			3	18	6
J. Walker, balance of account for cleaning court, &c.			0	12	0
James Tyre, for postages to account			1	8	11½
Ditto, sundries			2	1	9½
William Denniston, sundry outlays			4	10	0
Ditto, ordinary expenses			20	0	0
J. Walker, for sundries			0	16	6½
Carried over			£359	8	8½ £1811 8 2¼

Carried over	£3539 9 3

469

CHARGE.

ORDINARY REVENUE. CROP 1824—(*continued.*)

Brought over		£3539 9 3

DISCHARGE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824—(*continued.*)

Brought over		£359 8 8½	£1811 8 2¼
W. Reid and Co., balance of account for newspapers		6 15 6	
One half assessment on Kirkland's house		0 1 0	
Advertising fiars		0 8 7	
Ditto, Herald		0 8 0	
James Boaz, fee for calculating the value of the teinds of New Monkland		1 1 0	
Miss Foulis' annuity		7 0 0	
Austin and M'Aslane, for seeds, &c.		3 7 8	
James Muirhead, for building shed for tools in College garden		10 0 0	
W. M'Nair, to pay College servants new-year's gifts		7 14 0	
Courier, advertising fiars		0 8 0	
W. Dennistown, to be accounted for to the Principal		30 0 0	
Moses Stiven, for amount of expense allowed him in case with Rev. Mr. Dow	£3 0 0		
Less half arbiter's fee	0 10 6		
		2 9 6	
Paid Mr. Lang's fee in ditto		1 1 0	
John M'Gregor, for collecting Drymen teinds to account		3 0 0	
			433 2 11½
Repairs in Professors' houses:—			
John Baird, plan for repairs on Professor Davidson's house		5 5 0	
James Tyre, small repairs		23 18 6	
			29 3 6
General Repairs and Improvements:—			
Andrew Macfarlan's wright-work		20 0 0	
William Hastie, to account for painting		20 0 0	
Andrew Macfarlan, to account of wright-work		20 0 0	
Moses M'Culloch and Co., repairing the railing round the garden		5 14 11	
John Taylor, to account of plumber-work		60 0 0	
Andrew Macfarlan, to account of wright-work		40 0 0	
Donald M'Donald, ditto, slater-work		100 0 0	
Andrew Macfarlan, ditto, wright-work		70 0 0	
William Shaw, for putting railing round College gardens		30 0 0	
John Taylor, in full of plumber-work	£133 5 11		
Deduct formerly paid	£60 0 0		
Price of old lead	32 11 5		
	92 11 5		
		40 14 6	
James Wilson, for repairs on house possessed by him		3 14 5	
D. M'Donald, in full of slater-work		15 10 0	
Andrew Macfarlan's wright-work in Dr. Meikleham's class-room		11 3 0	
Ditto, wright-work		14 17 9	
Hugh Wright, plaster-work		7 14 11	
Thomas Brown, wright-work		39 3 1	
William Hastie, painter, balance of his account		8 0 2	
George Munro, tin-smith's account		7 12 0	
John Bannatyne, half of account for fitting-up gas apparatus in his shop		1 7 9	
Ditto, shelving		2 9 0	
Ditto, repairs, &c.		0 5 0	
Ditto, cross-bars for windows		0 1 9	

Total			£3539 9 3

ARCHBISHOPRIC REVENUE. CROP 1824.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£355 14 7½
Revenue from Calder, Old Monkland, Barony, and Govan parishes, viz. :—			
Calder parish feus (same as last year).			
Corn at 18*s.*, meal, 19*s.* 6*d.*			169 12 0
Barony parish feus, ditto ditto			496 8 7
Old Monkland parish feus, ditto ditto			197 16 5
Govan parish feus ditto, corn as above, bear at 29*s.* 6*d.*			475 4 7
South-country feus			33 8 6
Carstairs			18 6 8
Drymen teinds			65 0 0
Total			£1811 11 4½

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1824.

Arrears given up in last accounts			£90 14 9
Old Monkland teinds, same as before.			
Meal at 19*s.* 6*d*, bear 29*s.* 6*d.*			742 11 2
New Monkland, teinds ditto ditto			675 12 7
Carried over			£1508 18 6

M'Whannel and Pringle, plumber-work			15 11 7	
Repairs on Mrs. Kirkland's house			0 9 0	
John Bilsland, to account of wright-work			50 0 0	
Andrew Macfarlan, ditto			35 0 0	
William Hastie, painter			35 0 0	
John Bilsland, further to account of wright-work			30 0 0	
James Scrymegour, repairs, College clock			7 7 0	
William Allan, for cutting embankment in the college garden			9 12 6	
Andrew Macfarlan, to account of wright-work			20 0 0	
D. M'Callum, Sen., for iron-work in surgery and logic class-rooms			16 6 0	
James Muirhead, for account of pavement			25 0 0	
D. Murray, repairs on his house in November last			0 10 0	
				763 4 4
New Buildings :—				
John Brash, for plans and specifications			25 0 0	
John M'Ewan, for measuring			16 7 6	
				41 7 6
Factor's salary				100 0 0
Arrears				778 2 10¾
Total				£3956 9 4½

ARCHBISHOPRIC EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824.

Salaries to the Principal and Professors :—				
Principal Macfarlane		£38 4 5½		
Professor M'Gill		16 13 4		
Mylne		8 6 8		
Meikleham		2 17 9		
Macturk		100 0 0		
Sandford		5 0 0		
Walker		8 6 8		
Gibb		15 11 1		
Davidson		90 0 0		
Freer		40 0 0		
Jardine		8 6 8		
				333 6 7¾
Allowance to the Ordinary Revenue				100 0 0
A chalder of meal to the Bishop's bursars				15 12 0
Public burdens, officers' salaries, &c., same as last year				89 10 4
Bursars on King William's foundation, same as last year				70 0 0
Factor's salary				28 13 4
Arrears				477 15 3¼
Total				£1114 17 7

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824.

Dr. M'Gill's salary, till November 1825, same as last year.				
Meal at 19*s.* 6*d.*, barley, 29*s.* 6*d.*				£182 15 1½
Ministers' stipends, viz. :—				
Dr. Begg, New Monkland :—				
136 bolls meal, county fiars, at 17*s.* 2¾*d.*	£117 3 2			
136 ditto barley ditto at 30*s.* 8*d.*	208 10 8			
Elements	10 0 0			335 13 10
Carried over				£518 8 11½

CHARGE.

SUBDEANERY REVENUE. CROP 1824—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .			£1508 18 6
Total			£1508 18 6

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1824.

Arrears given up in last accounts . . .			£628	3	6½
Deduct the following, given up irrecoverable :—					
618 William Alcorn . . .	£11	3	0		
622 J. Sym and Co. . . .	145	13	0		
623 A. Mackendrick . . .	57	10	0		
			214	6	0
					£413 17 6½
Balance given up in last accounts . . .					2350 15 4
Feus of Stobcross, at Whitsunday 1825 . .			£135	9	1
Ditto Balgray, at Martinmas 1825 . . .			57	5	0
					192 14 1
Interest of money, viz. :—					
Galloway and Anderson . . .			75	5	0
Dr. Jeffray			60	0	0
Gorbals and Kilbride road . . .			42	0	0
Ditto ditto . .			42	0	0
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane . .			4	0	0
March road			8	0	0
Paisley ditto			8	0	0
Renfrew ditto			8	0	0
Barnsford ditto . . .			16	0	0
Daniel Christie			27	0	0
Greenock road			40	0	0

DISCHARGE.

SUBDEANERY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824—(*continued.*)

Brought over . .					£518 8 11½
Rev. Mr. Thomson, Old Monkland :—					
136 bolls meal, county fiars, at 17*s.* 2¾*d.* . .			£117	3	2
136 ditto barley ditto at 30*s.* 8*d.* . .			208	10	8
Elements			8	6	8
					324 0 6
Bursaries, viz. :—					
Boyd's foundation, James Boyd's whole . .			5	0	0
Struthers' ditto J. F. U. Johnston and John Dickie			13	6	8
College ditto William Brown . . .			10	0	0
Ditto ditto A. F. Fletcher . . .			10	0	0
Ditto ditto William Blair . . .			10	0	0
Ditto ditto William Hamilton, 1st half 1825-26			5	0	0
Ditto ditto William Brown . . .			10	0	0
Wilson's ditto Robert Logan . . .			6	13	4
Brown's ditto R. M'Corkle . . .			5	0	0
Hyndford's ditto John Borland . . .			5	0	0
Craig's ditto Thomas Black . . .			8	6	8
Ardklenass ditto D. M'Callum . . .			9	10	0
					97 16 8
Cess and rogue-money, New Monkland . .					3 7 5
Ditto ditto Old Monkland . .					2 13 11
Factor's salary					25 0 0
Arrears per list					149 19 1½
Total					£1131 6 7

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824.

Salaries paid the Principal and Professors, same as last year .					£57 15 4
Augmented salaries at Whitsunday 1825, same as last year .					1540 0 0
Ditto ditto Martinmas 1825, same as last year .					1540 0 0
1825, May 9.—James Brown, half-year's annuity . .			£82	10	0
Nov. 8.—Ditto ditto ditto . .			82	10	0
					165 0 0
Aug. 25.—Mrs. Irvine, half-year's annuity in advance .			25	0	0
1826, Feb. 1.—Ditto ditto ditto .			25	0	0
					50 0 0
Prizes on Muirhead's Mortification . . .					
Watt's ditto, J. F. U. Johnston			10	0	0
Coulter's donation :—					
Henry Green			3	0	0
William Park			4	0	0
					17 0 0
Lockhart Muirhead					75 0 0
Principal sums :—					
L. Hill, in full of £7000 loan paid over to Bogle and Ferguson for William Monteath's executors . . .			2000	0	0
New Gas Stock, 5 calls at 20 per cent. . . .			99	6	6
Hunterian Museum, lent ditto			50	0	0

Muirhouse road		25 0 0	
Gorbals ditto		8 19 8	
Chapleton ditto		16 0 0	
Professor James Miller		10 0 0	
Carlisle road		80 0 0	
L. Hill, per Bogle and Ferguson		24 13 0	
Hunterian Museum		201 15 7½	
		5 11 10	
			702 5 1¼
Ground-annuals, &c.:—			
William Swaller Barr's house and garden		115 0 0	
William Scoullar, ground-annual		14 0 0	
Government barracks ditto		131 3 6	
			260 13 6
Houses below the Principal's gate:—			
John Hay		10 10 0	
William Black		1 10 0	
John Bannatyne, half-year at Martinmas		11 0 0	
James Wilson		8 0 0	
James Fairlie		16 0 0	
Mrs. Kirkland		13 0 0	
Jean Aird		2 0 0	
Niell Gillies		2 5 0	
			64 5 0
Rents and ground-annuals of sundry places:—			
Burgher Society, Shuttle-street, ground-annual		46 18 0	
Thomas Wilson, Graham-street		25 6 9	
Robert Frame		80 10 6	
James Taylor		92 12 1	
George Scott		89 3 10	
Robert Aitken		33 11 11	
Thomas Muir		7 10 0	
George Johnston	£180 0 0		
Deduct discount paid in advance	1 2 6		
		178 17 6	
Miss Steven		16 15 1	
Robert Frame		15 6 4½	
John Carmichael		28 11 8½	
City of Glasgow		10 0 0	
Associate Congregation, Regent-place		64 8 6	
Ditto ditto for Lane, 1 year		2 0 0	
John Baird		21 19 8½	
James Reid		16 17 10½	
Thomas Graham, Jun.		48 0 0	
John Stewart		10 0 0	
City of Glasgow		30 0 0	
John Arniel, M'Farlan-street		44 0 0	
College Church seats		15 3 6	
Rents, &c.:—			
R. F. Alexander		33 12 0	
James Monach		16 10 0	
William Alcorn		8 0 0	
John Hannah		40 0 0	
Carried over		£975 14 4	£3984 10 6¾

Glasgow Water Stock, Mr. Urquhart, price of 2 shares at £100	£200 0 0		
Expense of transfer	4 0 0		
		204 0 0	
Methodist Society, loan to them		2500 0 0	
Henry Monteith, loan to him		3000 0 0	
			7853 6 6
Factor's salary			25 0 0
Arrears			476 13 5½
Carried over			£11,799 15 3½

CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE. CROP 1824—*(continued.)*

			Brought over	£975	14	4	£3984 10 6¾
Feus in College-street, viz. :—							
Dan. Christie, No. 2	£34	10	0				
Ditto, No. 3	26	0	0				
				60	10	0	
D. M'Ewen, No. 4	22	6	0				
Ditto, No. 11	33	16	0				
				56	2	0	
Miss Cleghorn, Nos. 5 and 6				44	8	2	
Galloway and Anderson, Nos. 7 and 9				77	6	1	
Andrew Wilson, redeemed 10th June				19	11	8	
Thomas Coats				27	18	0	
Government stock dividends				58	10	6	
Glasgow water, 25 shares, 1 year at 75*s.*				93	15	0	
Ditto ditto 25 ditto ½ ditto 35*s.*				43	15	0	
Ditto Gas Co. 16 ditto ½ ditto 25*s.*				20	0	0	
Ditto ditto 16 ditto ½ ditto 31*s.* 3*d.*				25	0	0	
Canal stock dividends, 5 shares				100	0	0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto				80	0	0	
							1682 10 9
Interest from heritors, per list				20	0	8	
Ditto from Bank of Scotland				180	10	6	
							200 11 2
Ditto on temporary loans, &c. per list				137	6	9¼	
Teind-leases from New Monkland				266	0	0	
Casualties, per list				53	0	5	
							456 7 2¼
Principal sums :—							
Cash from T. King's trustees				1500	0	0	
Ditto ditto				2000	0	0	
Carlisle roads, principal sum in bond				3000	0	0	
Andrew Wilson, in redemption of his feu-duties in College-street				685	13	2	
James Monach				660	0	0	
							7845 13 2
			Total				£14,169 12 10

DISCHARGE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE. CROP 1824—*(continued.)*

Brought over			£11,799 15 3½
Total			£11,799 15 3½

DR. LAURENCE HILL, Factor, in Account current with all the Revenues of the College. Crop 1824. CR.

To the charge of the Ordinary				£3,539	9	3	By the discharge of the Ordinary		£3,956 9 4½
Archbishopric				1,811	11	4½	Archbishopric		1,114 17 7
Subdeanery				1,508	18	6	Subdeanery		1,131 6 7
Supplementary				14,169	12	10	Supplementary		11,799 15 3½
									18,002 8 10
									3,027 3 1½
Total				£21,029	11	11½	Total		£21,029 11 11½

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF THE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

DURING 41 YEARS,—1784-1824.

(3.) Abstract Statement of the Income and

ABSTRACT of the CHARGE and DISCHARGE, being the Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

—	1. Annual Revenue.	2. Heritable Property Sold.	2. Donations and Legacies.	2. Principal Sums and Loans received.	3. TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1784.					
Ordinary . . .	1,379 18 9	159 2 0	. .	. .	1,539 0 9
Archbishopric.	1,154 14 9	. .	. .	. .	1,154 14 9
Subdeanery. .	847 5 2	. .	. .	. .	847 5 2
Supplementary	800 5 0	. .	. .	1235 2 8	2,035 7 8
	4,182 3 8	159 2 0	. .	1235 2 8	5,576 8 4
1785.					
Ordinary . . .	1,316 12 9	25 8 4	. .	. .	1,342 1 1
Archbishopric.	1,002 5 5	. .	. .	. .	1,002 5 5
Subdeanery. .	794 19 6	. .	. .	. .	794 19 6
Supplementary	736 12 5	. .	. .	. .	736 12 5
	3,850 10 1	25 8 4	. .	. .	3,875 18 5
1786.					
Ordinary . . .	1,456 15 9	. .	. .	. .	1,456 15 9
Archbishopric.	1,078 9 10	. .	. .	. .	1,078 9 10
Subdeanery. .	827 1 0	. .	. .	. .	827 1 0
Supplementary	877 1 10	73 5 0	. .	1683 1 3	2,633 8 1
	4,239 8 5	73 5 0	. .	1683 1 3	5,995 14 8
1787.					
Ordinary . . .	1,401 8 9	. .	. .	. .	1,401 8 9
Archbishopric.	1,116 12 3	. .	. .	. .	1,116 12 3
Subdeanery. .	889 0 0	. .	. .	. .	889 0 0
Supplementary	1,881 7 5	. .	. .	. .	1,881 7 5
	5,288 8 5	. .	. .	. .	5,288 8 5A
1788.					
Ordinary . . .	1,308 2 1	. .	. .	. .	1,308 2 1
Archbishopric.	1,002 4 10	. .	. .	. .	1,002 4 10
Subdeanery. .	852 9 1	. .	. .	. .	852 9 1
Supplementary	933 18 1	. .	. .	314 9 7	1,248 7 8
	4,096 14 1	. .	. .	314 9 7	4,411 3 8
1789.					
Ordinary. . .	1,337 15 9	. .	. .	. .	1,337 15 9
Archbishopric.	1,040 7 4	. .	. .	. .	1,040 7 4
Subdeanery. .	917 7 9	. .	. .	. .	917 7 9
Supplementary	1,010 17 8	. .	. .	. .	1,010 17 8
	4,306 8 6	. .	. .	. .	4,306 8 6
1790.					
Ordinary . . .	1,441 15 0	. .	. .	. .	1,441 15 0
Archbishopric.	1,154 14 8	. .	. .	. .	1,154 14 8
Subdeanery. .	975 18 8	. .	. .	. .	975 18 8
Supplementary	1,072 13 5	. .	. .	6300 0 0	7,372 13 5
	4,645 1 9	. .	. .	6300 0 0	10,945 1 9
1791.					
Ordinary. . .	1,516 3 7	. .	. .	. .	1,516 3 7
Archbishopric.	1,173 15 10	. .	. .	. .	1,173 15 10
Subdeanery. .	950 11 1	. .	. .	. .	950 11 1
Supplementary	1,062 2 7	. .	. .	. .	1,062 2 7
	4,702 13 1	. .	. .	. .	4,702 13 1
1792.					
Ordinary . . .	1,457 6 10	. .	. .	. .	1,457 6 10
Archbishopric.	1,210 2 4	. .	. .	. .	1,210 2 4
Subdeanery. .	1,442 8 6	. .	. .	. .	1,442 8 6
Supplementary	1,175 5 2	. .	. .	. .	1,175 5 2
	5,285 2 10	. .	. .	. .	5,285 2 10
1793.					
Ordinary . . .	1,514 2 0	115 10 0	. .	. .	1,629 12 0
Archbishopric.	1,229 8 5	. .	. .	. .	1,229 8 5
Subdeanery. .	1,070 15 8	. .	. .	. .	1,070 15 8
Supplementary	1,117 10 2	. .	. .	1004 0 0	2,121 10 2
	4,931 16 3	115 10 0	. .	1004 0 0	6,051 6 3
1794.					
Ordinary . . .	1,490 4 1	. .	. .	. .	1,490 4 1
Archbishopric.	1,191 7 6	. .	. .	. .	1,191 7 6
Subdeanery. .	1,026 17 5	. .	. .	. .	1,026 17 5
Supplementary	1,034 18 9	. .	. .	3050 0 0	4,084 18 9
	4,743 7 9	. .	. .	3050 0 0	7,793 7 9

—	4. Principal and Professors' Salaries.	5. Lecturers' Salaries.	6. Ministers' Stipends.	7. Chapel Service.	8. Librarian, Factor, and other Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1784.					
Ordinary . . .	388 0 0	50 0 0	316 18 7	40 0 0	135 1 11
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	142 15 1	. .	315 19 2	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	18 3 0
	1,341 17 4	50 0 0	632 17 9	40 0 0	183 4 11
1785.					
Ordinary . . .	368 18 1	50 0 0	278 10 8	42 0 0	151 11 5
Archbishopric.	331 4 5	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	129 18 2	. .	274 11 1	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	476 2 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,306 3 3	50 0 0	553 1 9	42 0 0	196 11 5
1786.					
Ordinary . . .	381 12 0	50 0 0	301 7 1	51 3 4	367 11 11
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	135 8 5	. .	298 1 8	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,328 2 8	50 0 0	599 8 9	51 3 4	412 11 11
1787.					
Ordinary . . .	385 17 4	50 0 0	319 14 2	44 2 0	165 12 9
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	140 7 1	. .	309 19 7	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,337 6 8	50 0 0	629 13 9	44 2 0	210 12 9
1788.					
Ordinary . . .	378 18 8	75 0 0	275 15 1	43 1 0	200 3 2
Archbishopric.	335 8 11	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	132 3 1	. .	277 11 2	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,324 6 3	75 0 0	553 6 3	43 1 0	245 3 2
1789.					
Ordinary. . .	383 4 0	75 0 0	180 3 6	42 0 0	154 6 5
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	137 1 9	. .	286 7 2	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,331 8 0	75 0 0	466 10 8	42 0 0	199 6 5
1790.					
Ordinary . . .	389 1 4	75 0 0	396 19 1	42 0 0	148 4 5
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	144 1 10	. .	259 2 5	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,344 5 5	75 0 0	656 1 6	42 0 0	193 4 5
1791.					
Ordinary. . .	393 6 8	75 0 0	336 2 9	44 2 0	214 6 5
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	148 19 1	. .	261 6 7	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,353 8 0	75 0 0	597 9 4	44 2 0	259 6 5
1792.					
Ordinary . . .	398 13 4	75 0 0	357 5 9	52 13 0	146 8 10
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	155 1 9	. .	418 18 3	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	477 15 6	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,364 17 3	75 0 0	776 4 0	52 13 0	191 8 10
1793.					
Ordinary . . .	398 13 4	75 0 0	351 9 0	52 13 0	158 8 7
Archbishopric.	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	155 3 1	. .	378 18 6	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	1,037 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,924 18 8	75 0 0	730 7 6	52 13 0	203 8 7
1794.					
Ordinary . . .	400 16 0	115 0 0	346 13 9	58 0 8	190 19 2
Archbishopric.	331 13 6	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	157 8 5	. .	454 18 0	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	1,002 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	1,892 13 6	115 0 0	801 11 9	58 0 8	235 19 2

Expenditure during Forty-one Years.

College of Glasgow, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824.

DISBURSEMENTS.

9. Bursaries and Mortifications.	10. Annual Allowance from Archbishopric to Ordinary Revenue.	11. Taxes and other Public Burdens.	12. Repairs and Improvements of College Property.	13. Prizes to Students.	14. Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges.	15. New Buildings and Additions to College Property.	16. Principal Sums in Loan paid out.	16. Heritable Property bought.	16. Stocks or Personal Property bought.	17. Irrecoverable Arrears written off.	18. Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. p.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30 0 0	. .	51 15 8	253 9 7	7 3 0	368 19 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,641 8 7
70 0 0	113 6 8	109 8 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	641 1 6
63 16 8	. .	4 7 9	. .	. .	1 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	543 8 8
53 6 8	. .	5 1 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	554 7 0
217 3 4	113 6 8	170 13 4	253 9 7	7 3 0	370 9 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,380 5 9
11 4 0	. .	91 16 0	407 17 1	. .	173 10 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,575 7 7
70 0 0	111 4 0	107 14 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	635 3 2
52 10 0	. .	4 5 2	. .	. .	1 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	477 14 5
53 6 8	. .	0 11 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	2,345 0 3
187 0 8	111 4 0	204 6 11	407 17 1	. .	175 0 4	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	5,033 5 5
28 18 8	. .	95 12 7	305 5 10	. .	489 6 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,070 18 4
61 13 4	112 5 4	109 8 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	631 13 9
88 13 4	. .	4 7 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	541 11 2
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	22 10 0	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	2,368 12 3
232 12 0	112 5 4	209 8 9	305 5 10	. .	511 16 11	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	5,612 15 6
23 18 3	. .	95 7 11	221 3 5	17 6 0	366 1 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,689 2 11
56 13 4	112 16 0	109 8 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	627 4 3
77 0 0	. .	4 7 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	546 14 5
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 13 1	. .	500 0 0	230 1 6	. .	. .	1,276 16 10
210 18 3	112 16 0	209 3 11	221 3 5	17 6 0	366 14 2	. .	500 0 0	230 1 6	. .	. .	4,139 18 5
22 6 3	. .	94 11 3	545 1 5	8 17 4	522 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,165 18 2
60 0 0	111 4 0	111 1 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	632 14 7
62 0 0	. .	4 10 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	491 4 6
53 6 8	. .	0 19 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	1000 0 0	331 13 6	. .	. .	1,878 15 0
197 12 11	111 4 0	211 2 5	545 1 5	8 17 4	522 4 0	. .	1000 0 0	331 13 6	. .	. .	5,168 12 3
28 8 0	. .	92 10 6	183 0 7	8 18 10	320 11 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,468 2 11
43 6 8	111 14 8	111 12 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	615 0 9
75 6 8	. .	4 10 5	. .	. .	30 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	548 6 0
53 6 8	. .	0 6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	166 7 6	. .	. .	712 15 9
200 8 0	111 14 8	208 19 8	183 0 7	8 18 10	350 11 1	. .	. .	166 7 6	. .	. .	3,344 5 5
24 8 11	. .	88 2 6	157 9 6	11 16 0	618 12 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,951 14 1
70 0 0	113 6 8	111 12 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	643 6 1
87 16 8	. .	4 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	510 11 5
47 11 8	. .	0 2 6	. .	. .	0 11 9	. .	7022 14 11	. .	. .	. .	7,563 16 5
229 17 3	113 6 8	204 8 3	157 9 6	11 16 0	619 4 1	. .	7022 14 11	. .	. .	. .	10,669 8 0
24 14 3	. .	99 1 8	162 7 7	9 4 6	529 18 3	26 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,914 9 1
70 0 0	113 12 0	111 12 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	643 11 7
78 13 4	. .	4 10 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	508 9 7
58 1 8	. .	0 0 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2093 2 4	. .	. .	2,644 0 1
231 9 3	113 12 0	215 5 8	162 7 7	9 4 6	529 18 3	26 5 0	. .	2093 2 4	. .	. .	5,710 10 4
25 4 11	. .	95 3 10	323 18 6	17 17 0	782 1 5	151 5 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,425 12 1
70 0 0	114 2 8	111 12 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 1 8	648 3 9
70 13 4	. .	4 10 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	664 3 11
53 6 8	. .	0 7 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	439 9 0	. .	. .	985 18 8
219 4 11	114 2 8	211 14 8	323 18 6	17 17 0	782 1 5	151 5 6	. .	439 9 0	. .	4 1 8	4,723 18 5
25 10 3	. .	89 5 11	135 5 3	6 5 0	313 0 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,605 11 3
70 0 0	114 8 0	111 12 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	644 7 7
116 6 8	. .	4 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	669 18 9
53 6 8	. .	0 4 10	. .	. .	5 0 4	. .	. .	2129 8 2	. .	74 11 4	3,515 6 11
265 3 7	114 8 0	205 14 2	135 5 3	6 5 0	318 1 3	. .	. .	2129 8 2	. .	74 11 4	6,235 4 6
24 19 7	. .	99 15 10	167 1 11	3 9 6	349 19 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,756 15 5
70 0 0	113 17 4	213 7 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	743 18 1
96 13 4	. .	12 3 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	736 3 4
53 6 8	. .	1 5 4	. .	. .	36 15 11	1506 12 6	4500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	7,115 16 0
244 19 7	113 17 4	326 12 0	167 1 11	3 9 6	386 14 11	1506 12 6	4500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	10,352 12 10

ABSTRACT of the CHARGE and DISCHARGE, being the Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

—	1. Annual Revenue.	2. Heritable Property Sold.	2. Donations and Legacies.	2. Principal Sums and Loans received.	3. TOTAL.	4. Principal and Professors' Salaries.	5. Lecturers' Salaries.	6. Ministers' Stipends.	7. Chapel Service.	8. Librarian, Factor, and other Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
1795.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ordinary . . .	1,726 6 8	. .	. .	. .	1,726 6 8	397 15 7	115 0 0	423 9 9	59 12 0	169 6 0
Archbishopric.	1,419 14 9	. .	. .	. .	1,419 14 9	333 10 11	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery . .	1,105 2 0	. .	. .	. .	1,105 2 1	179 16 5	. .	671 13 2	. .	15 0 0
Supplement s	1,169 17 5	. .	. .	150 0 0	1,319 17 5	1,006 7 9	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	5,421 0 10	. .	. .	150 0 0	5,571 0 10	1,917 10 8	115 0 0	1095 2 11	59 12 0	214 6 0
1796.										
Ordinary . . .	1,488 10 1	. .	. .	41 2 6	1,524 12 7	399 4 0	115 0 0	346 13 9	72 10 0	164 18 5
Archbishopric.	1,191 7 6	. .	. .	. .	1,191 7 6	330 12 3	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
Subdeanery. .	1,025 14 7	. .	. .	. .	1,215 14 7	155 12 5	. .	459 0 2	. .	15 0 0
Supplementary	1,335 1 1	. .	. .	490 0 0	1,825 1 1	1,067 15 7	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0
	5,035 13 3	. .	. .	531 2 6	5,566 15 9	1,953 4 3	115 0 0	805 13 11	72 10 0	209 18 5
1797.										
Ordinary. . .	2,239 3 1	. .	. .	. .	2,239 3 1	390 2 8	115 0 0	433 15 1	42 0 0	160 5 1
Archbishopric.	1,143 15 9	. .	. .	. .	1,143 15 9	339 5 7	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,011 18 6	. .	. .	. .	1,011 18 6	145 5 1	. .	435 1 6	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,294 16 0	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	2,294 16 0	1,037 15 7	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	5,689 13 4	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	6,689 13 4	1,912 8 11	115 0 0	868 16 7	42 0 0	212 13 10
1798.										
Ordinary . . .	1,995 5 10	. .	. .	. .	1,995 5 10	399 19 11	115 0 0	400 4 10	50 0 0	166 16 4
Archbishopric.	1,252 16 0	. .	. .	. .	1,252 16 0	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,060 13 0	. .	. .	. .	1,060 13 0	156 14 9	. .	473 12 11	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,314 3 3	. .	. .	. .	1,314 3 3	B1,317 5 7	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	5,622 18 1	. .	. .	. .	5,622 18 1	2,207 6 11	115 0 0	873 17 9	50 0 0	219 5 1
1799.										
Ordinary . . .	2,767 9 6	. .	. .	. .	2,767 9 6	476 10 7	115 0 0	747 19 6	52 0 0	187 14 2
Archbishopric.	2,257 2 5	. .	. .	. .	2,257 2 5	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,401 4 11	. .	. .	. .	1,401 4 11	246 7 2	. .	798 2 10	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,428 8 5	. .	. .	1,582 0 0	3,010 8 5	1,737 15 7	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	7,854 5 3	. .	. .	1,582 0 0	9,436 5 3	2,794 0 0	115 0 0	1546 2 4	52 0 0	240 2 11
1800.										
Ordinary . . .	3,207 8 10	. .	. .	. .	3,207 8 10	535 6 7	115 0 0	953 7 7	52 0 0	165 19 1
Archbishopric.	2,826 10 3	. .	. .	. .	2,826 10 3	322 10 2	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,605 16 6	. .	. .	. .	1,605 16 6	314 10 1	. .	1010 6 10	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,419 16 7	. .	. .	1,605 10 0	3,025 6 7	1,716 3 1	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	9,059 12 2	. .	. .	1,605 10 0	10,665 2 2	2,888 9 11	115 0 0	1963 14 5	52 0 0	218 7 10
1801.										
Ordinary . . .	2,010 5 10	. .	. .	. .	2,010 5 10	420 10 0	115 0 0	206 6 2	52 0 0	227 2 0
Archbishopric.	1,361 7 4	. .	. .	. .	1,361 7 4	334 0 7	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,135 15 9	. .	. .	. .	1,135 15 9	176 0 6	. .	582 15 4	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,335 16 1	. .	. .	. .	1,335 16 1	1,744 13 6	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	5,843 5 0	. .	. .	. .	5,843 5 0	2,675 4 7	115 0 0	789 1 6	52 0 0	279 10 9
1802.										
Ordinary . . .	1,885 12 0	. .	. .	. .	1,885 12 0	391 14 6	115 0 0	256 14 2	52 0 0	215 2 0
Archbishopric.	1,304 15 6	. .	. .	. .	1,304 15 6	330 17 0	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,097 1 2	. .	. .	. .	1,097 1 2	159 12 5	. .	539 14 5	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,426 8 11	. .	. .	. .	1,426 8 11	2,065 0 3	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	5,713 17 7	. .	. .	. .	5,713 17 7	B2,947 4 2	115 0 0	796 8 7	52 0 0	267 10 9
1803.										
Ordinary . . .	1,929 11 6	. .	. .	. .	1,929 11 6	404 10 8	140 0 0	244 14 2	2 0 0	208 8 0
Archbishopric.	1,349 15 5	. .	. .	. .	1,349 15 5	333 6 6	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,113 19 7	. .	. .	. .	1,113 19 7	162 3 10	. .	647 2 10	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,816 16 3	. .	. .	1,100 0 0	2,916 16 3	2,337 15 6	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	6,210 2 9	. .	. .	1,100 0 0	7,310 2 9	3,237 16 6	140 0 0	891 17 0	2 0 0	260 16 9
1804.										
Ordinary . . .	2,045 18 1	. .	. .	. .	2,045 18 1	404 19 8	140 0 0	320 13 4	72 0 0	186 18 0
Archbishopric.	1,454 17 0	. .	. .	. .	1,454 17 0	333 4 5	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
Subdeanery. .	1,173 12 2	. .	. .	. .	1,173 12 2	189 17 1	. .	671 1 9	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,948 17 2	. .	. .	950 0 0	2,898 17 2	2,337 15 6	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	6,623 4 5	. .	. .	950 0 0	7,573 4 5	3,265 7 8	140 0 0	991 15 1	72 0 0	239 6 9
1805.										
Ordinary . . .	2,100 11 7	. .	. .	. .	2,100 11 7	422 2 7	140 0 0	320 13 4	72 0 0	177 18 0
Archbishopric.	1,488 5 10	. .	. .	. .	1,488 5 10	333 4 5	. .	. .	. .	23 15 1
Subdeanery. .	1,158 6 9	. .	. .	. .	1,158 6 9	182 7 1	. .	651 18 0	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,844 16 1	. .	. .	1,800 0 0	3,644 16 1	2,337 15 6	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	6,592 0 3	. .	. .	1,800 0 0	8,392 0 3	3,275 9 7	140 0 0	972 11 4	72 0 0	236 12 3
1806.										
Ordinary . . .	2,328 18 2	. .	. .	. .	2,328 18 2	389 10 5	126 0 0	324 8 0	47 0 0	275 6 0
Archbishopric.	1,612 9 2	. .	. .	. .	1,612 9 2	299 17 9	. .	. .	. .	20 5 2
Subdeanery. .	2,085 10 0	. .	. .	. .	2,085 10 0	175 5 11	. .	626 0 3	. .	17 9 7
Supplementary	1,604 7 7	250 0 0	. .	1,900 0 0	3,754 7 7	2,194 0 3	. .	. .	. .	17 9 7
	A7,631 4 11	250 0 0	. .	1,900 0 0	9,781 4 11A	2,968 14 4	126 0 0	950 8 3	47 0 0	230 10 4

College of Glasgow, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824—(*continued.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

9. Bursaries and Mortifications.	10. Annual Allowance from Archbishopric to Ordinary Revenue.	11. Taxes and other Public Burdens.	12. Repairs and Improvements of College Property.	13. Prizes to Students.	14. Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges.	15. New Buildings and Additions to College Property.	16. Principal Sums in Loan paid out.	16. Heritable Property bought.	16. Stocks or Personal Property bought.	17. Irrecoverable Arrears written off.	18. Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
28 3 7	. .	85 13 2	247 19 1	13 10 6	239 9 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,779 18 11
70 0 0	117 1 4	111 12 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	647 5 2
95 16 8	. .	6 12 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	968 18 7
43 6 8	. .	3 18 0	. .	. .	8 12 4	356 16 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,434 0 10
237 6 11	117 1 4	207 16 5	247 19 1	13 10 6	248 1 7	356 16 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,830 3 6
24 19 7	. .	92 13 2	135 3 6	18 2 4	869 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,238 7 3
70 0 0	113 17 4	160 10 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	689 19 11
103 6 8	. .	4 10 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	737 9 10
53 6 8	. .	3 2 0	3 6 6	. .	9 5 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,151 16 7
251 12 11	113 17 4	260 16 1	138 10 0	18 2 4	878 8 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,817 13 7
24 6 3	. .	249 11 1	343 2 3	15 17 11	475 2 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,249 2 11
70 0 0	113 4 0	111 12 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	651 12 0
100 0 0	. .	4 10 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	702 6 9
10 0 0	. .	2 18 8	1 12 6	. .	9 1 4	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	2,878 17 8
204 6 3	113 4 0	368 13 1	344 14 9	15 17 11	484 3 11	. .	1800 0 0	. .	. .	. .	6,481 19 4
25 16 11	. .	277 4 8	210 10 4	24 2 8	293 2 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,962 17 9
70 0 0	114 14 8	111 13 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	647 4 1
93 6 8	. .	4 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	745 14 5
96 13 4	. .	4 12 10	. .	. .	19 15 0	. .	45 0 0	198 2 0	. .	. .	1,698 18 4
285 16 11	114 14 8	398 1 2	210 10 4	24 2 8	312 17 1	. .	45 0 0	198 2 0	. .	. .	5,054 14 7
39 18 3	. .	213 3 11	325 17 7	20 6 0	342 8 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,520 18 7
70 0 0	128 16 0	113 6 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	662 18 10
100 16 8	. .	4 13 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,167 9 4
53 6 8	. .	5 2 4	. .	. .	55 6 4	. .	2300 0 0	400 0 0	. .	161 8 2	4,730 8 8
264 1 7	128 16 0	336 5 11	325 17 7	20 6 0	397 14 11	. .	2300 0 0	400 0 0	. .	161 8 2	9,081 15 5
47 18 3	. .	274 7 11	556 0 4	25 3 6	337 19 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,063 2 11
70 0 0	136 16 0	114 19 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 11 6	663 7 0
105 0 0	. .	4 15 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,452 2 2
53 6 8	. .	5 17 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	1500 0 0	100 13 6	. .	12 10 0	3,406 0 2
276 4 11	136 16 0	400 0 8	556 0 4	25 3 6	337 19 8	. .	1500 0 0	100 13 6	. .	14 1 6	8,584 12 3
27 7 7	. .	184 12 3	229 2 6	24 15 0	606 1 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,092 16 6
56 13 4	116 5 4	115 9 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	639 18 6
75 0 0	. .	4 15 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	856 1 0
53 6 8	. .	1 3 5	. .	. .	11 5 0	. .	1500 0 0	600 0 0	. .	21 18 3	3,949 16 5
212 7 7	116 5 4	306 0 11	229 2 6	24 15 0	617 6 0	. .	1500 0 0	600 0 0	. .	21 18 3	7,538 12 5
26 11 6	. .	286 2 10	459 5 10	15 13 6	929 19 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,748 3 4
70 0 0	115 9 4	118 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	652 2 7
104 3 4	. .	5 0 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	826 0 6
53 6 8	. .	7 15 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	999 17 9	. .	3,143 10 1
254 1 6	115 9 4	417 6 1	459 5 10	15 13 6	929 19 0	. .	. .	. .	999 17 9	. .	7,369 16 6
27 4 11	. .	347 17 1	322 5 8	28 5 6	756 19 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,482 5 10
70 0 0	116 2 8	158 7 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	695 6 6
104 3 4	. .	8 4 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	939 3 8
52 16 8	. .	0 3 0	. .	. .	217 11 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,625 15 9
254 4 11	116 2 8	514 11 11	322 5 8	28 5 6	974 10 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,742 11 9
28 14 2	. .	272 12 7	277 6 7	33 6 9	644 9 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,380 11 5
70 0 0	117 12 0	175 4 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	713 10 7
104 3 4	. .	4 15 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	987 7 5
53 6 8	. .	0 3 0	. .	. .	215 0 0	. .	2033 10 1	. .	. .	7 15 1	4,664 19 11
256 4 2	117 12 0	452 15 10	277 6 7	33 6 9	859 9 4	. .	2033 10 1	. .	. .	7 15 1	8,746 9 4
28 14 2	. .	314 1 10	180 10 10	37 13 0	540 7 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,234 1 4
56 13 4	117 12 0	167 1 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	698 5 11
92 10 0	. .	9 3 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	953 7 11
53 6 8	. .	2 7 1	. .	. .	210 18 9	. .	700 0 0	. .	312 9 5	. .	3,634 7 0
231 4 2	117 12 0	492 13 3	180 10 10	37 13 0	751 6 4	. .	700 0 0	. .	312 9 5	. .	7,520 2 2
30 6 3	. .	513 10 3	310 0 10	36 9 0	968 5 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,020 16 2
70 0 0	119 4 0	139 1 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	648 7 11
95 0 0	. .	7 12 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	921 7 11
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	162 12 6	. .	2700 0 0	. .	80 0 0	. .	5,117 9 0
248 12 11	119 4 0	660 3 5	310 0 10	36 9 0	1,130 17 11	. .	2700 0 0	. .	80 0 0	. .	9,708 1 0

ABSTRACT of the CHARGE and DISCHARGE, being the Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

	1.	2.			3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Annual Revenue.	Heritable Property Sold.	Donations and Legacies.	Principal Sums and Loans received.	TOTAL.	Principal and Professors' Salaries.	Lecturers' Salaries.	Ministers' Stipends.	Chapel Service.	Librarian, Factor, and other Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1807.										
Ordinay . . .	2,641 11 9	. .	. .	. .	2,641 11 9	408 14 3	126 0 0	436 10 8	27 0 0	211 18 2
Archbishopric.	1,961 12 4	. .	. .	. .	1,961 12 4	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	34 18 10
Subdeanery. .	1,799 8 5	. .	. .	. .	1,799 8 5	197 19 5	. .	689 8 6	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,662 4 7	. .	. .	460 0 0	2,122 4 7	2,104 0 0	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,064 17 1	. .	. .	460 0 0	8,524 17 1	3,010 11 8	126 0 0	1125 19 2	27 0 0	296 17 0
1808.										
Ordinary . . .	2,583 5 6	. .	. .	. .	2,583 5 6	409 13 7	126 0 0	423 4 8	72 0 0	228 14 2
Archbishopric.	1,923 13 10	. .	. .	. .	1,923 13 10	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	34 18 9
Subdeanery. .	1,753 1 10	. .	. .	. .	1,753 1 10	199 16 5	. .	681 13 6	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,787 2 7	. .	. .	980 0 0	2,766 2 7	2,104 0 1	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,046 3 9	. .	. .	980 0 0	9,026 3 9	3,013 8 1	126 0 0	1104 18 2	72 0 0	313 12 11
1809.										
Ordinary . . .	2,246 12 3	. .	. .	. .	2,246 12 3	407 15 0	126 0 0	312 14 8	57 0 0	233 14 2
Archbishopric.	1,646 5 7	. .	. .	. .	1,646 5 7	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,542 11 2	. .	. .	. .	1,542 11 2	197 8 5	. .	661 13 10	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,747 8 11	. .	2389 12 8	800 0 0	4,937 1 7c	c2,104 0 0	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,182 17 11	. .	2389 12 8	800 0 0	10,372 10 7	3,009 1 5	126 0 0	974 8 6	57 0 0	318 10 6
1810.										
Ordinary . . .	2,262 9 9	. .	. .	. .	2,262 9 9	385 13 6	126 0 0	87 7 10	102 0 0	267 17 0
Archbishopric	1,494 16 9	. .	. .	. .	1,494 16 9	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,854 12 5	. .	. .	. .	1,854 12 5	170 13 8	. .	575 12 4	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,719 16 2	780 0 0	1300 0 0	4,680 0 0	8,479 16 2c	c2,104 0 0	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,331 15 1	780 0 0	1300 0 0	4,680 0 0	14,091 15 1	2,960 5 2	126 0 0	663 0 2	102 0 0	352 13 4
1811.										
Ordinary . . .	2,504 1 0	. .	. .	. .	2,504 1 0	408 14 4	126 0 0	92 19 8	62 10 0	235 14 3
Archbishopric.	1,707 18 2	. .	. .	. .	1,707 18 2	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	31 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,621 5 2	. .	. .	. .	1,621 5 2	197 12 0	. .	662 13 0	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,751 13 4	. .	. .	3,400 0 0	5,151 13 4	c2,104 0 0	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,584 17 8	. .	. .	3,400 0 0	10,984 17 8	3,010 4 4	126 0 0	755 12 8	62 10 0	320 10 7
1812.										
Ordinary . . .	2,921 17 6	. .	. .	. .	2,921 17 6	446 3 1	126 0 0	104 10 2	77 0 0	241 2 3
Archbishopric.	2,102 2 1	. .	. .	. .	2,102 2 1	299 18 0	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,757 12 8	. .	. .	. .	1,757 12 8	241 3 5	. .	806 19 2	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,630 10 4	. .	. .	. .	1,630 10 4	2,149 0 0	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,412 2 7	. .	. .	. .	8,412 2 7	4,136 4 6	126 0 0	911 9 4	77 0 0	325 18 7
1813.										
Ordinary . . .	3,331 5 9	. .	. .	. .	3,331 5 9	395 5 6	126 0 0	87 4 7	82 0 0	235 12 2
Archbishopric.	1,479 17 2	. .	. .	. .	1,479 17 2	293 12 6	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,570 10 0	. .	. .	. .	1,570 10 0	141 2 0	. .	898 14 2	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,596 13 0	. .	. .	645 0 0	2,241 13 0	2,789 14 8	. .	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,978 5 11	. .	. .	645 0 0	8,623 5 11	B3,619 14 8	126 0 0	985 18 9	82 0 0	320 8 6
1814.										
Ordinary . . .	3,146 9 3	. .	. .	. .	3,146 9 3	358 4 0	126 0 0	296 9 0	82 0 0	207 12 3
Archbishopric.	1,316 2 1	. .	. .	. .	1,316 2 1	296 5 0	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,509 4 9	. .	. .	. .	1,509 4 9	156 1 7	. .	543 19 6	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,773 10 1	. .	. .	. .	1,773 10 1	2,791 4 8	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,745 6 2	. .	. .	. .	7,745 6 2	3,601 15 3	201 0 0	840 8 6	82 0 0	292 8 7
1815.										
Ordinary . . .	3,047 16 1	. .	. .	. .	3,047 16 1	377 14 4	126 0 0	222 1 2	82 0 0	211 16 3
Archbishopric.	1,184 16 10	. .	. .	. .	1,184 16 10	316 13 3	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,453 1 0	. .	. .	. .	1,453 1 0	146 2 8	. .	530 0 5	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,920 14 10	. .	. .	1,050 0 0	2,970 14 10	3,015 17 7	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	7,606 8 9	. .	. .	1,050 0 0	8,656 8 9	3,856 7 10	201 0 0	752 1 7	82 0 0	296 12 7
1816.										
Ordinary . . .	3,844 9 5	. .	. .	. .	3,844 9 5	483 19 11	90 0 0	408 13 0	88 0 0	215 1 0
Archbishopric.	2,223 13 10	. .	. .	. .	2,223 13 10	333 6 7	. .	. .	. .	34 16 4
Subdeanery. .	1,990 3 9	. .	. .	. .	1,990 3 9	254 4 5	. .	864 0 0	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	2,034 16 9	. .	. .	7,300 0 0	9,334 16 9	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	10,093 3 9	. .	. .	7,300 0 0	17,393 3 9	4,209 6 1	165 0 0	1,272 13 0	88 0 0	299 17 4
1817.										
Ordinary . . .	4,774 11 0	. .	. .	. .	4,774 11 0	460 10 7	90 0 0	367 3 0	88 0 0	319 9 8
Archbishopric.	1,995 7 0	. .	. .	. .	1,995 7 0	333 6 7	. .	. .	. .	31 8 10
Subdeanery. .	1,865 17 8	. .	. .	. .	1,865 17 8	227 0 5	. .	817 18 8	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	2,131 5 10	. .	. .	1,100 0 0	3,231 5 10	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	10,767 1 6	. .	. .	1,100 0 0	11,867 1 6	4,158 12 9	165 0 0	1,185 1 8	88 0 0	400 18 6
1818.										
Ordinary . . .	4,024 15 6	1348 17 0	. .	. .	5,373 12 6	453 11 11	70 0 0	372 13 7	88 0 0	246 13 8
Archbishopric.	1,748 1 4	. .	. .	. .	1,748 1 4	333 6 7	. .	. .	. .	31 8 11
Subdeanery. .	1,789 7 5	. .	. .	. .	1,789 7 5	218 5 1	. .	720 7 4	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	1,880 3 7	. .	. .	280 14 10	2,160 18 5	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	9,442 7 10	1348 17 0	. .	280 14 10	11,071 19 8	4,142 18 9	145 0 0	1,093 0 11	88 0 0	328 2 7

OLLEGE of GLASGOW, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824—(*continued.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

9. Bursaries and Mortifications.	10. Annual Allowance from Archbishopric to Ordinary Revenue.	11. Taxes and other Public Burdens.	12. Repairs and Improvements of College Property.	13. Prizes to Students.	14. Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges.	15. New Buildings and Additions to College Property.	16. Principal Sums in Loan paid out.	16. Heritable Property bought.	16. Stocks or Personal Property bought.	17. Irrecoverable Arrears written off.	18. TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
35 2 2	. .	461 17 6	393 3 4	. .	930 6 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,030 12 3
70 0 0	124 0 0	103 0 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	631 17 3
86 13 4	. .	4 13 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,003 14 4
53 6 8	. .	667 16 7	. .	. .	150 1 0	. .	500 0 0	100 0 0	. .	. .	3,600 4 3
245 2 2	124 0 0	1237 7 7	393 3 4	. .	1,080 7 2	. .	500 0 0	100 0 0	. .	. .	8,266 8 1
34 11 7	. .	438 3 10	638 1 6	33 0 0	1,262 18 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,666 7 6
56 13 4	123 9 4	41 6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	556 5 5
83 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	989 16 7
53 6 8	. .	703 16 6	. .	. .	181 0 5	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .	3,267 3 8
227 18 3	123 9 4	1183 6 4	638 1 6	33 0 0	1,443 18 7	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .	8,479 13 2
33 10 2	. .	408 12 10	1,068 11 5	35 7 6	636 2 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,319 8 1
46 13 4	122 8 0	139 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	642 16 0
89 3 4	. .	7 7 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	980 12 9
53 6 8	. .	23 5 4	. .	10 0 0	183 14 2	4,055 6 10	600 0 0	. .	. .	. .	7,054 13 0
222 13 6	122 8 0	578 5 8	1,068 11 5	45 7 6	819 16 6	4,055 6 10	600 0 0	. .	. .	. .	11,997 9 10
29 10 3	. .	395 13 6	582 13 0	35 12 6	1,094 3 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 17 3	3,113 7 11
76 13 4	118 8 0	139 13 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	669 9 5
68 6 8	. .	7 8 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	847 0 10
53 6 8	. .	4 16 10	. .	10 0 0	148 10 0	3,665 7 5	600 0 0	. .	. .	. .	6,611 0 11
227 16 11	118 8 0	547 12 3	582 13 0	45 12 6	1,242 13 1	3,665 7 5	600 0 0	. .	. .	6 17 3	11,240 19 1
33 10 3	. .	407 16 1	208 7 9	39 0 0	1,317 10 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,932 2 8
56 13 4	128 8 0	139 13 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	659 9 5
123 6 8	. .	7 8 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,015 19 11
53 6 8	. .	5 18 10	. .	10 0 0	170 8 9	1,429 9 1	. .	100 0 0	. .	. .	3,898 3 4
266 16 11	128 8 0	560 16 11	208 7 9	49 0 0	1,487 19 1	1,429 9 1	. .	100 0 0	. .	. .	8,505 15 4
39 18 3	. .	451 17 6	84 11 7	33 0 0	1,222 18 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,827 1 5
83 6 8	128 16 0	131 14 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	678 11 5
114 3 4	. .	6 16 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,194 2 0
76 6 8	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0	148 10 0	. .	1,300 0 0	. .	. .	. .	3,708 16 8
313 14 11	128 16 0	590 8 0	84 11 7	43 0 0	1,371 8 7	. .	1,300 0 0	. .	. .	. .	8,403 11 6
30 6 3	. .	447 13 2	12 14 10	33 0 0	1,246 2 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,695 18 8
70 0 0	119 4 0	131 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	648 19 10
83 6 8	. .	6 15 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,154 18 4
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0	464 10 1	. .	4,000 0 0	. .	. .	. .	7,342 11 5
236 19 7	119 4 0	585 15 8	12 14 10	43 0 0	1,710 12 3	. .	4,000 0 0	. .	. .	. .	11,842 8 3
16 10 8	. .	466 0 7	369 13 1	50 11 6	1,532 5 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,505 6 11
70 0 0	116 10 8	181 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	698 19 0
92 10 0	. .	7 10 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	825 1 9
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	442 17 4	. .	500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	3,902 8 8
232 7 4	116 10 8	654 18 3	369 13 1	65 11 6	1,975 3 2	. .	500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	8,931 16 4
13 17 4	. .	514 14 8	293 12 4	47 0 0	1,294 2 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,182 18 9
70 0 0	113 17 4	88 9 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	623 16 1
92 10 0	. .	6 5 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	799 18 5
53 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	412 7 6	. .	1,050 0 0	. .	. .	. .	4,646 11 9
229 14 0	113 17 4	609 9 2	293 12 4	62 0 0	1,706 10 2	. .	1,050 0 0	. .	. .	. .	9,253 5 0
60 0 2	. .	409 12 8	183 13 6	54 17 0	932 10 10	. .	. .	550 0 0	80 0 0	. .	3,556 8 1
70 0 0	126 13 4	88 8 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	653 4 5
99 3 4	. .	6 5 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,248 13 1
63 10 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	405 0 0	. .	. .	3742 3 3	. .	. .	7,463 9 1
292 14 2	126 13 4	504 6 2	183 13 6	69 17 0	1,337 10 10	. .	. .	4292 3 3	80 0 0	. .	12,921 14 8
34 11 8	. .	413 8 5	685 9 9	51 8 0	575 0 9	. .	. .	375 0 0	100 0 0	. .	3,560 1 10
46 13 4	123 9 4	98 8 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	633 6 3
70 0 0	. .	7 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,146 19 5
43 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	335 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,631 1 10
194 11 8	123 9 4	518 16 11	685 9 9	66 8 0	910 0 9	. .	. .	375 0 0	100 0 0	. .	8,971 9 4
30 14 2	. .	416 3 1	988 19 0	52 17 0	794 7 5	. .	. .	1233 15 0	20 0 0	62 6 2	4,830 1 0
53 6 8	119 12 0	98 8 2	. .	. .	26 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	19 0 0	681 4 10
70 0 0	. .	7 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,040 12 9
49 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	335 0 0	. .	4,000 0 0	. .	. .	192 10 1	7,829 11 10
203 7 6	119 12 0	521 11 7	988 19 0	67 17 0	1,155 9 11	. .	4,000 0 0	1233 15 0	20 0 0	273 16 2	14,381 10 5

ABSTRACT of the CHARGE and DISCHARGE, being the Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

—	1. Annual Revenue.	2. Heritable Property sold.	2. Donations and Legacies.	2. Principal Sums and Loans received.	3. TOTAL.	4. Principal and Professors' Salaries.	5. Lecturers' Salaries.	6. Ministers' Stipends.	7. Chapel Service.	8. Librarian, Factor, and other Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
1819.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ordinary . . .	3,513 6 2	. .	. .	. .	3,513 6 2	414 2 7	70 0 0	530 15 4	87 19 0	222 9 0
Archbishopric.	1,469 16 7	. .	. .	. .	1,469 16 7	333 6 7	. .	. .	. .	32 0 4
Subdeanery. .	1,693 3 5	. .	. .	. .	1,693 3 5	172 19 2	. .	827 19 11	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	3,123 7 6	643 0 0	. .	. .	3,766 7 6	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	9,799 13 8	643 0 0	. .	. .	10,442 13 8	4,058 3 6	145 0 0	1358 15 3	87 19 0	304 9 4
1820.										
Ordinary. . .	3,062 5 10	. .	. .	. .	3,062 5 10	365 17 11	70 0 0	425 5 6	89 0 0	293 2 1
Archbishopric.	1,338 14 6	. .	. .	. .	1,338 14 6	328 6 9	. .	. .	. .	32 16 8
Subdeanery. .	1,389 0 11	. .	. .	. .	1,389 0 11	162 13 1	. .	526 0 8	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	2,906 19 4	375 10 6	. .	. .	3,282 9 10	2,942 9 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,697 0 7	375 10 6	. .	. .	9,072 11 1	3,799 6 11	145 0 0	951 6 2	89 0 0	375 18 9
1821.										
Ordinary. . .	3,044 0 9	. .	. .	. .	3,044 0 9	398 7 0	70 0 0	449 2 11	88 0 0	270 8 2
Archbishopric.	1,300 0 9	. .	. .	. .	1,300 0 9	333 6 7	. .	. .	. .	41 9 11
Subdeanery. .	1,376 9 5	. .	. .	. .	1,376 9 5	154 8 5	. .	249 19 8	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	2,967 5 10	. .	. .	4,000 0 0	6,967 5 10	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,687 16 9	. .	. .	4,000 0 0	12,687 16 9	4,023 17 2	145 0 0	699 2 7	88 0 0	361 18 1
1822.										
Ordinary . . .	2,993 2 10	. .	. .	. .	2,993 2 10	379 10 11	70 0 0	422 11 8	70 0 0	260 6 8
Archbishopric.	1,189 9 2	. .	. .	. .	1,189 9 2	326 11 2	. .	. .	. .	32 0 4
Subdeanery. .	1,345 16 0	. .	. .	. .	1,345 16 0	148 17 6	. .	706 6 4	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	3,368 13 7	. .	. .	600 0 0	3,968 13 7	3,118 18 1	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	8,897 1 7	. .	. .	600 0 0	9,497 1 7	3,973 17 8	145 0 0	1128 18 0	70 0 0	342 7 0
1823.										
Ordinary . . .	3,151 13 5	. .	. .	. .	3,151 13 5	426 6 8	70 0 0	634 5 4	70 0 0	302 6 6
Archbishopric.	1,579 2 11	. .	. .	. .	1,579 2 11	337 16 4	. .	. .	. .	32 0 4
Subdeanery. .	1,451 7 4	. .	. .	. .	1,451 7 4	187 3 1	. .	619 15 9	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	2,944 12 8	. .	11,442 16 10	. .	14,387 9 6	3,137 15 2	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	9,126 16 4	. .	11,442 16 10	. .	20,569 13 2	4,089 1 3	145 0 0	1254 1 1	70 0 0	384 6 10
1824.										
Ordinary . . .	3,089 2 6	. .	. .	. .	3,089 2 6	422 17 2	70 0 0	701 10 1	70 0 0	270 0 2
Archbishopric.	1,455 16 9	. .	. .	. .	1,455 16 9	333 6 8	. .	. .	. .	32 0 4
Subdeanery. .	1,418 3 9	. .	. .	. .	1,418 3 9	182 15 2	. .	669 14 4	. .	25 0 0
Supplementary	3,559 6 10	1345 13 2	. .	6,500 9 0	11,405 0 0	3,137 15 4	75 0 0	. .	. .	25 0 0
	A9,522 9 10	1345 13 2	. .	6,500 0 0	17,368 3 0A	4,076 14 4	145 0 0	1371 4 5	70 0 0	352 0 6

Glasgow, 24th February 1827.

College of Glasgow, during 41 years, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824—(*continued.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

9. Bursaries and Mortifications.	10. Annual Allowance from Archbishopric to Ordinary Revenue.	11. Taxes and other Public Burdens.	12. Repairs and Improvements of College Property.	13. Prizes to Students.	14. Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges.	15. New Buildings and Additions to College Property.	16. Principal Sums in Loan paid out.	16. Heritable Property bought.	16. Stocks or Personal Property bought.	17. Irrecoverable Arrears written off.	18. Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 2 3	. .	382 2 5	1304 3 0	52 7 0	794 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,869 7 7
70 0 0	116 0 0	132 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30 11 2	714 8 1
117 19 4	. .	9 10 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,153 9 0
49 6 8	. .	. .	. .	20 0 0	335 0 0	. .	1,000 0 0	. .	876 0 0	. .	5,518 1 10
248 8 3	116 0 0	524 3 0	1304 3 0	72 7 0	1129 7 0	. .	1,000 0 0	. .	876 0 0	30 11 2	11,255 6 6
40 7 6	. .	365 1 3	721 4 5	52 7 0	594 10 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,016 16 0
70 0 0	114 8 0	102 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	647 16 5
138 18 6	. .	7 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	859 12 7
49 6 8	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	335 0 0	. .	1,030 0 0	. .	. .	. .	4,471 15 10
298 12 8	114 8 0	474 6 7	721 4 5	67 7 0	929 10 4	. .	1,030 0 0	. .	. .	. .	8,996 0 10
11 2 2	. .	344 19 3	590 8 4	55 9 0	731 15 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,009 12 2
16 13 4	113 17 4	143 2 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	648 9 11
50 11 8	. .	10 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	490 6 9
49 6 8	. .	1 10 6	. .	15 0 0	635 18 9	. .	3,370 0 0	. .	2547 10 0	. .	9,857 1 1
127 13 10	113 17 4	499 19 6	590 8 4	70 9 0	1367 14 1	. .	3,370 0 0	. .	2547 10 0	. .	14,005 9 11
37 0 11	. .	372 12 8	1147 19 2	60 18 6	443 12 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,264 12 11
71 13 4	112 1 4	86 3 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	628 9 6
118 18 4	. .	6 2 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,005 5 0
49 6 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	165 0 0	. .	. .	. .	2008 14 3	. .	5,441 19 0
276 19 3	112 1 4	464 18 10	1147 19 2	60 18 6	608 12 5	. .	. .	. .	2008 14 3	. .	10,340 6 5
28 14 4	. .	288 14 6	1055 15 5	61 0 0	638 19 4	1611 19 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,188 2 0
70 0 0	117 12 0	86 3 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	643 12 0
123 8 4	. .	6 1 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	961 8 6
49 6 8	. .	. .	. .	20 0 0	165 0 0	. .	8,650 0 0	. .	. .	. .	12,122 1 10
271 9 4	117 12 0	380 19 2	1055 15 5	81 0 0	803 19 4	1611 19 11	8,650 0 0	. .	. .	. .	18,915 4 4
18 18 2	. .	240 10 3	792 7 10	65 0 0	485 15 4	41 7 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,178 6 6
70 0 0	115 12 0	86 3 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	637 2 4
97 16 8	. .	6 1 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	981 7 6
7 0 0	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0	215 0 0	. .	7,550 0 0	. .	303 6 0	214 6 0	11,537 7 10
193 14 10	115 12 0	332 14 11	792 7 10	75 0 0	700 15 4	41 7 6	7,550 0 0	. .	303 6 6	214 6 0	16,334 4 2

(Signed) Laurence Hill, *C. F.*

General concluding Abstract of the Charge and Discharge, being the Receipts and Disbursements of

RECEIPTS.

—	1. Annual Revenue.	2. Heritable Property sold.	2. Donations and Legacies.	2. Principal Sums and Loans received.	3. Total.	4. Principal and Professors' Salaries.	5. Lecturers' Salaries.	6. Ministers' Stipends.	7. Chapel Service.	8. Librarian, Factor, and other Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1784 to 1790	30,608 14 11	257 15 4	. . .	9,532 13 6	40,399 3 9	9,313 9 7	425 0 0	4,091 0 5	304 6 4	1,640 15 0
1791 to 1797	35,809 7 5	115 10 0	. . .	5,735 2 6	41,659 19 11	12,319 1 3	685 0 0	5,675 6 0	381 10 8	1,527 1 3
1798 to 1804	46,927 5 3	. . .	. . .	5,237 10 0	52,164 15 3	20,015 9 9	855 0 0	7,852 16 8	332 0 0	1,725 0 10
1805 to 1811	52,433 16 8	1030 0 0	3,689 12 8	14,020 0 0	71,173 9 4	21,247 14 7	896 0 0	6,546 18 3	439 10 0	2,169 6 11
1812 to 1818	62,044 16 6	1348 17 0	. . .	10,375 14 10	73,769 8 4	26,724 19 10	1129 0 0	7,040 13 9	587 0 0	2,264 6 8
1819 to 1824	54,730 18 9	2364 3 8	11,442 16 10	11,100 0 0	79,637 19 3	24,021 0 10	870 0 0	6,763 7 6	474 19 0	2,121 0 6
	£282,554 19 6	5116 6 0	15,132 9 6	56,001 0 10	358,804 15 10	113,641 15 10	4860 0 0	37,970 2 7	2519 6 0	11,447 11 2

NOTES.

A.—Column 2, containing the Annual Revenue, it must nevertheless be observed, includes the grassums paid once in 19 years, for the renewal of the leases of unvalued teinds at the old rental bolls. In 1787 the amount of grassums received was £1027; in 1806, £654; in 1824, £266; and more than double this last sum, it is expected, will be recovered in the accounts of Crop 1825; so that, in an account embracing a period of 41 years, it was assumed, that the grassums, so far as actually received, were with propriety stated in this column. The casualties of superiority, which arise chiefly from the Stobcross and Balgray feus, are, one year with another, pretty much the same, and of tolerably regular occurrence, and are therefore also included in this column.

B.—The Principal's and Professors' salaries (some of which vary in part, according to the price of grain), were the same from the commencement of these accounts till Crop 1793, when they were each augmented by the sum of £40
The next augmentation was of Crop 1798, of a farther sum per annum of 50
But only the Martinmas half of this augmentation is stated in the accounts of that year.

A General Vidimus of the Receipts and Disbursements of the College of Glasgow for Forty-one Years, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824, with Balance made up to the last Date.

Columns.

REVENUE.

1. From the preceding general concluding Abstract, it appears, that the Gross Revenue for 41 years, per Column 1, was £282,554 19 6

EXPENDITURE.

4. Salaries to the Principal and Professors	£113,641 15 8		
5. Salaries to the Lecturers	4,860 0 0		
6. Ministers' stipends, and augmentations imposed on the teinds mortified to the College	37,970 2 7		
7. Chapel service, Chaplain, and Choir	2,519 6 0		
8. Salaries and allowances to the Librarian, Factor, and other officers, servants, and persons employed in the College	11,447 11 2		
9. Bursaries and mortifications, being interest of money mortified in the College funds.—(This is exclusive of mortifications of specific properties, or funds for their purchase under the College administration in separate accounts)	9,723 9 7		
11. Taxes and public burdens affecting the College properties	17,798 3 4		
12. Repairs and improvements of the College properties, and on the halls, class-rooms, and Professors' and servants' houses	17,585 14 3		
13. Prizes awarded to the scholars	1,401 17 10		
14. Contingent and miscellaneous charges, not in any of the above heads, furnishings for class-rooms, installations, conveyancing, lighting, insurance, voluntary contributions, advertising, printing, stamps, stationery, &c., and including interest of sums received from banks and others for several years after erecting the new class-rooms, &c., all as specifically detailed in the accounts rendered to the visitors	34,801 7 8		
10. Amount of about £118 yearly, taken credit for in the Archbishopric Expenditure, and included in the Ordinary Revenue, to supply deficiencies, &c. in latter, as has been done these 100 years back	4,822 18 8		
17. Arrears taken credit for in various years, as totally bad and irrecoverable	809 6 7		
		257,381 13 4	
Surplus Revenue			£25,173 6 2

Capital Received.

From the said General concluding Abstract, it also appears, that besides the Annual Revenue in Column 1, the following sums have been received during these 41 years, as classed under the three following heads, as capital, viz.:—

2. Price of heritable property sold by the College	£5,116 6 0	
Donations and legacies received by it	15,132 9 6	
Principal sums and loans, and other capital, such as arrears of rents, &c. due before 1784, and since received	56,001 0 10	
	76,249 16 4	

Capital Disbursed.

And the following sums have been disbursed, viz.:—

16. Price of heritable property, bought by the College	£12,789 15 9	
Principal sums and loans paid by it	63,351 5 0	
Shares of Stocks, or personal property bought by ditto	7,527 17 11	
15. Expended in rebuilding part, and making large additions to the College	12,844 9 10	
	96,513 8 6	
Surplus Expenditure of Capital		20,263 12 2

Balance.

Balance in Bank, and due by the Factor, of Crop 1824, &c., viz.	3,027 3 2	
Arrears of the Ordinary Revenue due by heritors, and supposed recoverable	778 2 11	
Ditto, Archbishoprick, ditto, ditto	477 15 3	
Ditto, Subdeanery, ditto, ditto	149 19 2	
Ditto, Supplementary, ditto, ditto	476 13 6	
		4,909 14 0
		25,173 6 2

Glasgow, 24th February 1827. (Signed) Laurence Hill, *C. F.*

the College of Glasgow, during 41 Years, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824.

DISBURSEMENTS.

9. Bursaries and Mortifications.	10. Annual Allowance from Archbishopric to Ordinary Revenue.	11. Taxes and other Public Burdens.	12. Repairs and Improvements of College Property.	13. Prizes to Students.	14. Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges.	15. New Buildings and Additions to College Property.	16. Principal Sums in Loan paid out.	16. Heritable Property bought.	16. Stocks or Personal Property bought.	17. Irrecoverable Arrears written off.	18. Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1475 12 5	785 17 4	1,418 3 3	2,073 7 5	54 1 2	2,916 0 5	. .	12,122 14 11	728 2 6	. .	. .	37,348 10 9
1654 3 5	809 2 8	1,796 12 2	1,519 17 1	84 6 9	3,627 9 8	2,040 19 1	6,300 0 0	4,661 19 6	. .	78 13 0	43,152 2 6
1803 1 7	845 16 0	2,825 2 6	2,380 8 10	171 12 11	4,429 16 10	. . .	7,378 10 1	1,298 15 6	999 17 9	205 3 0	53,118 12 3
1670 4 10	853 9 4	5,260 5 5	3,381 8 8	247 2 0	7,956 18 8	9,150 3 4	5,100 0 0	200 0 0	592 9 5	6 17 3	65,718 8 8
1703 9 2	848 2 8	3,985 5 9	2,618 14 1	417 13 6	10,166 15 8	. .	10,850 0 0	5,900 18 3	200 0 0	273 16 2	74,710 15 6
1416 18 2	689 10 8	2,677 2 0	5,611 18 2	427 1 6	5,539 18 6	1,653 7 5	21,600 0 0	. .	5735 10 9	244 17 2	79,846 12 2
9723 9 7	4822 18 8	17,962 11 1	17,585 14 3	1401 17 10	34,636 19 9	12,844 9 10	63,351 5 0	12,789 15 9	7527 17 11	809 6 7	353,895 1 10

(Signed) Laurence Hill, *C. F.*

NOTES.

The next augmentation was of Crop 1802, of a farther sum per annum of £50
But only the Martinmas half of this augmentation is stated in the accounts of that year.
The next augmentation was of Crop 1813, of a farther sum per annum of 50

C.—In 1809 the College received a donation or grant of £2389 from the Crown, and in 1810 they also applied £1300 of Lady Forfar's mortification, in terms of her will, towards erecting the new chapel and other buildings. The College were at the same time advised of the death and legacy of Dr. Hamilton; and it was in consequence of these bequests that the new class-rooms were commenced, and on which, in 1809, 1810, and 1811, £9150 were expended; but owing to the Doctor's legacy being so long in recovering, the College had to anticipate their revenue, and so got considerably into debt.

(Signed) Laurence Hill, *C. F.*

Glasgow, 24th February 1827.

A different View of the Receipts and Disbursements of the College of Glasgow, for Forty-one Years, commencing with Crop 1784, and ending with Crop 1824, with Balance made up to the last Date.

Columns.

REVENUE.

1.	Gross Revenue for 41 years, per column 1, was		£282,554 19 6	
10.	From which deduct the cross-entries of about £118 annually, taken credit for in the Archbishopric Expenditure, and included in the Ordinary Revenue	£4,822 18 8		
17.	Arrears taken credit for by the Factor, in various years, as totally bad and irrecoverable .	809 6 7		
			5,632 5 3	
	Net Revenue . .			£276,922 14 3

EXPENDITURE.

4.	*For Teaching.*—Paid salaries to the Principal and the Professors	113,641 15 8		
5.	Salaries to the Lecturers	4,860 0 0		
7.	Chapel service, Chaplain, and Choir	2,519 6 0		
			121,021 1 8	
9.	*For Students.*—Bursaries and mortifications, being interest of money mortified in the College's hands	9,723 9 7		
13.	Prizes awarded to the scholars	1,401 17 10		
			11,125 7 5	
8.	*College Officers, &c.*—Salaries and allowances to the Librarian, Factor, and other officers, servants, and persons employed in the College		11,447 11 2	
6.	*Public and Parochial Burdens.*—Ministers' stipends and augmentations imposed on the teinds mortified to the College	37,970 2 7		
11.	Taxes and other public burdens, cess, stent, &c.—(This is exclusive of property-tax, which was always deducted from the receipts)	17,798 3 4		
			55,768 5 11	
12.	*Repairs and Contingencies.*—Repairs and improvements of the College properties, and on the halls, class-rooms, and Professors' and servants' houses	17,585 14 3		
14.	Contingent and miscellaneous charges, not in the other heads, furnishings for class-rooms, installations, conveyancing, lighting, insurance, voluntary contributions, advertising, printing, stamps, stationery, &c., including interest on sums received from banks and others, for several years after erecting the new class-rooms, all as specifically detailed in the accounts rendered to the Visitors	34,801 7 8		
			52,387 1 11	
				251,749 8 1
	Surplus Revenue			25,173 6 2
2.	To the Surplus Revenue, add Donations and Legacies received by the College			15,132 9 6
				40,305 15 8
	Which Surplus Revenue and Donations have been appropriated as follows, viz:—			
15.	In executing the new buildings commenced in consequence of these donations, and on the faith of receiving Dr. Hamilton's legacy and others		12,844 9 10	
16.	Shares of stocks or personal property bought by the College		7,527 17 11	
	Invested in loans, and repaid of capital of debt contracted for executing the new buildings .	£63,351 5 0		
2.	But from which deduct the principal sums received by College, and other sums of capital, such as arrears of rents, &c., due before 1784, and since received	56,001 0 10		
			7,350 4 2	
2.	Price of heritable properties bought by the College	12,789 15 9		
16.	But from which deduct heritable property sold by the College	5,116 6 0		
			7,673 9 9	
	Balance of Crop 1824, &c.:—			
	Cash in Bank and in the hands of the Factor	3,027 3 2		
	Arrears due by heritors presumed recoverable—Ordinary, £778. 2*s.* 11*d.*; Archbishopric, £477. 15*s.* 3*d.*; Subdeanery, £149. 19*s.* 2*d.*; Ordinary, £476. 13*s.* 6*d.* .	1,882 10 10		
			4,909 14 0	
				40,305 15 8

All which is humbly reported by

Glasgow, 24th February 1827. (Signed) Laurence Hill, *College Factor.*

(4).—Revenue Account, made out for the Visitation of 1696.

Charge of the Rent and Revenew of the Colledge of Glasgow.

				ch.	bs.	p.		
Imprimis, Payed out of the Paroch of Kilbryde, of Meall				32	11	1		
	ch.	bs.	p.					
Item, The Parsonage of Govan, of Meall	24	6	7⅛					
Item, Of Bear	6	2	4⅓					
				30	8	11½		
Item, The Parsonage of Renfrew, of Meall	16	11	5¾					
Item, Of Bear	2	3	10½					
				18	15	0¼		
Item, Out of the Lands of Garscub ten bolls, and out of the Milne of Partick ane chalder of Meall, *inde*	1	10	0					
Item, Out of some ackers about Glasgow	1	11	0					
				3	5	0		
Item, Out of the Subdeanrie, comprehending the Parochines of Calder and New and Old Monklands, of Meall and Bear				48	4	7		
				133	12	3¾		
Out of which is to be deduced, of the foresaid Victuall, which is converted into money conform to the tacks—								
Imprimis, Of the Paroch of Killbryd, ther is converted	20	3	14				£1107	3 0
Item, Of the Paroch of Govan	1	2	12				89	1 3
Item, Of the Paroch of Renfrew	5	5	8				408	10 0
Item, Of the foresaid Subdeanrie	5	7	0				298	17 0
				32	3	2		
				101	9	1¾	1903	11 3
The foresaid one hundred and one chalder nyne bolls one peck ¾ resting, after the deduction foresaid at 80 lbs. per chalder, extends to							8127	16 3
Item, Payed in money of Viccarage out of the Parish of Kilbryde							990	17 0
Item, Of Few-duties out of the said Paroch							10	6 8
Item, The Viccarage of Govan							21	1 10
Item, The Viccarage of Renfrew							14	6 8
Item, The Viccarage of Cumonel and other old dueties							926	0 4
Item, The Ground-annualls in and about Glasgow							380	17 2
Summa Totalis							£12,374	17 2
To balance which, the Revenew is short of the yearly Expense of the Universitie, as appears by the other side							1,836	5 0

Discharge and Account of the Yearly Sellaries of the Masters, and other Expense yearlie, of the Colledge of Glasgow.

	lib.	sh.	d.
Imprimis, To the Principall, seven hundred and thertie-three pounds six shillings and eight pennies in money, and six chalder of victuall at fyve pound per boll, is in all one thousand tuo hundered thirteen pound 6*s*. 8*d*.	1,213	6	8
Item, The Professor of Theologie hath ane thousand merks of money, and seven chalder of victuall at fyve pound per boll, is in all one thousand tuo hundered tuenty-six pound thirteen shill. four pennies	1,226	13	4
Item, To the four Regents, of sallarie fyve hundered merks each, and to the eldest fyftie merks more; *Inde*, one thousand three hundered sixty-six pound thirtein shilling and four pennies	1,366	13	4
Item, To the Principall and four Regents, tuo hundered pounds each, and to ane servant sixty pound for ther yearly board, is in haill one thousand and sixty pounds	1,060	0	0
Item, To the Professor of Mathematicks, four hundered pounds	400	0	0
Item, To the Teacher of Hebrew to the Students of Philosophie, tuo hundered pounds	200	0	0
Item, For Prelectiones of Civill Historie dureing the want of ane Professor of Humanity, tuo hundered merks	133	6	8
Item, To the Keeper of the Librarie, tuo hundered fyftie-three pounds 6*s*. 8*d*.	253	6	8
Item, To the Bedallus, fourty pounds; the Janitor in fie and board, one hundered and tuenty pounds; and to his servant, tuenty pounds; to the Chamberlane who noticeth the fabrick, one hundered merks; to the Chamberman, twenty merks; and to the Schofinger, twenty merks; *inde*	273	6	8
Item, To the mantenance of seven Bursers of Theologie, four at four score pounds each, and three at sixty pound each, and eleven Bursers of Philosophie at sixty pounds each, *inde*	1,160	0	0
Item, To the Colledge Agent, one hunder and tuenty lib.*; to the Clerk of the Faculty, who is ther Writer and Procurator at Glasgow before Courts ther, one hundered merks; and to the Keeper of the Clock,† one hundered merks; *inde*	253	6	8
Item, To the Colledge two Factors, yearly, eight hundered merks, *inde*	533	6	8
Item, For Coalls to the Common Hall, Candells to the gates, and Illuminations on solemn occasions, one hundred merk	66	13	4
Item, To the upholding the fabrick of the Colledge in wright-work, smith-work, glass-work, &c., yearly four hundered pounds	400	0	0
Item, For Law business and incident charges relating to the affairs of the Colledge, four hundered pounds	400	0	0
Item, To the anuall deductions, three hundered and twenty-four pound eight shill. ten pennies‡	324	8	10
Item, To the Minister at Govan, of Stipend, besydes the small vicaradge, four hundered pound, and four chalder of victuall, *Inde*, seven hundred and twenty libs.	720	0	0
Item, To the tuo Ministers of Renfrew and Killbryde, tuelve chalders victuall each, *inde*	1,920	0	0
Item, To the Communion Elements of these six Churches, two hundred and twenty libs.	220	0	0
Item, To the Precentors of Renfrew and Govan, forty pound	40	0	0
Item, To the three Ministers of Calder, Old and New Monklands, eight chalder of victuall each, *inde* nyntein hundered and twenty pounds	1,920	0	0

Item, To the reparation of the six Churches, yearly, one hundered merks	66 13 4
Item, To the postage of Letters, Gazets, &c., sixty pounds	60 0 0
	£14,211 2 2

Att Glasgow, the tuenty-one day of August, one thousand six hundred and nynty-six years. The Committee appointed by the Commission for visiting the Colledge of Glasgow, haveing stated this account of Charge and Discharge relateing to the said Universitie, thought it convenient to mark the same, being to be presented with ther Report to the General Commission, and is subscribed at the desyre of the Committee, by

(Signed) S. J. Hamilton.

* The Committee thinks 100 lbs. may be sufficient salarie for the agent hereafter.
† The Committee thinks the Keeper of the Clock's salarie in tyme coming may be 40 lib.
‡ This article anent the annuall deductions not fully instructed.

The University of Glasgow, Debitor, to Extraordinary Incomes from Mert. 1690 to Whyt. 1696.

Imprimis, The present Principall and Masters have, by transactions made for Entresses of Tacks of the Parsonage Teinds of the Sub-deanry (beside keeping up the Rental-Bolls) brought in to the Colledge since Mert. 1690, of neat money (beside the charges of processes, and for ingathering the same), the sume of Five thousand nine hundred eighteen pound thretteen shilling tuo pennies, as by the Principall's account-book doth appear	£05,918 13 02	
Item, The said Masters have, since Mertimes 1690, got in and receaved of the Entresses for the Viccarage-Tacks of the said Sub-deanry, of neat money (after all charges defrayed), Six hundred three pound tuo shilling and five pennies	00,603 02 05	
Item, The said Masters did, in pursuance of their right which they thought they had to the vacant Stipends of the Diocesse of Glasgow and Galloway, crop 1689, transact and bargain for them to the sume of Twenty-nine thousand pound, and did actually receave thereof the sume of Three thousand one hundred ffifty-two pound sixteen shilling; but their right being questioned, and the Council gifting away the same Stipends, the Colledge have expended in these pursuits Seventeen hundred tuenty-three pound eight shilling and ten pennies,—so that the neat ballance receaved is Fourteen hundred twenty-nine pound seven shilling two pennies, as per ditto account-book doth appear	01,429 07 02	
Item, The said Masters have got in some old debts, and made compositions with vassals since the said time, extending to Twelve hundred eighty-nine pound ten shilling four pennies, as per ditto account-book appeareth	01,289 10 04	
Summa of the Extraordinary Incomes extend to Nine thousand tuo hundred ffourty pound thretteen shilling and one penny		£09,240 13 01

Contra Creditor to Extraordinary Charges the University have been at, from Mert. 1690 to Whyt. 1696.

Imprimis, The Removall of Dr. Fall, Principal, Dr. Weemys, Professor of Theology, and Mr. Blair, one of the Regents, 1690, paying their honorary Anne, and the fixing and transporting Mr. Dunlop, present Principall, Mr. Wodrow, Professor of Theology, and the publick disputes for the then vacant Regent's place, brought upon the University an extraordinary charge, extending to Three thousand five hundred seventy-seven pound six shilling and eight pennies	£03,577 06 08	
Item, The present Masters, finding the great Debts and small Rents of the University, did commissionate and send the Principall, Mr. Dunlop, to London, 1691, to addresse his Majestie for a Fond to support it, and therby, and by other charges they were at, *annis* 1693, 1694, 1695, in obteaning a new explanatory Signature of 300 lb. sterling *per annum* out of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, and passing the same through the Sealls, the University have necessarily expended the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and twelve pound ten shilling and eight pennies	02,712 10 08	
Item, The Colledge, since Mert. 1690, have been at extraordinary charges in plastering and begun finishing of the Common Hall; in extraordinary Charities, and other charges, which are not comprehended under the head of Ordinary Charges, until Whyt. 1696, extending to Two thousand one hundred fifteen pound one shilling and one penny, as per particular account in do. book doth appear	02,115 01 01	
Summa of the Extraordinary Charges extends to Eight thousand four hundred four pound eighteen shilling five pennies		£08,404 18 05
So rests to Balance, which the Masters are to count for, Eight hundred thretty-five pound fourteen shilling eight pennies		00,835 14 08
		£09,240 13 01

(Signed) Will. Dunlop, *Principall.*
S. J. Hamiltone.
M. F. Montgomerie.
Jo. Anderson.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

(5.)—General Contents of Inventories of Writings and Titledeeds of the Property of the College of Glasgow.

(*Copied from one of the College Records, when the Commissioners of Visitation were at Glasgow, in January* 1827.)

Copy of the Inventory made out by Mr. Blackhouse, in 1712.

Mr. B. was a Principal Clerk of the Court of Session.

1. The rights which, before the Reformation, did belong to religious orders in and about Glasgow, with the right of the University of Glasgow now to the same; being 311 pieces, from No. 1 to 311.
2. The rights of the University to the Blackfriars' Yards; being 3 pieces, from 312 to 314.
3. The said University's rights to the teinds of Colmonell, kirk of Dalzel, customs of the trone of Glasgow, &c.; being 11 pieces, from 315 to 325.
4. The said University's rights to the houses and lands purchased by them from William Laing being 29 pieces, from 326 to 354.
5. The said University's rights to the grassum lands; being 21 pieces, from 355 to 375.
6. The University's rights to the Principal's house; being 18 pieces, from 376 to 393.
7. The University's rights of Avandale: being 2 pieces, from 394 to 395.
8. The University's rights to two riggs of land, purchased by them from John Brysone, being 7 pieces, from 396 to 402.
9. The rights to the chaplainry of St. Mungo; being 4 pieces, from 403 to 406.
10. The rights of Jordanhill's mortification, and to the teinds of the lands belonging to Stewart of Barshagry, in the parish of Govan; being 9 pieces, from 407 to 415.
11. The right to the haill other teinds of Govan and customs of Glasgow; being 21 pieces, from 416 to 436.
12. The University of Glasgow's rights to the teinds of Renfrew and Kilbride; being 8 pieces, from 437 to 444.
13. Mr. Michael Wilson's mortification; being 2 pieces, from 445 to 446.
14. The University's rights to the annuity payable by the magistrates of Rutherglen; being 2 pieces, from 447 to 448.
15. The rights to the subdeanery of Glasgow, and to the teinds of Calder and Monkland; being 13 pieces, from 449 to 461.
16. The rights to the lands of Ballagan and Garscube; being 5 pieces, from 462 to 466.
17. The Bishop of Glasgow's mortification of his books; being 1 piece, No. 467.
18. Mr. Struther's mortification; 1 piece, 468.
19. Margaret Graham's mortification; 1 piece, 469.
20. Lambhill's mortification; 1 piece, 470.
21. Mr. Maxwell's mortification; 1 piece, 471.
22. The rights to the bishopric of Galloway; 2 pieces, from 472 to 473.
23. Mr. Brown's mortification; 1 piece, 473².
24. Mr. Zachary Boyd's mortification; 1 piece, 474.
25. Dundonald's mortification; being four pieces, from 475 to 478.
26. Bishop Leighton's mortification; 1 piece, 479.
27. Duchess of Hamilton's mortification; 1 piece, 480.
28. The right to a part of the Blackfriar's church and church-yard; 1 piece, 481.
29. King William's mortification; 2 pieces, from 482 to 483.
30. Queen Anne's donation; 1 piece, 484.—(*Original sent to Treasury two years ago.*)
31. The general rights of the said University, which are not set down among the rights of any of the above particular subjects; being 13 pieces, from 485 to 497.

Copy of the Inventory lately made out by Mr. John Dillon, Writer.

Inventory of papers respecting the kirks of Renfrew and Kilbryde, supplementary of Blackhouse's inventory, No. 437 to 444.
Do. of writings respecting the subdeanery of Glasgow, and parishes of Calder and Monkland, supplementary of Blackhouse's inventory, No. 449 to 461.
Do. of papers respecting the Principal's office-houses, &c., Blackhouse's inventory, No. 376 to 393.
Do. of decreets, &c., respecting teinds of the subdeanery.
Do. of the writings of a tenement, &c., at the Butts, purchased from Margaret Wotherspoon, connects with 354 of Blackhouse's inventory.
Do. of copies of some charters of lands belonging to chaplainries.
Do. of papers respecting St. Mungo's and other chaplainries.
Do. of some disconnected titles respecting chaplainries, &c.
Do. of disconnected titles of tenements in Blackfriars' Wynd, supplementary to Blackhouse's inventory.
Do. of papers respecting ground-annuals.
Do. of the titles of two seats in the Blackfriar's kirk, connected with No. 481 of Blackhouse's inventory.
Do. of papers respecting Mr. Zachary Boyd's mortification.
Do. of writings respecting the Duchess of Hamilton's mortification—*vide* No. 480 of Blackhouse's inventory
Do. of Acts of Parliament, King's letters, &c.
Do. of papers respecting the lands of Shiells and Burngrain.
Do. of writings of the lands of Denfield.
Do. of valuations of teinds in Calder and Monkland parishes.
Do. of writings respecting privileges or exemptions from taxation.
Do. of papers respecting the town of Glasgow's charters in 1630 and 1641.
Do. of decreets.
Do. of writs of the lands on which the new court is built.

PLAN

of all the Properties belonging to

Glasgow College.

lying East of High Street & in

College Street & Shuttle Street,

on the West.

REFERENCE

			£	S	D
College Street	1	Wid. Wemyss & Grand Annual			
	2	Daniel Ainslie	34	10	0
	3	I° D°	26	0	0
	4	Daniel McEwans heirs	22	6	0½
	5	D° Cleghorns I°	18	16	2
	6	D° I°	25	12	0
	7	Messrs Anderson & Galloway	29	1	0
	8	D° D°	23	12	0
	9	D° D°	24	13	0
	10	John Wilson (Redeemed)			
	11	Dan. McEwans heirs	33	16	0
	12	T Coats	27	18	0
Shutile Street	Aa	Duncan McCallum for associated Congregation	46	18	0
	Bb	Andrew McFarlan } Bar's House & Garden	115	0	0
	Cc	William Scoular }	14	0	0
	Aa	College Museum Professors Houses &c.			
		Lands the Property bounded green			
		Robt Blair	22	0	0
bB Houses Southof Principals Gate & Garden		James Wilson	16	0	0
		James Fairlie	16	0	0
		Alex. McLean	13	0	0
		Jean Aird	2	0	0
		Nid Gillis	2	5	0
		John Hay	10	10	0
		Wm Black	1	10	0
		Messrs Wilson & Sons Type Foundery	4	2	6

Grounds feued out by the College

lying between

The High Street & Molindinar Burn

Blackfriar Wynd or Regent Street

			£	S	D
C		Thos Grahame	48	0	0
D		Peter Cameron } Old Physic Garden	89	3	10
F		Jas Taylor }	92	12	1
F		Dugald Forsyth	18	11	0
G		Andrew McFarlane	20	3	3
H		Associated Congregation	66	8	6
I		Peter Peterson Junr	37	10	0
K		Alex. Leith	52	10	0

Feus East of Molindinar Burn

		£	S	D
L	R.F. Alexander	33	12	0
M	John Monach (Redeemed)			
N	John Baird Grahame Street	21	19	8½
O	D° D°	5	16	9
P	Magistrates of Glasgow for St Johns Church	10	0	0
Q	Rt Frame D°	15	5	4½
R	Burgher Congregation McFarlanes Sq			
S	John Arniel D°	24	0	0
T	D° D°	44	0	0
U	John Carmichael D°			0½
V	Thos Muir D°	7	10	0
W	Robt Aitkin D°	33	11	11½
X	Robt Frame D°	80	10	6
Y	Mrs Brown D°	16	15	1
Z	Adam Wright Back Lot D°	16	17	10
a	Thos Chalmers for School D°	0	0	0
b	Government for Barracks	70	0	0
c	D° D°	61	13	6
d	Magistrates of Glasgow Duke Street	30	0	0
ex	Thos Wilson Grahame Street	25	6	9

Standidge & Co lithog: London.

Inventory of contracts of ground-annual and feu-contracts.
Do. of titles of the meal-market, &c. acquired from the magistrates of Glasgow.
Do. of writings concerning Dr. Williams' mortification.
Do. of writings respecting the Duke of Chandos' donation of £500.
Do. of papers respecting Captain Ross's mortification.
Do. of papers respecting Struthers' mortification.
Do. of writings respecting Craig's mortification.
Do. of titles of a house on the south side of Duke-street, purchased from David Pearston.
Do. of writings of a shop in Wylie's land.
Do. of writs of the lands of Provansyde.
Do. of official bonds.
Do. of papers respecting ground sold to the barrack department.
Do. of writings of lands in Dowhill purchased from James Coulter.
Do. of lands purchased from John Bowman.
Do. of writs of the tenement purchased from Walter Somervell.
Do. supplementary, of titles of lands purchased from George Leck.
Do. of writs of a tenement purchased from Robert and Andrew Foulis.
Do. of writs of subjects in Shuttle-street.
Do. of writs of subjects which belonged to James Aitken.
Do. of titles of subjects which belonged to William Lindsay.
Do. of the writings of subjects purchased from Robert M'Aulay.
Do. of the writings of subjects purchased from Alexander Mitchell.
Do. of the writings of subjects in Shuttle-street, purchased from Henry M'Killop.
Do. of the writings of subjects purchased from the trustees of Andrew Dunlop.
Do. of writings respecting Robert Tenant's tack.
Do. of writings of lands at the Broomielaw, purchased from James Mitchell.
Do. of writings of lands at the Broomielaw, purchased from Jean Allan and others.
Do. of writings of lands at the Broomielaw, purchased from David Fleckfield.
Do. of the writings of a ground-annual, out of the lands at the Broomielaw, sold to Brown, Carrick, and Company.
Do. of writs of a ground-annual, out of the lands at the Broomielaw, sold to Martin and Robertson.
Do. of writings of subjects purchased from James Fram.
Do. of writs of lands in Gallow-muir, purchased from William Donald.
Papers respecting Andrew Foulis.

(6.)—An Inventory and Rental of the whole Heritable and Personal Property or Stock of the College of Glasgow, made out, in so far as possible, with reference to the several Charters and Local Situation of the same—1827.

(*Made out by the College Factor, with the subjoined relative Plan, by order of the Commission.*)

I.—Properties East of the Molendinar-Burn.

Glasgow College Property.

Properties east of Molendinar-Burn.

James, Lord Hamilton, by his Charter of 6th January 1459, granted unto Mr. Duncan Bunch, the Principal Regent in the Faculty of Arts, and his successors, *inter alia*, four acres of land in Monte Columbarum. These are obviously the same which are referred to in the Memorandum at the end of the Statute Book of the Faculty of Arts, in these terms:—"The land of Pedagoge, qlk lyes betwix the Burn and the Muirbutts, suld be four akers; bot when it was measered by the Baronymen, at the Bishop's command, anno 1557, they fand be their metting bot three akers three roods and one fall and a fourth," &c.

It is impossible to state with any precision what are now the boundaries or local description of this property, which is apparently in the neighbourhood of the Barracks. The difficulty is chiefly owing to the variety of other conterminous properties acquired by the College.

It is, therefore, proper here to specify also, such of the College's other acquisitions on the east of the Molendinar-burn, in regard to which any authentic information could be got.

In 1696, the College purchased from the Minister and Kirk-Session of the Barony parish, and were infeft 21st January and 21st February 1717, in "the five-shilling land of Grassum land, lying in the east part of the croft called the Dowhill." These lands belonged to a family named Reid, and afterwards to William Selkrig, and are therefore supposed to be the same which stand in the Cess-books of the County under the name of "Selkirk's Acres," and for which the College still pay the cess. The disposition by the Minister and Session in favour of the College is on the narrative, that "Principal Dunlop and the Masters are about to enclose the haill lands of Dowhill in a park, which they cannot conveniently do without enclosing the said Grassum lands."

In 1699, the College also purchased from John Bryson, writer in Glasgow, and were infeft on 21st January 1717, in "half an acre of land lying in the Dowhill, bounded betwixt the lands of the College on the north; those of John Boyd, mason in Glasgow, on the south; those of Robert Wotherspoon on the east, and the Molendinar-burn on the west." In a previous Sasine, dated in 1561, these are described as lying in the Dowhill Croft, betwixt the "*Grassum lands on the north*," and Peter Scherd's lands on the south, the common muir on the east, and the Molendinar-burn on the west; and in 1624 they had formerly belonged to Robert Boyd, mason in Glasgow.

In 1706 (Sept. 2), the College also purchased from William Lang, writer in Glasgow, and his spouse Margaret Wotherspoon, "a barn, stable, and yard, together with an aker and a half, or thereby, of land, near the Butts; bounded betwixt the lands of umq[l] Robert Reid, and John Reid his son, and the lands of Dowhill rex'ive, on the west and north, and the common highways with the said Butts, on the east and south parts."

In 1706, the College also acquired from Provost Bowman, of Glasgow, ten roods, or two and a half acres of land in the Butts, and two acres of land at the top of Dowhill, although they did not receive any title until the year 1753, after the issue of a law-suit several years (afterwards) with the heir of the seller.

In 1758, it appears that the College also bought a piece of "land in the Dowhill, adjacent to the Observatory."

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

In 1760 (June 6), the College purchased half an acre of ground in the Gallow Muir, which was a general name for most of the land in the neighbourhood of the Butts, from William Donald, shopkeeper in Glasgow.

It appears, that in 1765, they acquired a small piece of ground, yielding 30*s.* sterling yearly from the town, "in lieu of ground given by them for the new road." And about the same time, they made an excambion with the magistrates, whereby the College gave off some pieces of their lands in the Dowhill, in lieu of others on the north side of the College property, formerly called the Barkhill.

In 1775 (April 26), they also acquired "two and a half acres in the Dowhill from James Coulter, merchant in Glasgow."

In 1798, they purchased a piece of ground in Duke-street from James Brown, for £198. 2*s.* sterling.

In 1802 (5th May), they purchased a tenement, smiddy, and stable, lying without the Gallowgate Port, from Robert M'Aulay, writer in Glasgow, to enable them to feu their lands adjoining the Gallowgate to greater advantage.

And in 1805 (12th December), they made another purchase, for a similar purpose, at the corner of Campbell street, Dowhill, from James Fram, wright in Glasgow.

It appears that, in 1793, the College entered into an excambion with the town of Glasgow, whereby they sold off or exchanged different parts, or the outskirts of the College ground at the Butts, amounting to two acres and upwards, to the magistrates of Glasgow, on receiving in return a right to the site of the old Meal Market, which occupied a part of the north side of College-street.

The College have granted, at different dates, various contracts of ground-annual (which are analogous to feu-rights) of the outward parts of these properties. And at this time, therefore, the whole of the before-mentioned properties, with exception of the excambed lands, and one of the feus which was redeemed, are possessed by the College, their tenants, or their feuars, and a plan of the whole has been made out, distinguishing the several properties by their present names, as relative to the following rental of the same:—

The Property Lands held by the College, and let to tenants, are these, viz.:—

See Note at bottom of p. 471 for explanation of Letters A. D. O. S.

S.	1.	1. The lands called Observatory Park, presently let to John Hannah, along with the summer pasturage of the College garden, for . . .		£40	0 0
„	2.	2. The Brick or Clay-field containing , presently let to Mr. Johnston, and yielding last year		180	0 0
„	3.	3. John Stewart, for Rope-walk		10	0 0
„	4.	4. Sundry vacant steadings near Macfarlane-street, marked on the said plan, let out to William Alcorn, P. . . . . and which are yet to be feued.		3	10 0

The Feus or Lands held by those to whom the College have granted contracts of ground-annual are these, viz.:—

S.	5.	Messrs. John Napier and Co., now R. F. Alexander, a feu at foot of Havannah-street, consisting of square yards		33	12 0
„	6.	Mr. James Monach, ditto (former ground-rent of £33 was lately redeemed, and the redemption-money stated in the Account of Sales of College Property		0	0 1
„	7.	The Magistrates of Glasgow, for an angle of land consisting of square yards, corner of Duke-street and Barrack-street, taken off the Brickfield .		30	0 0
„	8.	Ditto for the site of St. John's church		10	0 0
„	9.	The Government for the barracks—Two several feus adjoining . .		131	13 6
		In Macfarlane-street.			
„	10.	Dr. Chalmers' school,* £0 0 0			
„	11.	John Arneil—Steading 24 0 0			
„	12.	Ditto, ditto 44 0 0			
			£68 0 0		
„	13.	John Carmichael, ditto	28 11 8½		
„	14.	Andrew Crawford's, ditto, Mrs. Brown . . .	16 15 1		
„	15.	Ditto ditto, A. Wright . . .	16 17 10		
				130	4 7½
		In Græme-street.			
„	16.	A. Brownlie, Thomas Wilson	25 6 9		
„	17.	John Baird's steading	21 19 8½		
„	18.	Robert Frame's ditto	15 5 4½		
				62	11 10
		In Gallowgate-street.			
„	19.	James Benzie's steadings, now Thomas Muir . .	7 10 0		
„	20.	Robert Aitkin's ditto	33 11 11½		
„	21.	Messrs. Rae, M'Vicar, and Smith's steading, now R. Frame's	80 10 4		
				121	12 3½

These exhaust the whole properties lying east of the Molendinar-burn, and to the south of Duke-street.

II.—Properties West of the Molendinar-Burn, including the Fabric and College Garden, and Professors' Houses, and all other Property East of the High-street.

Properties west of Molendinar-Burn.

1. The foresaid James, Lord Hamilton, by the charter of January 1459 above-mentioned, mortified also to Mr. Duncan Bunch, Principal Regent, one tenement in the street leading from the Cathedral to the Cross, and on the east side thereof, between the lands of the "Predicant Friars on the south, and those of Sir Thomas Arthurlie on the north."

* There is nothing to be paid for Dr. Chalmers' School-house, until it be occupied otherwise than as a school.

491

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

This is obviously a part of the College property fronting the High-street, whereon, most probably, the Forehall, or, at all events, a chief part of the Fabric presently stands, and is in the natural possession of the College.

2. By the next original grant in favour of the College, Queen Mary, on the narrative that "only one part of the scoles and chambers were then bigget, the rest thereof, als weill dwellings as provisions for the poor Bursars and Maisters to teach ceassit," &c. granted.

The manse and kirk-room of the Predicant Friars, in the city of Glasgow.

The kirk referred to is obviously the present College, or Blackfriars Church of Glasgow; and, having ultimately required various reparations, it was agreed with the Magistrates of Glasgow, that the latter should be at the principal part of the expense of rebuilding it, on the College making it over to them for the use of the town; but under reservation of such number of seats in the new church as were requisite for the accommodation of the Professors and Students. Subsequently, however, the Professors and Students have otherwise been accommodated, and the College have, for some time, been in the use of letting the seats yearly. The rent varies from £15 to £25 per annum, £20 0 0 S

3. The Charter by King Charles I., dated 28th June 1630, is the next of any property lands in this neighbourhood; and, besides the said manse and kirk-room, it, *inter alia*, grants and confirms to the College certain lands adjoining the Blackfriars' Churchyard, formerly belonging to Mr. James King, Chaplain of the Chaplainry of St. Mungo, to which, however, the College had acquired separate rights from Archbishop Spotiswoode, and from Mr. King, with consent of Blackadder of Tuthallan. This last comprehends part of the *Principal's house*, and part of his garden.

In 1753 (3d May), the College purchased a property at the head of Castlepen's Closs, from Mr. John Broom, and

The *Old Physic Garden* is contained under one or more of these titles. It was first formed almost immediately after the purchase in 1753; and becoming no longer of use for its proper purposes, the College feued it out, and they draw the following ground-annuals from the same, viz :—

S. 22.—1*st*, William King, now Peter Cameron	£89	3	10
And there is an increase of £23. 15*s*. 10*d*. paid for this property annually, in consequence of opening Regent-street.			
S. 23.—2*d*, James Taylor, for the eastmost half of this property or garden . .	92	12	1
O. 24.—3*d*, The old type foundry, that has long been let on lease to Messrs. Wilson, is also understood to be comprehended under this title. The rent, which will shortly be greatly increased by the lease falling in, is at present . .	4	2	6
	£185	18	5

It cannot be said, with accuracy, to which of these charters the right to the College garden, properly so called, is to be attributed; although a considerable part of it no doubt falls under one or other of them—most probably the grant of Queen Mary.

The College have, at different times, made separate purchases from several individuals, by which this garden has been considerably enlarged, as appears from the following entry in Principal Fall's Diary, under the date of June 1685 :—"Being to enclose the College-yards with so good a wall, it was thought fit to take in as much ground as possible, to make it regular and profitable to the University. Therefore the Masters transacted and bought in three yards (gardens) on the north side of the College-yards (gardens)—that which lay next it belonged to the Laird of Torrence, which was bought for 20 years' purchase; the second belonged to *Robert Boyd, mason*, for the same rate; the third belonged to Robert Barton, for the same rate;—the three yards (gardens) together amounting to merks, by having of which the *College-yard goes now from the South to the East Vennal*, free from all houses. These two Vennals being the march on the south and north, and the burne towards the east. It is to be remembered that the barren trees are upon the College ground, though without the dyke." In the same diary, anno 1690, it may farther be noticed, that there is the following entry, viz. :—"The College-yards being so well enclosed with a stone wall, and all finished; for two years, it was set for 300 merks; but finding these men to whom it was then set, neither able nor capable to put things therein in such order as was meet, or for the improvement of the ground, an agreement was made with Robert Robertson to plant all the walls with all sorts of good fruit-trees; as also the borders of the great plot, cast into four quarters, with new trees of good kinds, rooting out the old, and laying out the walks at 20 feet broad round about; and the cross-walk 15 feet broad; to maintain these walks, and to keep all things in good repair, as the contract at more length bears; and all this he is to perform at his own expense and charges, for which the College granted him a tack for 19 years. He is to pay yearly, as the rent of the yards, 400 merks; but, in consideration of the great expense he will be necessarily at in the first planting, he is to have an abatement of 50 merks for the first nine years. Forbye this improvement of the College Yeard, there is 200 merks of augmentation of our rental, it having payed formerly but 200 merks before the walls were built."

The garden was used originally for supplying vegetables to the common table, while one was kept in the College; although, for above 100 years, it had afterwards been in use to be let by the College, during the whole year, to a gardener for cropping. But, a little before the year 1770, such of the Students as were boarded or lived in Professors' houses, first got keys to it from the Professors. After this custom, however, had been introduced, the Students at large by degrees assumed the liberty of getting keys for themselves also, till at last it became entirely patent; and since then it has only been let for pasture in the summer season, or vacation. Last year it yielded, along with the Observatory park, £40.

The College, in 1744 (23d April), received a disposition from Mr. Charles Morthland, by purchase, to a part of the land whereon the New Court, or Professors' houses, presently stand; and which ground, it appears, he had been several years before commissioned by the College to purchase, with a view to building these houses.

About the same time they acquired two adjoining tenements from Messrs. Robert M'Nair and Alexander Fleming, for a similar purpose.

These properties, being all in the natural possession of the College, yield, at present, no rental.

In 1786–87–88, the College acquired from Robert Graham and James Allan another tenement in the same neighbourhood.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

From the property carried by these titles, the following rental is understood to arise to the College, being the rents of houses and shops, viz.:—

S. 25.	Robert Blair	£22	0 0
„ 26.	James Wilson	16	0 0
„ 27.	James Fairlie	16	0 0
„ 28.	Alexander M'Lean	13	0 0
„ 29.	Jean Aird	2	0 0
„ 30.	Neil Gillies	2	5 0
„ 31.	John Hay	10	10 0
„ 32.	William Black	1	10 0
		£83	5 0

It having been suggested by the Magistrates as a great improvement to the town in general, and considered by the College as enhancing the value of their property, to have a broad street opened in the line of the former narrow lane called Blackfriars' Wynd, from the High-street, opposite Stirling-street, along the bottom of the College garden, to communicate between the east end of the town and the High-street, the College, in the year 1817, purchased the old tenements and properties, adjoining the High-street and the said Wynd, from the trustees of Mr. Dunlop of Barnhill, and from Alexander Mitchell, tailor in Glasgow, at an expense of £3,742. 3*s.* 3*d.*; and afterwards opened the street called Regent-street to the public, eastward towards the Dowhill. They have accordingly granted several feus, or contracts of ground-annual, along the south side of the garden, and at present derive the following ground-rents from that street, and for a portion of the stripe cut off from the garden, and for a portion which remained of the purchase after opening Regent-street. There are also several steadings of the ground taken from the garden that are still vacant, which, when feued, as they are in the course of being, will materially increase this part of the rental.

S. 33.	William and James Carsewell, now Thomas Graham	£48	0 0
„ 34.	Dugald Forsyth	18	11 0
„ 35.	Andrew Macfarlane	20	3 3
„ 36.	Associate Congregation	66	8 6
„ 37.	Peter Peterson, jun.	37	10 0
„ 38.	Alexander Leith	52	10 0
		£243	2 9

These exhaust the whole properties lying between the Molendinar-Burn and the east side of the High-street; and the great bulk of which, or the whole, but the outskirts, still remains in the actual possession of the College or their tenants.

III.—Properties on the West Side of High Street, including the Feus of the Street called College Street.

College Street Property.

In 1755 (30th December), the College purchased from Andrew and Robert Foulis a tenement of land, which appeared to be their first acquisition of property-lands on the west side of the High-street.

In 1769 (23d October), they purchased another tenement there from Mr. Thomas Graham; and from the title having been completed by resignation *ad remanentiam* in the College's hands as superiors, it is understood that this must have been one of the subjects out of which the small ground-annuals, or feu-duties, had been payable.

In 1770 (11th May), they purchased a tenement, opposite the College, from George Leck of Westquarter.

In 1778 (5th June), they purchased another tenement there from Walter Sommerville, weaver.

In 1792 (20th August), they purchased nine falls of ground fronting Shuttle-street from John Sorley, ironmonger.

In 1793 (30th December), they also purchased a subject adjoining their other properties, and bounded by Shuttle-street, from Henry M'Killop and Robert Graham.

In 1792, they purchased Dr. Barr's house and garden (now William Scoullar's) at the expense of £1,061; and

In 1793, by the aforesaid excambion with the Magistrates of Glasgow, the College acquired right to the Old Meal-market of Glasgow.

Most of these purchases had been made with the view to executing an obvious improvement to the College, by opening a street, leading from the opposite side of the High-street directly to the front or great entrance of the fabric, and removing the obscure or confined appearance which the College otherwise had, as seen merely from the High-street. They accordingly laid out the whole of the ground which they had acquired in this neighbourhood for feuing, according to a regular plan, of which the street called College-street forms the principal part, and they now draw the following ground-annuals from the same, viz.:—

College-street.

S. 39.	Daniel Christie	£34	10 0
„ 40.	Ditto	26	0 0
„ 41.	James Hill, now D. M'Ewan's heirs	22	6 0½
„ 42.	Dr. Cleghorn's heirs	18	16 2
„ 43.	Ditto	25	12 0
„ 44.	William Anderson and Galloway	29	1 0
„ 45.	Ditto ditto	23	12 0
„ 46.	Ditto ditto	24	13 1
„ 47.	Andrew Wilson, £34. 5*s.* 8*d.*, now redeemed.		
„ 48.	Andrew Macfarlane, now D. M'Ewan's heirs	33	16 0
„ 49.	John Gilchrist, now Thomas Coats	27	18 0
		£266	4 3½

495

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

Detached Feus or Properties in the immediate Neighbourhood of College-street.

S. 50.	Duncan M'Callum, for Associate Congregation, subjects fronting west side of Shuttle-street and west of College-street				£46	18 0
„ 51.	Andrew Macfarlane, now William Scouller, for property fronting High-street, south of College-street, called Barr's house .	£14	0	0		
„ 52.	Ditto, for property east side of Shuttle-street, and south of College-street, called Barr's Garden	115	0	0		
					129	0 0
					£175	18 0

It may here be observed, that with the view of forwarding the formation of this street, and a handsome elevation immediately opposite, the College themselves built one of the corner tenements, and subsequently sold the same, but without any pecuniary profit.

IV.—Broomielaw Property.

Broomielaw Property.

The foresaid charter of 1563, by Queen Mary, also contains a grant of "Threttene akers lyand beside the city of Glasgow."

It is not free of doubt whether the College got possession of the whole of this property; for, besides the doubt stated in the statistical account of 1799, where the whole revenues of the College, immediately after the Reformation, are stated to have amounted to no more than £25 sterling yearly, it will be observed that the five Bursars, for whose support the lands are granted, are not mentioned at all in the *Nova Erectio*, which enumerates all the persons on the Foundation, of whom the Bursars are only four: And, further, the 13 acres themselves are not mentioned in the charter by King Charles I., which confirms the kirk-room and manse, and the other lands of the College. Most probably, therefore, like other lands formerly belonging to the Friars, wherever they may have been situated, they may have been feued out by the Friars before the Reformation, for small feu-duties or ground-annuals, wherewith alone the College were obliged to content themselves; and which have by this time been lost sight of, if they also are not contained among some of the smaller payments, forming Article VIII. of this rental.

The impression, however, was, that a part at least of the College property at the Broomielaw is held under this right.

It will be noticed, however, that the College had made the various purchases of farther lands in this neighbourhood, as follows, viz.:—

In 1724 (1st November), 5 roods of land were purchased by the College from Mr. David Fleckfield, minister at Balfron.

In 1748 (2d August), one-half acre of land was acquired from Mrs. Jean Allison.

In 1749 (19th July), 5 riggs or roods of land in Broomielaw, one acre in Broomielaw Croft, and 3 roods near the west end of Broomielaw Croft, were acquired from James Mitchell.

All the lands of the College in this neighbourhood have now, for a long period, been feued out or disponed for payment of ground-annuals, of which the College are presently in receipt, as follows, viz.:—

O. 53.	Carrick, Brown, and Company, now Nicol Brown . .	£47	7	3
„ 54.	James Oswald	15	0	0
„ 55.	James Lindsay and Co.	2	5	10½
		£64	13	1½

V.—Stobcross or Anderston, lying west of the Broomielaw, and other Feu-Duties and Casualties of Superiorities more recently purchased by the College.

Stobcross and Anderston Feus.

In 1776, the College purchased from Mr. Orr the superiority of the lands of Stobcross, lying to the westward of the Broomielaw, and comprehending the greatest part of the village and burgh of Anderston, and also those of Balgray, lying immediately to the north of the burgh.

The Stobcross or Anderston feus are paid by 33 heritors; and yield at present of feu-duties, besides casualties, as paid by various heritors, £135. 2*s*. 4*d*. S. 56 to 88.

The feu-duties of Balgray are paid by 9 heritors, and yield at present in all £57. 5*s*. „ 89 to 97.

Provanside.

Provanside.

It appears that the College had also, many years ago, purchased a part of the lands of Provanside, in conjunction with their own funds and those of Hastie's and Armagh's mortification; and, very soon afterwards, feued out the same. These lands are situated at the head of Upper John-street. The College accordingly draw at present, as their proportion, from Mr. James M'Caslan's heirs, as the feuars therein, the yearly sums of 30*s*. and 120*s*. . . . . £7 10 0 O. 98.

Botanic Garden.

Botanic Garden.

The College hold also the principal interest in the Botanic Garden at Sandyford, they having advanced £2,000, and interest, towards its purchase; and the Faculty of the College, by the royal charter of incorporation in favour of that institution, form constituent members thereof. They have also the free use and privilege of the plants and lecture-room for the use of the Professor of Botany, and there is a minute of agreement entered into between them and the other Directors of the institution to that effect, duly registered, soon after its first establishment.

VI.—The Deanery or Subdeanery of Glasgow, being the Teind-Duties of the Parishes of Old and New Monkland.

Subdeanery.

It appears that there were formerly different parties who had, or pretended, right to this property.

Lord Boyd was proprietor before the great Rebellion, and the College in 1557 received separate grants thereof from the Lord Protector.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

On 5th April 1664, the College obtained a Crown-charter of resignation and novodamus thereof, on the resignation of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

In 1665 (27th January), there is an instrument of resignation by the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of Glasgow in Exchequer, for new infeftment in favour of the College; and on 4th March, 1670, there is a charter of resignation, under the Great Seal, to the College, containing a novodamus and annexation and union of the Subdeanery to the patrimony of the College in all time coming, underburden of a specific salary to the Professor of Theology, who is to enjoy the privileges and immunities of Subdean of Glasgow.

The Subdeanery comprised the patronages and teinds of the parishes of Old and New Monkland and Cadder. The heritors of all these parishes, it is understood, acquired right to the patronages respectively, on payment to the College of £1000 Scots each, in terms of the Act 16 , and the teinds of Cadder parish have been all exhausted by augmentations to the Minister. The College, however, are still in receipt of the teinds of the Monklands, whereof

The teinds of Old Monkland parish, paid by 48 heritors, and yielding at present as follows, viz.:—

		B.	F.	P.			
D. 99 to 146.	Meal,	173	3	2	at 19*s.* 6*d.* per boll . .	£169	10 7
	Bear,	18	0	$0\frac{2}{3\,0}$	at 33*s.* 4*d.* per boll . .	30	0 1
	Money					546	9 6
						£746	0 2

But out of these the College has to pay the whole stipend to the Minister, which is, by his last augmentation, 17 chalders, half meal and half barley, and £8. 6*s.* 8*d.* for communion elements.

The teinds of New Monkland parish, paid by 81 heritors, yielding at present—

		B.	P.			
D. 147 to 227.	Meal,	113	$\frac{27}{40}$	at 19*s.* 6*d.* . . .	£110	4 7
	Bear	1		at 33*s.* 4*d.* . . .	1	13 4
	Money				563	18 6
					£675	16 5

But out of which the College have also to pay the whole stipend of the Minister of New Monkland, amounting, by his last augmentation, to 17 chalders, one half meal and one half barley, and £10 sterling for elements.

There are still some lands, particularly those of the Barony of Airdrie, in this parish, whereof the teinds are not valued, so that this part of the rental may hereafter thereby be increased; and though it may be here noticed, that the heritors paying teind in any parish to the College are understood *generally* to have valued their teinds, yet there are, certainly, some exceptions in every parish, as well as in New Monkland.

VII.—Other Teind-Duties, Feu-Duties, or Ground-Annuals, and Others.

Teind-duties, &c.

1*st.* The charter of David Cadzow, founding a Lectureship on Canon Law, and dated 2d March 1462, grants an annualrent of 12 merks Scots, to be uplifted out of certain lands in the city of Glasgow. There is no specific description of these lands; but the 12 merks are supposed to be one or other of the items or small ground-annuals, classed under Article VIII. of this rental.

2*d.* The charter of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, to the College, dated 24th January 1557, of the Vicarage of the parish kirk of Colmonell, with the fruits, rents, church lands, and others thereof.

These teinds are collected by a Sub-factor, who regularly accounts to the College Factor for the receipt.

By the last accounts they yielded £56 2 2

3*d.* The foresaid charter by Queen Mary, 1563, mortifies also '10 markis of annuals,
O. 228. in use to be taken by the Friars Predicants within the said City.' These, if not lost or sold, must also form part of the said VIII. Article of this rental.

Item, 20 merks of annuals, to be uplifted and taken forth of the Netherton of Hamilton.

These are presently payable by the Duke of Hamilton, along with 10 merks, also granted by the charter, upliftable from the lordship of Avendaill, also payable by his Grace.

O. 229. Together 1 13 4

Item, 10 bolls of ferm meal, to be taken yearly forth of certain lands in the boundaries of the Lennox.

These 10 bolls were formerly paid from the Friars Predicants lands of Ballagan; but, by a contract of excambion, to which the College were parties, it was agreed, that, instead of uplifting these forth of the lands of Ballagan, they should be uplifted forth of the lands called Temple of Garscube, presently belonging to Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., who, with his predecessors, have been in regular use of paying. They yielded,
O. 230. at the fiars of last crop 9 15 0

4*th.* The charter from the Town in favour of the College, dated 5th January 1572, grants to the College all and sundry lands, houses, kirks, annualrents, fruits, duties, obit silver whatever, belonging to any chapels, prebengaries, or alterages founded within the city, as granted to the town by Queen Mary's charter in favour of the Town, dated 16th March, 1561.

From an old rental it appears that these payments were very small in amount; and they are now all lost sight of, with the exception of such part as may be comprehended under Article VIII. and elsewhere of this rental.

This charter from the Town also grants various kirk-lands, under the general description of all such lands within or without the city, which formerly belonged to the Town; and under the grant of these (which are also renewed in similarly general terms in the College's subsequent Crown-charters), it is understood that the kirk-lands of Maybole are comprehended; although it is not improbable that the College's right thereto might also be attributed to a charter from the Archbishop in 1577. The superiority

University of Glasgow.

and casualties thereof, accordingly, are at present also in the possession of the College, although the same yields no stated annual returns, but occasionally a small composition from the entry of vassals. And for keeping the same in view, as a property deserving attention, they may be here stated in this rental at . . . . . £0 5 0 — Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

5th. The *Nova Erectio*, or Charter by King James VI. to the College, dated 13th July 1577, grants to them the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the parish of Govan. These are presently received from 99 heritors, and yielded by the last accounts as follows, viz.:— O. 231.

Money	£860	6	4
Meal, 61B. 2F. 0P. at 19*s.* 6*d.* . . .	59	19	3
Bear, 16 0 2 at 33*s.* 4*d.* . . .	26	17	6
	947	3	1

O. 232. to " 330.

But out of this, the College have to pay to the Minister the difference between his old stipend and the last augmentation.

It is to be observed, that under the teinds of this parish are comprehended those of the lands of Crosshill, lying next adjacent to the parish of Cathcart, and rated in the cess-books of that parish, though not so described in the heritor's title-deeds, and which certainly did not originally belong to Cathcart, being only the out-field lands of Polmadie.

6th. The Charter by King James VI. to the College, dated 10th June 1578, is the next grant. It appears, that besides the general Crown-charters by Queen Mary, granting the 10 bolls formerly uplifted out of the lands of Ballagan, in the Lennox, and which are now, by excambion, uplifted out of the Temple of Garscube, the College got a separate or direct right to these lands themselves, or the superiorities thereof. These had been formerly mortified by the Duchess of Lennox to the Friars Predicators; and the College, after their suppression, received this charter of 1578. The property of the lands are held, immediately under the College, in feu by Sir James Colquhoun (Mr. Alston, of Westertown, being the sub-vassal and heritor). Sir James is bound to hold of the College, by the contract of excambion before referred to; and he and his ancestors have taken various subsequent charters from the College. His yearly feu-duty is . . . . . 1 0 0 O. 331.

7th. The said Charter by King Charles I., of 28th June 1630, also grants and confirms to the College, besides almost all the lands, teinds, and others before-mentioned, or those previously in the possession of the College, the following additional subjects or heritages, viz.:—

Fourteen Chaplainries by name. But, for time immemorial, the College have never drawn anything from any of these chaplainries by name—at least, with the exception only of St. Martin's Chaplainry in Rutherglen, for which the Magistrates of Rutherglen pay yearly the sum of . . . . . 1 3 4 „ 332.

This charter grants also the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the parish of Renfrew, which are paid by 14 different heritors, and yield at present to the College— „ 333. to „ 346.

Money	£246	9	4½
Meal, 31B. 1F. 1⅓P. at 19*s.* 6*d.* . . .	30	11	5
Bear, 4 0 0 at 33*s.* 4*d.* . . .	6	13	4
	283	14	1½

To this parsonage there also formerly belonged the lands, or a feu-duty out of the lands, of Cranstounhill, amounting yearly to 2*s.* $6\frac{8}{13}$*d.* But the same appears to have been lost, being now long in arrear.

But out of which parsonage the difference between the old and new stipend of the Minister is payable by the College.

Item, The Parsonage and Vicarage Teinds of the United Parishes of Kilbride and Torrance, which are paid by 110 different heritors, and yield at present to the College— „ 347.

Money	£1261	0	2
Meal, 322B. 2F. $1\frac{5}{13}$P. at 19*s.* 6*d.* . . .	314	10	6
	1575	10	8

But from these also, the difference between the old and new stipend of the Minister is payable by the College. to

Item, The Lands of Kirkton of Kilbride, Mauchlinghole, and Newhouse.

These lands were, it is supposed, feued out by the churchmen to whom they belonged before they came into the possession of the College, which do not appear ever to have drawn more than the feu-duties they draw at present from the same, viz.:—

Sir James Montgomerie, for Kirkton . . .	£0	10	8
Charles Macintosh, Mauchlinghole . . .	0	3	10½
Miss Stewart, Newhouse	0	5	3
	0	19	9½

„ 457.

Item, The Manses of the Clergy of the several Churches whereof the teinds are before granted; and also the Chantor's Manse and Garden on the east of the Vicar's-alley. Of these it cannot, with any precision, be said whether the College ever got, or are in possession of, any part or not, of the same. This observation applies also to the house, garden, and two acres of ground, and belonging to the Ministers of Kilbride and Newhouse, contained in this charter, which do not appear ever to have been in the possession of the College.

Item, The Teinds of Dalziel, which formerly were drawn by the College, but have long been exhausted by the stipends to the Minister.

Item, The Customs of the Town of Glasgow, and Customs of Weights and Measures. These are still drawn by the College; but they appear to have been feued out or commuted, long past the memory of man, for the yearly sum of . . 5 11 1½ „ 458.

Which is paid to the College by the Town. But although it stands under the title of Feu-duty in both the City and the College-books, yet no trace of any feu-charter is to

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

O. 459. be found in the archives of either. But it appears, that about , there had been a multiplepoinding raised before the Court of Session, whereto the College were called and preferred.

The Town of Glasgow pay also the following Ground-annuals or Feu-duties, which are understood to have been part of the Friars-annuals, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For the Tolbooth	0	4	6
For the Meal-market	0	2	9
	£0	7	3

„ 460. There is also paid regularly to the College, a Feu-duty or Annuity out of the lands of Drips, in the parish of Cathcart, belonging to Mr. Graham of Limekilns . 0 3 4

„ 461. And by Mr. Lowndes, of Arthurlie, out of his lands of Nether Arthurlie, in the parish of Neilston 0 5 8

„ 462. *Item*, Sixteen bolls of meal, upliftable from Partick-miln (crop 1825) . . 15 12 0

Of this article the College are still in receipt, being the same which is drawn from the Archbishopric, and paid over to the Bishop's Bursar.

Small Ground-annuals.

O. 463.

VIII.—Small and Ancient Ground-Annuals, payable to the College of Glasgow.

	£.	s.	d.
Stable Green and Vicar Alleys.			
John Glen's heirs	0	4	6⅔
John Wilson	0	4	5
Charles Selkrig's heirs	0	1	8
Stable Green, Westside.			
William Campbell	0	2	2⅔
Kirkgate, Westside.			
William Baird's heirs	0	2	6
Isle Toothie.			
Christian Mathie	0	3	6
William Bowie	0	0	5
Peter Wilson	0	0	5
Drygate, Eastside.			
James Campbell	0	4	2
Francis Mathie	0	1	1½
R. Barbour and W. Buchanan	0	1	8
Malcolm Dunn	0	11	3⅗
David Bannatyne	0	11	10⅓
Combmakers and others	0	0	3⅓
Drygate, Westside.			
James Gray	1	10	0
Francis Wood, New Vennal	1	4	2
Mrs. Ralston	1	1	8
Murdoch Crawford and Co.	0	15	0
David Dalglish	0	5	0
Town of Glasgow	0	0	6⅔
Alexander and John Campbell	0	1	10½
J. Coats	0	2	8⅓
Alexander Knox	0	3	0
M'Lehose and Breddie	0	0	3½
Rottenrow, Northside.			
Archibald Allison's heirs	0	6	8
James M'Lehose, writer	0	0	2⅔
Incorporation of Weavers	0	8	4
Dun. Ferguson	0	0	8⅓
J. & R. Tennants and J. Paul	0	4	4
Incorporation of Tailors	0	7	11⅔
Mrs. Mackie	0	1	3
Ebenezer Robertson	0	0	4
Rottenrow, Southside.			
John Alston	0	1	4⅔
John Harper	0	7	2⅔
William Knox	0	0	4
Robert Osborn	0	0	2
Mrs. Smith	0	0	10⅔
John Hamilton	0	2	5
David Dalglish	0	1	2
Bryce Blair, New Vennel	0	7	11½
High Street.			
William M'Adam	0	1	7
James Scott	0	0	4
John Millar	0	2	2⅔
William Dunn, wheelwright	0	0	9
David Ewing	0	1	8
John Freeland	0	0	4
Ninian and James Glen	0	0	1⅔
James Scott	0	0	1⅔
Alex. Neilson and W. Fergus	0	2	8
Isabel and Helen Brackenridge	0	0	2⅔
James Ferguson and D. Blair	0	0	10
Robert Rodger and Mrs. M'Farlane	0	0	10
John Steven	0	2	0
John Hamilton	0	0	6⅔
The College	0	11	10⅓
James Scott & John Ballantyne	0	0	11
James Lang	0	0	8
James Millar	0	0	10
William Pagan and others	0	0	9
William Shaw	0	0	8
Collin Currie	0	8	10⅔
Alex. Nisbet	0	0	9
Carrick and M'Indoe	0	0	9⅓
Gilbert Shearer's heirs	0	0	10
Geo. Crawford	0	2	2⅔
Alex. Pollock	0	0	2⅓
Archibald M'Queen	0	0	10
William Donaldson	0	2	1
John Kincaid	0	0	2
Greyfriars' and Buns' Wynd.			
Walter Durie	0	0	6⅔
Incorporation of Gardeners	0	16	8
Mrs. Muir	0	0	2
Gallowgate.			
James Allan	0	0	9⅓
Jonathan Anderson	0	0	1
Charles Selkrig and Mrs. Clark	0	0	8
Mr. Blair	0	0	9
George Sommerville	0	0	4
William Lang	0	0	3½
William Luke	0	0	3½
James Borland's heirs	0	0	6⅔
Archibald Paterson	0	0	6⅔
Thomas Peter	0	0	6⅔
Trongate.			
Mr. Balmanno	0	0	3
Andrew Craig and William Dick	0	0	10
James M'Dowall	0	12	0
Saltmarket.			
James Lockhart	0	1	8
Ninian Glen	0	0	8½
John Burnside	0	1	9⅓
James Sommerville	0	0	2
Alex. Dunlop	0	0	2½
Patrick Clark	0	0	3½
James Warden for Mrs. Boyd	0	0	3⅓
William Duncan, sen.	0	0	3⅓
James Perker, sen.	0	1	5
Constantine Dougall	0	1	1⅓
Freeland and Berrie	0	0	7½
Bridgegate.			
Aitken Robertson	0	0	4
Inglis and Paterson	0	0	5
Alex. M'Leish Skinner	0	1	3
William Anderson	0	1	8
John Wright, baker	0	2	7⅔
The Merchants' House	0	1	1⅓
James Wilkie	0	0	4⅔
Old Wynd.			
Robert Ewing	0	3	4
Robert Perrie, 2½ pecks bear			
Alex. Millar, 1½ ditto.			
W. & J. Watson, 4 ditto.			
Gavin Forrester, 1 ditto			

497

	£.	s.	d.
Magnus Taylor, 1 peck bear.			
Young Shepheard's Society, 1 ditto.			
Mrs. Dunmuir . .	0	0	5
Stockwell.			
Oswald and Munro . .	0	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$
James Park . . .	0	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Thomas Yool . . .	0	0	1
St. Enoch's Wynd.			
Matthew Perston . .	0	0	2
Isobel, Agnes, & Janet Robertson	0	0	5
Robert Allan's Creditors .	0	1	3
Hastie's mortification . .	2	0	0

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

IX.—Royal Grants.

Royal Grants.

The College, or various Professors therein, have also the following grants, the funds whereof which are collected by the College Factor, and paid over to them, viz.—

A.

Grant by Queen Anne under the Privy Seal, dated the 16th December 1713—

To the Professor of	Civil	Law	. . .	£90	0	0
Ditto	ditto	Physic	. . .	40	0	0

Grant by King George I., by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 14th July 1716—

To the Professor of	Church	History	. .	£100	0	0

A.

Grant by King George I. under the Great Seal, dated 19th September 1721, of the sum of £33. 6*s.* 8*d.*, and of the further sum of £70, to be divided among certain Professors, which was done, as thereby directed, as follows, viz.—

To the Professor of	Church	History	. .	£16	13	4
Ditto	ditto	Moral	Philosophy . .	8	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$
Ditto	ditto	Natural	Philosophy . .	8	6	$8\frac{1}{6}$
Ditto	ditto	Humanity	. . .	8	6	$8\frac{1}{6}$
Ditto	ditto	Oriental	Languages . .	15	11	$1\frac{1}{9}$
Ditto	ditto	Logic	. . . .	2	15	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Ditto	ditto	Greek	. . . .	5	0	0
To the Principal			. . .	38	4	5
Grant by King William, dated 28th February 1694, for maintaining four Bursars of Divinity			. . .	70	0	0

The foregoing sums are now paid, by order of the Barons of Exchequer, out of the revenues of the archbishopric of Glasgow, directly to the respective Professors and Bursars themselves.

A. 464.

Grant by His Majesty King George IV., under the Privy Seal, dated 7th August 1826, pension or annuity for 14 years, of, per annum, £800, in lieu of the Profits formerly enjoyed by the College from the lease of the archbishopric of Glasgow, then expired.

Besides the foregoing, there are grants to several Professorships of different annual sums, which the respective Professors themselves are in use of uplifting directly from Exchequer, &c., and of which the Factor has no charge.

X.—Personal Bonds.

Personal Bonds.

The trustees of the Gorbal's and Kilbride roads, who are collaterally bound jointly and severally along with their tolls, owe, conform to their several bonds, *pro* £2100 and £400	£2500	0	0	S. 465.
William Muir, Esq., and others, trustees on the Paisley, March, and Muirhouse, and Chapeltown roads, who are similarly bound with their tolls, *pro* £200, £200, £250, £200	850	0	0	„ 466.
Archibald Campbell, Esq., and others, trustees on the Greenock road, who are similarly bound along with their tolls, *pro* £1000	1000	0	0	„ 467.
Archibald Speirs, Esq., and others, trustees on the Renfrew and Barnsford roads, who are also similarly bound along with their tolls, *pro* £200, £400 . .	600	0	0	„ 468.
James Miller, Esq., on his bond, with the security of seven shares of Forth and Clyde canal stock, standing absolutely in name of the College . .	2000	0	0	„ 469.
Laurence Hill, on his bond, with the security of eighty new shares of Monkland canal stock, standing absolutely in name of the College . . .	7000	0	0	„ 470.
The trustees of the Hunterian Museum—a temporary loan . . .	200	0	0	„ 471.
Dr. Jeffray and Mrs. Brisbane	100	0	0	„ 472.
Henry Monteath, on his bond, with the security of fifty shares, Glasgow Water Stock	3000	0	0	„ 473.

XI.—Heritable Bonds.

Heritable Bonds.

Messrs. Galloway and Anderson, on the security of houses in Glasgow .	£2005	0	0	„ 476.
Daniel Christie ditto , ditto .	600	0	0	„ 477.
Dr. Jeffray, on the security of lands in the barony parish of Glasgow . .	1500	0	0	„ 475.
The Methodist congregation, on security of their church and sundry houses, and their committee of management individually	2500	0	0	„ 474.

XII.—Personal Stock.

Personal Stock.

£1970. 11*s.* 6*d.* of 3 per cent. consols, yielding per account . . .	£58	10	6	
25 shares of Glasgow Water stock, yielding per last accounts . . .	93	15	0	

16 shares of Glasgow Gas stock.

9 shares of Forth and Clyde canal shares.

There stand, besides the above, in name of the College as absolute proprietors:—

50 shares of Glasgow Water stock; but the same are only held in security of Mr. Monteath's £3000.

80 shares of Monkland canal stock; but these are only held in security of Mr. Hill's £7000.

7 shares of Forth and Clyde canal stock; but the same are only held in security of Mr. James Miller's £2000.

All which is humbly reported by

(Signed) Laurence Hill, *College Factor.*

Note.

Note.—The division of the College accounts into four separate revenues, called the ordinary, arch-

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Glasgow College Property.

bishopric, subdeanery, and supplementary, appears to have arisen out of the circumstance of the College having separate collectors for each of the subdeanery, archbishopric, and ordinary revenues, and the necessity that at one time existed for exhibiting separate accounts of the ordinary and archbishopric revenues. In 1784, the supplementary revenue account was first commenced, and into it all the profits that had then arisen upon any of the other revenue accounts were carried, and have continued to be so, in lieu of being carried forward, as they previously were, under their respective accounts, from the profits whereof they had arisen, which former procedure was leading to very wrong conclusions with respect to the amounts of the revenues of the archbishopric and subdeanery respectively, and also with respect to the proper original or ordinary revenue of the establishment itself. It does not appear, however, that the division or the addition of the supplementary account has had the exact effect required; for, on a minute examination of accounts, it will be found that there have been articles of revenue arising from the purchases or accumulations of profits, to no inconsiderable amount, stated in the ordinary, instead of the supplementary revenue, and *vice versâ* no doubt; and it does not appear that the whole can be distinguished with perfect accuracy. The foregoing inventory has therefore been made up, without any reference to the four divisions of revenue, or separate accounts; but it has been thought expedient to prefix the letter O. against those articles of the rental which were in use of being stated to the ordinary revenue; S. against those stated to the supplementary; and D. against those of the deanery or subdeanery. The archbishopric lease has just expired, but an A. is prefixed to articles still connected therewith.

Act in relation to the College Small Annual Duties.

(7.)—Act anent the Colledge of Glasgow, for their small rents, dated 10th July 1672.

Anent a supplication p'ntit to the King's Majestie and Estates of Parlia^{t}. be the Prin^{l}. and Regents of the Colledge of Glasgow, mentioning that the petitioners have sundrie considerable few-dewties and ground-anuells pay^{le} to them furth of the toune of Glasgow, and certain other lands, lying neir or about the said burgh, and the same few-dewties and ground-annuals being soe mean furth of the rex'ive individuall lands or tenements, that in effect the charge of ingaddering exceids what can be trulie furthcomeand thereof; soe that in effect they are rather ane burdein then benefite to the said Colledge: And yet notwithstanding the heretors of the saids lands and tenements, lyable in payment of the same few-dewties and ground-anuells would be content to buy the rex'ive rights of the samyn from the petitioners, which would be a considerable stocke to the said Colledge, and soe bettir their revenue; and the petitioners being bot naked administrators have no power to make sale of any pairt of the said revenue, nor are the buyers *in tuto* to bargane with them unless warrand be granted for that effect; humblie therefor desireing warrand to the petitioners to make sale of the samyn few-dewties and ground-anuells, and imploy the money for the behove of the Colledge, as the supplication at lenth beires; which being taken into consideration, the King's Mai^{tie}, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parlia^{t}., do heirby grant power and warrand to the Prin^{le} and Regents of the said Colledge of Glasgow to sell their small rents, few-dewties, and ground-annuells abovespe'it, lying within the bounds above mentioned; they doing it, and imploying the pryce thereof for the use of the Colledge, at the sight of the Archbishope of Glasgow, the Duke of Hamilton, and Earle of Dundonald, or any two of them, the Archbishope being one declaireing the sale and dispositions of the same to be valide and effectuall to the receivers thereof in tyme coming.

(8.)—Copy of the Petition to His Majesty, for Renewal of the Lease of the Archbishopric Tithes.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Petition of the Principal and Professors of the College of Glasgow, in the University of Glasgow;

Sheweth,

Petition for Renewal of Lease of Archbishopric.

That His Majesty King William III., of happy memory, having of his Royal bounty been pleased to bestow upon the College of Glasgow, out of the revenue of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, the annual sum of three hundred pounds sterling for ever, by his gift dated the 28th February 1694–5, was afterwards graciously pleased, the better to secure the said College the payment of the said three hundred pounds, to grant them a lease of the rents and revenues of the Archbishopric (excepting the casualties of superiority and grassums or fines upon the leases of the tithes) for the space of nineteen years, commencing with crop and year 1698.

That His Majesty King George I., of happy memory, having been also pleased, out of his Royal bounty, to grant to the said College, out of the revenues of the said Archbishopric, the annual sum of £170 for ever, by his gift, dated 4th February 1716. His said Majesty was also graciously pleased, the better to secure to the said College the payment of the above two grants of £470, by a warrant of the same date, to renew the said lease granted them by His Majesty King William for nineteen years, commencing with crop and year 1717.

That His said Majesty King George I. was also pleased to grant to the said College, out of the revenues of the Archbishopric, the farther sum of £33. 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling, annually for ever, by his grant dated 19th September 1721.

That His late Majesty King George II., of happy memory, having been pleased to renew to the said College the said lease of the Archbishopric, commencing from crop and year 1736, was farther pleased, with the renewal of the said lease, to allow twelve pounds per annum to be deducted out of the tack-duty for buying instruments for the use of the said College, to make experiments in Natural Philosophy.

That it farther pleased His said Majesty King George II. to renew to the said College the said lease of the Archbishopric for nineteen years, commencing from crop and year 1755, and to continue, out of his Royal bounty to the said College, the said allowance of twelve pounds per annum out of the said tack-duty for purchasing instruments: And it farther pleased His said Majesty, in the said last renewal, to bestow on the said College any remainder of the said tack-duty, provided the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer shall be satisfied that it was applied for the promoting of learning.

That Your Majesty's Royal Father, His late Majesty King George III., of happy memory, was pleased to renew to the said College the said lease of the Archbishopric for nineteen years, commencing with crop 1773, in terms of the former Royal grants and allowances, and for defraying the expenses of building an observatory and purchasing astronomical instruments—for building a laboratory,

499

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Petition for Renewal of Lease of Archbishopric.

for carrying on of chemical processes—and a foundry for casting of types, to improve the elegance of printing—and for other purposes of the highest utility to learning: which establishments having been carried into execution, were attended with the most beneficial effects to learning and the interests of this University.

That during the currency of that lease your petitioners expended considerable sums of money in repairing and enlarging the greatest part of the public schools and halls, and in other buildings highly necessary; and, in particular, in building a very considerable addition to their University library, which an increase of their valuable collection of books had rendered requisite.

That they were farther enabled, by their careful and prudent management of the Royal bounty of your Majesty's illustrious predecessors, from the benefits of this lease, and with the advice and concurrence of the Visitors of the College, to make an addition to their salaries; which salaries being paid in money, though a competent provision in the 17th century, yet, from the decrease of the value of money, and the great increased expense of living, had become inadequate to their maintenance and the character which they have to support—some of their salaries, previous to said augmentation, not having exceeded £30 per annum. And they were also enabled to make a proportional addition to the stipends of the Bursars or Scholars on the establishment, and to that of their Lecturer on Chemistry.

That it farther pleased His said late Majesty King George III. to renew to the said College the said lease of the Archbishopric for nineteen years, commencing from crop and year 1789, in terms of the former grants and allowances, and for the ends and purposes therein specified; and that, on the humble application and petition of the said College, his said late Majesty King George III. was graciously pleased to renew to the then Principal and Professors of the said College, and their successors in office, the said lease of the Archbishopric for the like term of nineteen years, commencing from crop and year 1806, on the terms and conditions of the former grants and allowances, and for the ends, uses, and purposes specified in the said lease, to the advancement of literature and benefit of the University. That during the currency of the said last two leases, the rents and profits of the said Archbishopric have been considerably diminished in various ways, particularly by augmentations granted by the competent Court to the stipends of the Ministers of the parishes from which such rents arise—a burthen, to the increase of which they must still be subjected from time to time, and from which a still farther diminution of revenue may be reasonably anticipated.

That nevertheless, during that period, your petitioners have caused to be composed and printed a catalogue of the books in the University library—a work highly conducive to the interests of literature and science in the University, but at the same time of great labour and expense, and which required a very considerable sum to carry it into complete execution.

That your petitioners have not only contributed largely as individuals, but also bestowed £500 from their public funds to the building and supporting an infirmary in the city of Glasgow, and in the immediate vicinity of the College—an institution highly valuable in relieving the sufferings of the poorer classes of the community, as well as advancing medical knowledge in the University; and have more recently (besides becoming large contributors individually) subscribed £2,000 sterling as a Corporation to an extensive Botanic Garden—an establishment of no small efficacy in the improvement of medical education, as well as the promotion of the knowledge of botany.

That during the same period your petitioners have been obliged to pull down their common-hall, with a number of class-rooms or schools adjoining thereto, and to rebuild the same on a larger and more commodious plan, at an expense of not less than £7,000—to the embellishment of the College, and accommodation of the great and increasing number of Students who resort to this University for education: That though, by these various and important branches of expenditure, their ordinary income has been anticipated, and their revenue involved in debt to a considerable amount, yet your petitioners find themselves at present under the necessity of taking down another part of their ancient buildings, and rebuilding the same on an enlarged scale, chiefly for the accommodation of those Regius Professors whose Chairs in this University were founded by His late Majesty King George III., and of the Students who attend their lectures.

That the depreciation of the price of grain, for some years past, has considerably lessened the value of their said lease, and that your petitioners have at present the prospect of being involved in an expensive law-suit, in defence of the privileges and immunities of the said Archbishopric: That your petitioners have no chapel in the University, and no permanent fund whatever for the support of a Chaplain, and have hitherto had divine service performed in their common-hall—a place neither suitable nor convenient for that purpose—and have been obliged to make a small allowance to their Chaplains out of the occasional savings of their funds.

That, by the terms of their former and present leases, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling of the rent annually paid by your petitioners is, by grant of Her Majesty Queen Anne, of happy memory, appropriated to supply the deficiency of the ordinary revenue of the College, for which your petitioners are obliged to account regularly to the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury; and their certificate must be produced to the Barons of Your Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, as a voucher in accounting to them for the rents of the Archbishopric—a complicated arrangement, by which much trouble and delay in settling said accounts is occasioned to your petitioners, and which they humbly submit might be prevented by Your Majesty's authorizing the said Barons of Exchequer to pass their accounts for the said £100, as well as for the other charges, on the rents of the Archbishopric.

That, as the present lease granted by His said late Majesty King George III. will expire at the term of Whitsunday 1825, and as your petitioners depend wholly on your Royal bounty, by the benefits of this lease, for their being enabled to carry on and support these works of so great utility to learning, and for many other purposes which the interests of learning from time to time require,—

Your petitioners most humbly pray that your Majesty, out of your Royal favour, and moved by your well known disposition to encourage learning, which reflects so much lustre on your reign, will be graciously pleased to order the said lease to be renewed for the space of nineteen years, commencing from crop and year 1825; and for the better payment to them of the said Royal grants and allowances of £515. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and for the other purposes set forth in this their humble petition.

And your petitioners, &c.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Orders IX. & X.

Petition for Renewal of Lease of Archbishopric.

"*Glasgow College, 6th April* 1824.

"A meeting of Faculty being duly summoned and convened—

"The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Petition for a renewal of the Lease of the Archbishopric, approving of the same, was adopted by the meeting, and the Principal is requested to transmit it to the Lords of the Treasury without delay."

Extracted from the Records of the College of Glasgow by
(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

Note.—The renewal of the lease was not granted. But the Crown, in lieu thereof, gave an annuity of £800, to continue for 14 years from Whitsunday 1825—being considered by the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, to whom the petition was referred for report, a fair equivalent for the advantages enjoyed by the College under the lease, for 14 years preceding its termination.

Mr. Hamilton's Will.

(9.)—Mr. Robert Hamilton, in 1799, bequeathed to the College of Glasgow (after granting a number of legacies to various individuals) the residue of his estate, as appears by the following extract from his will:—

"I give and bequeath the neat residue of my estate unto the College of Glasgow for ever, wishing that so respectable and learned a body of men will appropriate the amount, whatever it may be, to the most laudable purposes, who will give my executors ample discharges for the same."

The executors named in the will, which was proved at London 6th November 1799, are David Reed, Alexander Begbie, and David Hunter, merchants, London.

Order X.*

ORDER X.*—A Statement of all Shares in any Joint-Stock Companies belonging to, or held in security by, the College of Glasgow.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

This is stated and returned under the title Personal Stock, in the General Inventory and Rental.

Order X.**

ORDER X.**—A Copy of the Missive Lease of College Garden.—Ordered 8th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Return.—Upon searching the College archives, no such leases can be discovered, and it does not appear that any such missives are extant; and it is understood the pasturage of the garden has generally been held by a verbal lease.

Order X.***

ORDER X.***—Copies of all Feu-Contracts granted by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, of parts of the Garden, if different from each other, if in the same terms, of one of these Contracts.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Return.—In answer to this Order, there has been returned a copy of the Contract of Ground-Annual between the College and the Trustees and Managers for the Associated Seceding Congregation, in Regent-place, Glasgow, certified by Mr. Thomas Grahame, Writer, College Agent; and it is stated that the other contracts of the College, of grounds in Regent-place (formed out of the Garden), are similar, *mutatis mutandis*. The following extracts therefrom regard the *conditions* of these Feus:—

"And the said Principal and Professors do hereby bind and oblige themselves, and their successors in office, immediately to open up the said street called Regent-street, at least forty feet wide, extending from the east end of Blackfriars Wynd, through the College Garden, along the north front of the lot of ground above disponed; which street shall not be less in length than three hundred feet, and shall communicate by the lane or passage of sixteen feet in width, before mentioned, with the old Vennal. And the said Principal and Professors bind and oblige themselves to causeway the said street opposite the buildings, as erected thereon, of a breadth at least of twenty-eight feet, and also the one half of the said lane or passage communicating with the old Vennal; and the said Trustees being bound to causeway the other half, as soon as the buildings at present erecting upon the ground above disponed, are finished. And farther, the said first party hereby bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids, within four months from and after the term of Whitsunday eighteen hundred and nineteen, to take down and remove the old houses and buildings on the north side of Blackfriars Wynd, so as to widen the said wynd to the breadth of forty feet or thereby, or, as the opposite front is irregular, at least thirty-eight feet where narrowest, from the High-street, eastward to its junction with the said new street called Regent-place. And they farther bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids, within two years after they shall have effected sales of ground fronting Regent-place, and extending from its commencement at the east end of Blackfriars Wynd, at least two hundred and eighty-two feet eastward, to throw an arch and bridge over the Molendinar Burn, and to level the ground eastwards, and to the line of, and to open up a communication for, a street of feet wide, to communicate with Macfarlan and Graham Streets, eastward by St. John's Church. And further, the said Principal and Professors bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids, to erect a parapet wall of a height not exceeding four feet, with an iron railing of such height as the said first parties may choose, on the top, all along the north boundary of the said intended street, at the distance of forty feet from the north boundary of the steading of ground hereby disponed, and to keep the said parapet wall and railing in constant good repair. And the said Principal and Professors reserve right to themselves and their foresaids, if they think proper, to lay out the College Garden to the north of the said parapet wall and railing, with shrubs or trees, as to them shall seem fit: Declaring, that no houses or buildings shall be erected on the College Grounds, to the north of the said parapet wall and

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order X.***

street, nearer to the fronts of the steadings on the south side of the said street called Regent-place than three hundred feet, including, in said measurement, the said street called Regent-place, of forty feet wide: But under this exception, that the said Principal and Professors, or their foresaids, shall nevertheless be entitled to erect a row of houses or buildings from the north-west extremity of the said street called Regent-place, and extending the said row of houses or buildings northward to the College Library; the east front of which row of houses shall not extend to a greater distance than seventy feet south from the wall running from Blackfriars Wynd to the said College Library." * * "Declaring also, that no buildings erected on any part of the said ground hereby disponed shall have thatched roofs: But reserving liberty to the said Principal and Professors of the said College, in the event of their selling any part of the steadings fronting the said street for public buildings, to permit a deviation from the said description. And it shall not be lawful to, nor in the power of the said second party, or their foresaids, or their tenants in the said piece of ground hereby disponed, or any part thereof, to erect any steam-engine, or to establish and carry on any tan-work, or any soap or candle-work, breweries or distilleries, or in general to erect any works, or carry on any business on any part of the said steading, which may be nauseous, noxious, or disagreeable to the neighbourhood; and also, that nothing which can be deemed a nuisance shall be permitted by the said Principal and Professors, and their foresaids, to be erected on the said Garden to the eastward of the steading hereby disponed."

Order X.****

ORDER X.****—A Copy of the Feu-Contract of the Lands near the Broomielaw, dated June 1774.—Ordered 8th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Feu-Contracts of Lands near Broomielaw.

Return.—In answer to this order there have been transmitted copies of four contracts of these lands—two certified by the foresaid Mr. Grahame, and the other two by Mr. Mitchell, his partner, and Mr. Davidson, brother of the factor; and the following are extracts therefrom:—

Broomielaw.

1. By contract, dated 9th June and 21st September 1774, the College sold "that park or enclosure of land, consisting of 9 acres 1 rood and 10 falls of ground, or thereby, lying within the territory of the burgh of Glasgow, in that part called the Broomielaw," to Messrs. Brown, Carrick and Co., merchants, Glasgow, for an annual return of £46. 12*s.* 3*d.*, and 15*s.* for the grass on the water-side, opposite the property.

It is not stated by what title the College held this property, nor the purpose of the feu.

2. And the College, by another contract, dated 22d and 28th May 1777, sold to William Martin and William Robertson, merchants in Glasgow, "that field of land, consisting of 3½ acres, or thereby, less or more, lying within the territory of the burgh of Glasgow, in that part called the Broomielaw," for the price of £470, paid at the time, and of an annual feu-duty of £15.

It is not stated by what title the College held this property, nor the purpose of the feu.

Provanside.

3. The College acquired certain lands, called Provanside, lying "within the territory of the burgh of Glasgow," thus—by disposition, dated 22d May 1738, from Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, the College bought eight acres; and by other disposition, dated 27th March 1746, from Robert Donaldson, wright, the College bought two acres more, making ten acres in all.

The College, by contract, dated 15th June 1769, sold these ten acres to James Simson, merchant in Glasgow, for an annual return of £25. It appears from the narrative that, the property having been advertised, the bargain was made in 1761, and the contract was in implement of that agreement. Purpose of feu not stated.

4. The College also acquired twelve other acres of said lands of Provanside, viz., eight acres from Obigal Allan, relict of James Johnstone, merchant in Glasgow; and two acres from Walter Neilson merchant in Glasgow. The date of these purchases not stated.

The College sold these lands to John M'Auslan, seedsman in Glasgow, for a ground-annual of £37. 16*s.* 3*d.*, by contract, dated 28th April 1770.

Order X.ᵛ

ORDER Xᵛ.—A Return of all Feus by the Faculty, or any other authority in the College of Glasgow, and the Dates thereof, stating the Amount of the Feu-Duties, Grassums, or Fines derived therefrom, the purposes of such Feus, and the nature of the Property so feued.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

College Street.

COLLEGE STREET.

Date and Nature of Deed.	Feuar or Purchaser's Name.	Subjects conveyed.	Considera-tion Money.	Ground-Annual, or Feu-duty.	Casualties.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 26 July 1804.	James Hill, writer in Glasgow.	255 square yards.	0 0 0	22 6 3	22 6 3 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 12 and 27 July 1804.	Doctor Robert Cleghorn, physician in Glasgow.	251 square yds. 2 feet. *Item*, 256 square yds.	0 0 0 0 0 0	18 16 10 25 12 0	18 16 10 25 12 0 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 25 July 1804.	Wm. Anderson, builder in Glasgow.	276 square yds. 6 feet *Item*, 274 sq. yds. 3 ft. *Item*, 299 sq. yds.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	29 1 0 23 12 1 24 10 1	29 1 0 23 12 1 24 10 1 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 10 Oct. 1804.	Andrew Macfarlan, wright in Glasgow.	282 square yds. 4 feet.	0 0 0	33 16 0	33 16 0 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 12 July 1804.	John Gilchrist, builder in Glasgow.	274 square yard s	0 0 0	27 18 0	27 18 0 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 16-18 March 1805.	Daniel Christie, mason in Glasgow.	230 square yds. 6 feet.	0 0 0	34 10 0	34 10 0 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1810.	Daniel Christie, mason in Glasgow.	Lot No. 3, of College-street, contents not specified.	0 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0 every 20th year.
Disposition, dated 12 July, 10 Oct. 1804.	Andrew Wilson, letter-founder in Glasgow.	281 square yards.	This lot was sold under a burden of £685. 13*s.* 2*d.*, which was paid up and discharged 5th July 1825.		

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order X.

Feus. Regent Place.

Blackfriars' Wynd, or Regent Place.

Date and Nature of Deed.	Feuar or Purchaser's Name.	Subjects conveyed.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.	Ground-Annual, or Feu-duty. £. s. d.	Casualties. £. s. d.
Contract of Ground Annual, dated 24 April, 1 & 14 May, 1815.	William King, plumber in Glasgow.	1585 sq. yds. 6 sq. ft.	0 0 0	89 3 10 *23 15 8	89 3 10 * 23 15 8 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1815.	James Taylor, innkeeper in Glasgow.	1646 sq. yds. 3 ft.	0 0 0	92 12 1 †24 13 10	92 12 1 † 24 13 10 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 26-27 July, &c. 1819.	Managers of Associated Seceding Congregation, Regent Place.	859 sq. yds.	0 0 0	64 8 6 ‡ 2 0 0	64 8 6 every 19th year
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 20 Nov. 1819	William and James Carswell, wrights and builders, Glasgow.	246 sq. yds.	0 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 8 July, 17 Aug. &c., 1825.	Andrew Macfarlane, wright in Glasgow.	230⅔ sq. yds.	0 0 0	20 3 3	20 3 3 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 25 July, &c. 1826.	Peter Peterson, Junior, writer in Glasgow.	600 sq. yds. 7 ft.	0 0 0	37 10 0	37 10 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 11, 19, 20 Oct. 1826.	Alexander Leith, coachmaster in Glasgow.	1415 sq. yds. 4 ft.	0 0 0	52 10 0	52 10 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 14 Dec. 1826, &c.	Dugald Forsyth, smith in Glasgow.	212 sq. yds.	0 0 0	18 11 0	18 11 0 every 19th year.

* Payable after continuation of Blackfriars' Wynd is opened up. † Payable after said street is opened up.
‡ Payable for 20 years after Whitsunday, 1819, for privilege of a lane on east side of ground sold.

Macfarlane Street.

Macfarlane Street.

Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 29 May, and 10 June, 1816.	James Benzie, mason in Glasgow.	Triangular piece of ground, fronting Macfarlane Street and Gallowgate. Contents not specified.	0 0 0	7 10 0	7 10 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1 Aug. 27 Sept. 1816.	Robert Aitken, mason in Glasgow.	293⅜ sq. yds.	0 0 0	33 11 11½	33 11 11½ every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1816.	Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow.	933 sq. yds. on which St. John's Church is built*.	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 8 Dec. 1818.	Andrew Crawford, plasterer, Glasgow.	335 sq. yds. 1 ft.	0 0 0	16 15 1	16 15 1 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 8-9 Dec. 1818.	Robert Frame, timber-merchant, Glasgow.	349 sq. yds.	0 0 0	15 5 4½	15 5 4½ every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 8 and 9 Dec. 1818.	John Carmichael, wright in Glasgow.	635 sq. yds. 3 ft.	0 0 0	28 11 8½	28 11 8½ every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 7 and 8 Sept. 1820.	Andrew Crawford, plasterer, Glasgow.	53 sq. yds. 2 ft.	0 0 0	16 17 10½	16 17 10½ every 19th year.
Disposition dated	Dr. T. Chalmers, &c., Trustees of St. John's Parish Schools.	450 sq. yds. 1 ft. for erection of Schools.	315 0 0	†7 0 0	0 0 0
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 27 Mar., 8 Apr. 1823.	John Arniel, wright in Glasgow.	1019½ sq. yds.	12 0 0	44 0 0	44 0 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 12, 13, 23 Sept. 1825.	John Arniel, wright in Glasgow.	570 sq. yds. 5ft.	19 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0 every 19th year.

* The ground to be forfeited if used for any purpose but a Church.
† Payable in case the ground be used for any other purpose than Schools.

Hunter Street.

Hunter Street.

Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1814.	Rae, M'Vicar, and Smith, timber-merchants, Glas.	1610 sq. yds. 5 ft.	0 0 0	80 10 6	80 10 6 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 25 Feb. 9 Mar. 1819.	Osborne Markham, Controller of Barrack Department.	1550 sq. yds.	0 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0 every 20th year.

Duke Street.

Duke Street.

Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1820.	Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow.	Plot of ground on south side of Duke Street. Contents not specified.	0 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0 every 19th year.

Graeme Street.

Graeme Street.

Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 30 May, 6 June, 1820.	John Baird, senior, mason in Glasgow.	351 sq. yds. 7 ft.	0 0 0	21 19 8½	21 19 8½ every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 3-4 June, 4 July, 1824.	John Baird, senior, mason in Glasgow.	133 sq. yds. 7 ft.	0 0 0	5 16 9	5 16 9 every 19th year.
Disposition, dated 30 May, 6 June, 1820.	Trustees of Associate Burgher Congregation, Campbell-street.	260 sq. yds.	208 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 22 Dec. 1812, and 27 Jan. 1813.	Alexander Brownlee, farmer, in the parish of Camnathen.	579 sq. yds 1 ft. on the north side of Graeme Street.	0 0 0	25 6 9	25 6 9 every 19th year.

Molendinar Burn.

Molendinar Burn.

Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 14 May, 1810.	Jas. Finlayson and John Napier, wool-spinners and hosiers, Glasgow.	1478 sq. yds. on east side of the burn.	0 0 0	33 12 0	33 12 0 every 19th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 14 May, 1810.	James Monach, cotton-spinner in Glasgow.	1452 sq. yds. on east side of the burn.	0 0 0	*33 0 0	*33 0 0 every 19th year.
Disposition, dated 1816.	Janet M'Comb, daughter of Hector M'Comb, and wife of —— Wylie.	74 sq. yds. 3 ft. on south side of Claybrae Lane†.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

* These burdens were, in terms of a clause in the Contract, redeemed for payment of £690, and discharged 5th July, 1825.
† This disposition was granted in consideration of Mrs. Wylie's renouncing a servitude of a road through the College grounds at east end of Claybrae-lane.

PROVANSIDE.

Date and Nature of Deed.	Feuar or Purchaser's Name.	Subjects conveyed.	Consideration Money.	Ground-Annual or Feu-duty.	Casualties.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 15 June 1769.	Jas. Simpson, merchant in Glasgow.	Four acres of land within the burgh of Glasgow, called Provanside; *Item*, other four acres lying contigue in Provanside; *Item*, two acres in Provanside.	0 0 0	25 5 0	0 0 0
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 28 April, 1770.	John M'Aslan, seedsman in Glasgow.	Ten acres in Provanside, and two acres to the south of Dobie's loan.	0 0 0	37 16 3	0 0 0
SHUTTLE STREET.					
Feu-contract, dated 1816.	D. M'Callum, &c., Managers of Associate Congregation, Shuttle-street.	390 sq. yds. 8 ft.	0 0 0	46 5 10	46 5 10 every 19th year.
HIGH STREET.					
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 1811.	Andrew Macfarlane, builder in Glasgow.	Subjects on the west side of High-street, acquired by the College from the heirs of —— Barr.	0 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0 every 20th year.
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 11 and 13 July 1795.	Andrew Macfarlane, wright in Glasgow.	238 sq. yds. on the west side of the High-street.	0 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0
BROOMIELAW.					
Contract of Ground-Annual, dated 9 June, 21 Sept. 1774.	Carrick, Brown, and Co., merchants, in Glasgow.	9 acres, 1 rood, 10 falls of ground, with waterside grass opposite the same.	0 0 0	46 12 3 0 15 0	0 0 0
Contract of sale, dated 22 28 May, 1777.	William Martin and W. Robertson, merchants, Glasgow.	A field consisting of 3½ acres.	470 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0

Note.—Mr. Graham states that none of the feus appear to have been made by public roup.

Feus. Provanside.

Shuttle Street

High Street.

Broomielaw.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said College managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered, and the application and expenditure thereof regulated; and if, whether under any, and what control.

Order XI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no landed estates belonging to the College, but its funds, arising from feu-duties, teinds, grants from the Crown, &c., are administered, and the application and expenditure thereof regulated by the Principal and Professors of the College, under the control of the Ordinary Visitors.

ORDER XI.*—Copy of the Minute or Order of the Faculty, or of the Visitors, authorizing the sum of £4184. 1*s.* 4*d.*, stated, in the College Accounts for the year 1783, as paid to the Factor on account of his long service and other considerations.—Ordered 5th January 1827.

Order XI.*

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

"N.B.—There is no such Minute; on the contrary, Mr. Morthland was deeply indebted to the College, as will appear from the following extracts from the minutes of Faculty."

(*Note.*—These extracts bear evidence that the College had recourse to legal measures against Mr. Morthland, who had become insolvent, and his cautioners, for the debt due by him. The entry in the account of 1783, of the sum stated as being "Paid to the Factor on account of his long service and other considerations," was made by the Factor himself, without the authority of the College.)

ORDER XII.—A Return of the Number of Bursaries at each College; by whom Founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation; of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar; and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

Order XII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—A full Return respecting Bursaries will be found in the following paper:—

(1.)—A Return of the number of Bursaries at the College of Glasgow—by whom founded, and in whom is the right of presentation vested—and what are the funds attached to the same, and the annual allowances to each Bursar—and what certificates are required to Bursars previous to admission.

These Bursaries are as follow, viz.:—

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

1*st*. Adamson's Bursary in Philosophy, founded by Mr. David Adamson, sometime minister at Fintrie, in 1670. It continues for four years. The right of presentation to it is vested in the Convener's House of Stirling. The funds attached to it were, in 1818, £357. 10*s*. 6*d*., lent by the Patrons to Cowan's and Allan's Hospital in Stirling. The annual allowance to the Bursar is £12, paid by the Convener's House. No certificate previous to admission is required.

2*d*. The Ardkinglass Bursary, in the Languages, Philosophy, and Divinity, was founded by Sir James and Lady Campbell in 1733. It continues for eight years—five in the Languages and Philosophy, and three in Divinity. The right of presentation to it is vested in the family of Ardkinglass. The funds consist of an annual charge or allowance to the Bursar of £9. 10*s*., which is payable out of the Subdeanery Revenue belonging to the College, and paid by the College Factor therefrom. No certificate is required previous to admission.

3*d*. The Armagh Bursary, founded in 1733 by Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, in favour of a student, a native either of Ireland or England, who has studied Philosophy during three complete sessions in this College, and has taken his degree of A.M., and who is allowed to prosecute either the study of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, for three years. The right of election to it is vested in the Rector, Principal, Dean of Faculties, and the Professors of Divinity, Philosophy, Law, Anatomy, Medicine, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Church History, and Mathematics. The funds were originally £250; but have now considerably accumulated, and consist of a yearly feu-duty of £25 5 0
One share of Forth and Clyde Canal Stock, yielding yearly . . . 25 0 0
And £108. 15*s*. 9*d*., in bond and cash at interest. The annual allowance to each (Bursar) of the three Bursars is at present £15, paid by the Factor of that mortification. No certificate is required previous to admission.—Vide Order XII.* p. 486.

4*th*. Baxter's Bursary, in Philosophy and Divinity, founded by Mr. David Baxter, in 1776. It continues for six years, five in the Gown classes and one in Divinity. The right of presentation to it is vested in the Magistrates, Dean of Guild and Convener, the Ministers of Glasgow, the Principal, Professors of Divinity, and the five Gown Professors. The funds are in the hands of the Preceptor and Patrons of Hutchison's Hospital for payment of the annual allowance to the Bursar of £8, paid by the factor of the mortification. No certificate previous to admission is reuired, except "to be well recommended, especially by former teachers."

5*th*. The Bishop's Bursary, in Languages and Philosophy, founded by Crawford of Jordan-hill, and Archbishop Boyd, in 1576. It continues for five years. The right of election to it is vested in the Principal and Professors of the College. The annual allowance to the Bursar of one chalder of oatmeal is paid from the Archbishopric of Glasgow. No certificate previous to admission is required.

6*th*. Three Divinity Bursaries, founded by Mr. Zachary Boyd, in the year 1653. The right of presentation to two of them is vested in the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, and that of the third in the Merchant-House of Glasgow. The funds consist of an annual charge or allowance of £60 Scots or £5 sterling to each Bursar, which is a charge on the Subdeanery Revenue belonging to the College, and paid by the College Factor.

7*th*. The Brisbane Medical Bursary, founded by Miss Brisbane. It continues for four years. The right of presentation to it is vested in the family of Brisbane, and the Principal and Professors of the College alternately. The funds now, from accumulation, amount to £1,147. 0*s*. 6*d*., in bonds and cash. The annual allowance is £50, and is paid by the Factor of that mortification. No certificate previous to admission is required.—Vide p. 498.

8*th*. Brown's Bursary, in Languages and Philosophy, founded by Colonel Brown, in 1697, continues for four years. The fund is a burden on the Subdeanery. An annual allowance of £5 is paid to the Bursar by the College Factor. The right of presentation vested in the College.

9*th*. The Dundonald Bursaries, founded by William Earl of Dundonald, in 1672, are seven in number—four in Philosophy and three in Divinity, the former continuing for four, and the latter for two years. The right of presentation to these seven bursaries was originally vested in the family of Dundonald, but was disponed some years ago by the present Earl to Mr. J. Hamilton, W. S. Edinburgh, and has been lately purchased from him by the Duke of Hamilton. The funds attached to this mortification are an estate in the parish of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, of the annual value of £529. 4*s*., and an accumulated capital in money of £1,083. 5*s*. 7*d*. The annual allowance paid by the College Factor to each of the Philosophy Bursars is £30, and to each of the Divinity Bursars £31. 2*s*. 6*d*. No certificate is required previous to admission. From the improved state of the funds of this mortification, the Faculty intend, with the concurrence of the Patron, to apply to Parliament for an authority to increase the number of Bursars.—Vide p. 498.

10*th*. Craig's Bursary in Philosophy, founded by John Craig, merchant in Glasgow, in 1713, continues for four years. The right of presentation is vested in the Merchant-House of Glasgow, and the funds consist of an annual charge or allowance to the Bursar of £8. 6*s*. 8*d*., which is payable out of the Subdeanery Revenue by the College Factor.

11*th*. There are Six Exchequer Bursaries, founded by King William, in 1693, which continue for three years in Philosophy, and three in Divinity after the Bursars have taken their degree of A.M. The faculty annually, on the 10th of June, make up a list of six students from the Greek Class, which is transmitted to the Barons of Exchequer, who nominate one of those students, who enters the Logic class the following session of College. While students of Philosophy, each of the Bursars receives £10 per annum, and when they have taken their degree and become students in Divinity, each of them receives £13. 6*s*. 8*d*., payable from the Archbishopric of Glasgow. No certificate previous to admission is required.—Vide p. 486 and 506.

12*th*. The Forfar Bursary. The original constitution of this bursary being different from that of any other in the College, a more particular account of it becomes necessary.—Vide p. 490 and 499.

Robina Lockhart, Countess of Forfar, executed a deed of mortification, dated the 23d day of March 1737, registered in the commissary-court books of Glasgow, in which deed she mortified the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, for the education of five boys, not exceeding ten years of age, nor within eight, born in the parishes of Lanark, Carluke, Bothwell, Shotts, and in that part of the parish of Lamington, called the barony of Wandal, and taught in the school of the said barony.

By a subsequent deed, dated at Bothwell Castle the 14th of March 1738, she restricted the place of birth, in the parishes of Bothwell and Shotts, to those boys born within the lands and regalities

belonging to the Earl of Forfar in these parishes, and in the parishes of Lanark and Carluke, to those born within the lands belonging to the family of Lee. Each of these parishes is required to name one boy qualified as above, to be nominated by the minister, kirk-session, and magistrates of Lanark, and by the minister and kirk-session of the other parishes.

These five boys thus nominated are to be sent to the grammar-school of Glasgow, where they are to receive their education for four years, and at the end thereof shall be examined in presence of the Rector, Principal, and Professors of the University of Glasgow, who shall select four of them, of the best behaved and of the most promising genius, who shall, on the 10th of October following, enter the Humanity class in the University, and pursue their studies there for five years as under-graduates, and then take their degree of Master of Arts; and that during the said course, they shall be each year examined as above as to their proficiency and behaviour, some time in the month of May.

That these four boys, at the expiry of their course as under-graduates, and when they have taken their degree of A.M., shall be publicly examined, and two of the four, the most hopeful and promising, shall be selected by the Rector, Principal, &c., to pursue their studies in the University, in such arts and sciences as their genius and inclination shall lead them to. That after the expiry of these two years of study as graduates, they shall be again examined, and one of them, the most promising and hopeful, shall be nominated as above, to continue his studies for two years longer, thereby completing the whole intended course of thirteen years.

That at the end of the course of thirteen years, the Rector, Principal, &c., shall appoint a notification to be made to the five parishes of the termination of the course, and of their right to nominate boys to enter upon another course, according to the terms of the mortification.

Disposal of the Funds.—That the whole annual interest of the capital of five hundred pounds sterling, received by the College, and placed under their management, shall be annually laid out on the education of these boys in the manner following:—The five boys, while in the grammar-school, shall each receive, by two equal portions, at Martinmas and Whitsunday, the fifth part of the interest of the capital, upon a precept from the head master, certifying their regular attendance, good behaviour, and application; and if they shall not, at the terms abovementioned, produce said certificate at the said term, they shall forfeit all the benefits of the mortification.

That the four under-graduates at the University shall be examined every year some time in the month of May, and upon giving proofs of their proficiency, shall receive the fourth part of the interest of the said capital; but if they shall not give proofs of their proficiency as above, they shall only have precepts for the time they have been at the University, and forfeit all right to the future benefits of the mortification. That the two graduates, nominated for two years, shall receive the interest of one-half of the capital, and the one graduate for two years longer, till the end of the course, the interest of the whole capital, upon giving proofs of regular attendance and proficiency.

Savings of the capital.—That all savings, either from neglect of the parishes to nominate, or from forfeitures on the part of the scholars or students, or from death or deprivation, shall accresce to the capital, and at the end of every thirteen years be converted into a capital, and the interest applied—1*st.* For the payment of the Factor for management annually, £40 Scots, or £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling; 2*d.* For an augmentation to the under-graduates and graduates till their annual payment be raised to £8 sterling; 3*d.* For the maintenance of another under-graduate, who shall continue five years at the University, to be nominated by the Rector, Principal, &c, and to be subjected to the same rules of attendance and forfeiture as the other students, and that no vacancy can be filled up till the course of thirteen years be finished; 4*th.* That the management of all further savings be referred to the Rector, Principal, and Masters.

The Faculty of the College have accordingly increased the annual allowance to each of the graduates and under-graduates to £8 sterling, founded a new bursary with an annual allowance of £10 sterling to the Bursar, and applied the sum of £1300, in terms of the mortification, towards payment of building the common-hall and the various lecturing-rooms lately erected. The capital of this mortification is at present £1517. 7*s.* 3*d.* in bonds and cash. From experience the Faculty have found some change in the regulations prescribed in the deed of mortification to be necessary, and are taking steps, with the concurrence of all parties concerned, for obtaining an act of parliament for that purpose.

13*th.* The FOUNDATION Bursaries, for Languages and Philosophy, are four in number. They were founded by the charter of Nova Erectio in 1577. The right of presentation to them is vested in the Principal and Professors of the College. The funds from which the Bursars are paid, are a charge on and paid from the teinds of the parish of Govan, being an annual allowance of £10 to each of the Bursars by the College Factor. No certificate is required previous to admission.

14*th.* GILHAGIE'S Bursary, for a student in Divinity, was founded by Mrs. Ann Gilhagie. It continues for four years. The right of presentation is vested in the magistrates, town-council, and ministers of Glasgow. An annual allowance of £6. 6*s.* is paid to the Bursar by the city chamberlain. No certificate previous to admission is required.

15*th.* The HAMILTON Bursaries, six in number, were founded by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton; in 1694; they were originally Divinity bursaries, but by an act of Parliament passed in the year 1758, a course of Philosophy was also included.—Vide p. 486. They continued for six years—three in Philosophy and three in Divinity. The right of presentation is vested in the family of Hamilton. The funds were originally 18,000 merks Scots, now increased to £ . The annual allowance to each of the Bursars, while students of Philosophy, is £20, and when graduated and become students in Divinity, £25, paid by the Factor of the Hamilton mortification.

A bond with caution is required from each student previous to his admission, binding him to prosecute the several studies prescribed by act of Parliament, and to obtain yearly from the Professors certificates of good behaviour and of proficiency in his studies. Every student who shall fail in any point of the said bond shall, *ipso facto*, forfeit his right, and be obliged to repay the whole sums which shall have been paid to him.—Vide p. 505.

16*th.* HASTIE'S Bursary in Divinity was founded by the Rev. Mr. Hastie, one of the ministers of Glasgow, in 1722. The right of presentation to it is vested in the Principal and Professors of the College. The funds, which were originally small, have now accumulated to £ , and consist of a feu-duty of £30 yearly, and cash and bonds amounting to £701. 12*s.* 8*d.* The number of Bursars has accordingly been increased to three, viz. two in Divinity, and one in Philosophy and

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Divinity. The Divinity bursaries continue for three years; the one in Philosophy and Divinity continues for four years in Philosophy and three in Divinity. The annual allowance to each student is £15, paid by the Factor on that mortification. No certificate previous to admission is required.—Vide p. 502.

17*th*. The Librarianship to the old Library was founded by Hutcheson, of Lambhill, in 1641. It continues for four years. The right of presentation to it is vested in the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow. The funds are a charge on the ordinary revenue of the College, and consist of an annual allowance of £11. 2*s*. 2¾*d*. paid to the Librarian by the College Factor. No certificate previous to admission is required.

18*th*. The Hyndford Bursary in Philosophy was founded by Mr. Michael Wilson. It continues for four years. The right of presentation is vested in the representatives of Sir James Carmichael. The funds are a charge on the subdeanery. An annual allowance of £5 is paid to the Bursar by the College Factor. No certificate previous to admission is required.

19*th*. Leighton's Bursaries in Philosophy and Divinity are two in number, founded by Archbishop Leighton in 1685. The Bursars continue for four years in the Philosophy classes, and for two years in Divinity. On a vacancy, two candidates are nominated by the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, and returned to the Faculty of the College, who put them on a comparative trial, and prefer the best scholar, who is afterwards presented by the magistrates and town-council, and the annual allowance of £9 sterling is paid to each of the Bursars by

20*th*. Ross's Bursary in Languages and Philosophy was founded by Captain Ross. It continues for four years, and the right of presentation is vested in the Earl of Glasgow. The funds are a charge on the subdeanery, and consist of an annual allowance of £4. 3*s*. 4*d*. paid to the Bursar by the College Factor. No certificate previous to admission is required.

21*st*. Saunders's Bursary in Divinity was founded by Mr. Saunders, of Auld-house. It continues for five years. The right of presentation to it is vested in the Merchants'-house of Glasgow. The funds are under the management of the Merchants'-house, and an annual allowance of £8. 6*s*. 8*d*. is paid to the Bursar by the collector of the Merchants'-house. No certificate previous to admission is required.

22*d*. Stewart's Bursary. There are two bursaries on this foundation, in the gift of the Senate. They may commence with either the Humanity or Greek class, and continue till the course of Philosophy is finished. Candidates of the names of Stewart and Simpson are understood to have a preference. The right of presentation is vested in the Senate of the University. The funds are £1200 in the hands of the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow. An annual allowance of £12 is paid to each of the Bursars by the city-chamberlain. No certificate is required previous to admission.—Vide p. 492.

23*d*. Wilson's Divinity Bursaries, two in number, were founded by Michael Wilson in 1617, continue for four years. The right of presentation is vested in the magistrates and town-council. The funds are a charge on the subdeanery revenue, and consist of an annual allowance of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. paid by the College Factor.

24*th*. Struthers' two bursaries in Divinity were founded by the Rev. Mr. William Struthers, in the year 1624. They continue for four years. The right of presentation to them is vested in the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow. The funds are a charge on the subdeanery of Glasgow, being an annual allowance of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. paid to each of the Bursars by the College Factor. No certificate previous to admission is required.

25*th*. The Waltonian Medical Bursary was founded by Dr. William Walton, Huntingdonshire. It continues for four years, and when a vacancy occurs, the Rector, Principal, Dean of Faculties, &c., nominate two students of Medicine (natives of England are to be preferred), to the Earl of Sandwich, and if the said Earl fail, for the space of twelve months from the date of the University's presentment, to appoint such a Bursar, then the Rector, Principal, Dean of Faculties, and Professors may proceed to elect the said Bursar. The fund is £400, affording an annual allowance of £20, paid to the Bursar by the factor of that mortification. No certificate previous to admission is required.—Vide p. 503.

26*th*. Williams's Bursaries in Philosophy and Divinity were founded by the Rev. Dr. Williams, of London, in 1711. They continue for six years—three in Philosophy and three in Divinity. The right of presentation to them is vested in Dr. Williams's trustees in London. The funds for paying Dr. Williams's Bursars lie in England, and consist partly of landed property, and partly of money in the 3 per cent. funds. The College has a factor or receiver in London of said funds, who should render an account of them annually to the trustees. An annual allowance of £40 is paid to each of the under-graduates by the Factor on that mortification. The persons appointed to these bursaries must be natives of South Britain.—Vide p. 504.

ABSTRACT OF A RETURN

OF THE

NUMBER OF BURSARIES IN THE COLLEGE OF GLASGOW;

By whom Founded, and what are the Funds attached to the same; by whom administered, and Annual Allowance to each Bursar, and in whom is the Right of Presentation vested; and the Conditions of each Grant, as appearing from the Copies of the various Deeds of Foundation and other Papers transmitted by the College.

March, 1827.

(2.) ABSTRACT of a RETURN of the Number of BURSARIES in the COLLEGE of GLASGOW, by whom Founded, and what are the vested; and the Conditions of each Grant, as appearing from the Copies of the various

No.	Year.	Names of the Founders.	Principal Sums Mortified.	By whom Funds administered.	Maintaining			Presented by
					No. of Bursars.	No. of Years.	Annual allowance to each Bursar.	
1	1670	Rev. David Adamson, Fintrie.	£357 10 6 (in 1818).	Convener's House, Stirling.	1	4	£12.	Convener's House, Stirling.
2	1733	Sir Jas. and Lady Campbell of Ardkindlass.	£200.	Univer. of Glasgow.	1	8	£9 10	Heirs of Taillie and Provision of Sir Jas. Campbell, of Ardkindlass.
3	1733	Dr. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh.	£591 in 1826, besides an annual feu-duty of £25 5*s*.	Ditto.	3	3	£15.	University of Glasgow.
4	1776	Mr. David Baxter, Glasgow.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	6	£8.	The Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener of Glasgow; the Ministers of said City; the Principal and Professor of Divinity; and the 5 Regents of the College thereof.
5	1576	Crawford of Jordan-hill, and Archbishop Boyd.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	5	One chalder of oatmeal.	Principal and Professors of Glasgow College.
6	1653	The Rev. Zacharias Boyd, Glasgow.	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	2 or 4 years, as Patrons deem expedient.	£5.	The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, of 2; the third by the Merchant House of Glasgow.
7	1777 (Date of Deed.)	Miss Brisbane, Glasgow.	£1,000.	College of Glasgow.	1	4	£50.	The Representative of the Family of Brisbane, and the College of Glasgow, per vices.
8	1697	Col. David Browne, Maryland.	£100.	Ditto.	1	4	£5.	College of Glasgow.
9	1713 (Date of Deed).	Mr. John Craig, merchant, Glasgow.	. . . . .	Univer. of Glasgow.	1	4	£8 6 8	Merchants House of Glasgow.
10	1672	William, Earl of Dundonald.	. . . . .	Ditto.	7	4 for 4 years, 3 for 2 years.	£30 to each. £31 2 6 to each.	The Duke of Hamilton.
11	1693	King William.	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	6	£10 to each of Philosophy Bursars; £13 6*s*. 8*d*. to each of Divinity Bursars.	Barons of Exchequer, from list made out by College of 6 Students from Greek class for each vacancy.
12	1737	Robina Lockhart, Countess of Forfar.	. . . . .	Univer. of Glasgow.	6 the maximum. No. varies.	. . .	£10 to 1 and £8 to others.	The Minister, Kirk Session, and Magistrates of Lanark, the Minister and Kirk Session of the Parishes of Carluke, Bothwell, Shotts, and Lamington, and the University of Glasgow, 1 each.
13	1577	King James VI. (Found. Bur.) by the Charter of Nova Erec.	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	. . .	£10.	The Principal and Professors of the College of Glasgow.—N. B. The Earl of Morton claims the right, and has petitioned the Commission.
14	1755	Mrs. Ann Gilhagie.	£126 7 9	Magistrates of Glasgow.	1	4	£6 6	Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow.
15	1694	Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.	Originally £1,000, upwards of £2,000 in 1758.	Univer. of Glasgow.	8	6	£20 to each of 4 in Philosophy, £25 to each of 4 in Divinity.	The Duke of Hamilton.
16	1722	The Rev. Alex. Hastie, Glasgow.	Originally about £250.	College of Glasgow.	3	2 for 3 years, 1 for 7.	£15.	The Principal and Professors of Glasgow College.
17	1641	Mr. Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill.	£111 2 $2\frac{2}{3}$	Univer. of Glasgow.	1	4	£11 2 2	The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

* In most of the Bursaries a provision is made in the Deeds for supplying vacancies occasioned by death, misconduct, refusal of

unds attached to the same; by whom administered, and Annual Allowance to each Bursar, and in whom is the Right of Presentation eeds of Foundation and other Papers transmitted by the College.—(*March*, 1827.)

Branches of Education.	Conditions of Grant.	Observations.
reek & Philosophy Classes.	Bursar must be son of a Freeman of Stirling*.	It is not stated what was the original sum mortified.
years in the Language nd Philosophy Classes, nd 3 in Divinity.	Before attending Divinity Class, Bursar to take Degree of A.M., and to attend Hebrew Class while attending Divinity one.	
ursars allowed to study ny one of the branches f Divinity, Law, or Me- licine.	Bursar must be a native Student either of Ireland or England, having previously studied at Glasgow College 3 complete Sessions, and taken degree of A.M.; to assist public Librarian; transactions in relation to fund to be communicated to the Archbishop of Armagh.	Fund originally £250, laid out in purchase of land, and only 1 Bursar. College empowered to increase number when funds considered adequate; and the number, in 1827, is 3.
years in the Language nd Philosophy Classes, nd 1 in Divinity.	Bursar to be a son of a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow.	Mr. Baxter bequeathed property to Hutchison's Hospital, under the burden of £8 to Bursar.
anguage and Philosophy Classes.	. . . . .	The annual allowance of oatmeal is paid from the Archbishopric of Glasgow.—Copy of deed of Foundation not transmitted.
ivinity.	Bursars to be Burgesses sons of Glasgow. Name of Boyd to be preferred.	Sums originally mortified were £166. 13*s.* 4*d.* with the Magistrates, and £83. 6*s.* 4*d.* with the Merchant Company. Allowances to the Bursars now charged on the Subdeanery Funds of the College.
edicine.	Bursar, before admission, to be under 22 years of age; to be an A.M. of some College; if not of Glasgow, to undergo examination by Senate thereof. A relation of Founder to be preferred. Bursar, besides attending Medical Classes, to learn Modern Languages, &c., such as are suitable to a liberal education, according to orders of Faculty. Faculty to allow Bursar, with consent of Patrons, &c., to study part of the 4 years in another place.	Sum now £1,149 10*s.* 6*d.* When increased to £2,000, another Medical Bursary, on same principle, to be instituted; and so on, to found a new Bursary for every £1,000 saved.—N. B. For years 1821, 1823, and 1824, no Bursar.
anguage and Philosophy Classes.	Relations of Founder to be preferred.	Founder annexes no conditions to grant, except his relations are to have a preference.
hilosophy Classes.	Candidates of the name of Craig; next, any instructing relationship to Founder's wife to be preferred to Bursary.	£138. 17*s.* 9*d.* appears to have been the sum originally mortified.
Bur. in Phil. Classes, 4 yrs. litto, in Divinity, 2 years.	. . . . .	Property mortified is the estate of Miltown and Arrotshall, East Kilbride; now yields £529 annually, besides £1,083. 5*s.* 7*d.* of money saved. If College alter objects of mortification, benefit to be transferred to the College of St. Andrews for similar purposes.
hilosophy Classes for 3 ears, and 3 in Divinity.	Bursar to commence with Logic Class; to grant bond, with caution, to Faculty, obliging him to prosecute studies; to take the Degree of A.M. before entering Divinity Hall.	In 1758 an Act of Parliament obtained, altering and regulating Bursary, as in preceding columns. Allowance paid from Archbishopric of Glasgow.
. . . . .	The 5 Bursars nominated by parishes to attend 4 years at Glasgow Grammar School, then examined by University, who select 4 best; these 4 enter Humanity Class, and pursue studies for 5 years as Under Graduates; examined annually in May; at end of 5 years take degree of A.M.; then University examine and select the 2 best, to pursue such studies in the College as they incline for 2 years longer; to be examined and best selected to study 2 years longer, making his course 13 years in all; Univ., in terms of deed of foundation, have instituted a new Bursary on same principle.	Sum originally bequeathed was £500; in 1826 had increased to £1,527. 7*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of £1,300 expended on College buildings in 1811.—See clause in deed under authority of which this sum was expended.
nguage and Philosophy lasses.	. . . . .	Allowance chargeable on the teinds of Govan, and paid by College Factor. At the discontinuance of the College Board at the Revolution, each Bursar received £5. Afterwards increased to £8, and subsequently to £10, present amount.
vinity.	Candidates of the name of Somervil or Wallace to be preferred.	Sum originally mortified was £55. 11*s.* 1½*d.* No nomination made till 1781, when it had increased to £126. 7*s.* 9*d.*
ears in Philos. Classes, nd 3 years in Divinity.	Bursars to become bound, with caution to the College, to prosecute studies; and yearly, when attending Divinity, to be examined by Minister or Presbytery of Hamilton; and, within 6 months after completion of course, to be examined by said Presbytery, &c.	In 1758 an Act of Parliament obtained, altering and regulating Bursaries as in preceding columns. If University alter objects of mortification, the Patron empowered to transfer benefit thereof to the College of Edinburgh.—In answering *first* requisitions, College stated only 6 Bursaries on foundation, but in 1791 Patron founded 2 more.—N. B. Present state of fund not returned.
Bursars 3 years in Divinity, d the third 4 years in Phi- sophy, and 3 in Divinity.	. . . . .	Sum originally mortified about £250; now increased to £601 12*s.* 6*d.*, besides an annual feu-duty of £30.
. . . . .	Bursar to act as Librarian to old Library. Must be A.M., and son of a Burgess, the name of Hutchison or Hubertson being preferred.	Allowance forms a charge on the College Ordinary Revenue.

rsars to prosecute studies, Patrons failing to nominate, &c.; also for appropriating the savings arising from these causes.

A RETURN of the Number of BURSARIES

No.	Year.	Names of the Founders.	Principal Sums Mortified.	By whom Funds administered.	Maintaining			Presented by
					No. of Bursars.	No. of Years.	Annual allowance to each Bursar.	
18	No date, supposed old.	Mr. Michael Wilson (commonly called Hyndford Bursary).	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	4	£5.	Representatives of Sir James Carmichael.
19	1677	Archbishop Leighton.	. . . . .	Magistrates & Town Council of Glasgow.	2	6	£9.	The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow present a leet of 2, of whom Faculty select best scholar, who is then presented by the Town Council.
20	1690	Captain Ross.	£111 2 $2\frac{2}{12}$	Univer. of Glasgow.	1	4	£4 3 4	The Earl of Glasgow.
21	1731	Mr. Robert Saunders, of Auldhouse.	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	5	£8 6 8	Merchant House of Glasgow.
22	1811	Rev. Jas. Stewart, of South Carolina.	£1,200.	Magistrates & Town Council of Glasgow.	2	5	£12.	The University of Glasgow.
23	1633	The Rev. Wm. Struthers, Edinburgh.	£166 13 4	College of Glasgow.	2	4	£6 13 4	The Town Council and Ministers of Glasgow.
24	1788	Dr. Wm. Walton, Huntingdonshire.	£400.	Univer. of Glasgow.	1	4	£20.	The Earl of Sandwich, from list of 2 made up by the University of Glasgow.
25	1711	The Rev. Dr. Williams, London.	. . . . .	College of Glasgow.	8	6	£40.	Dr. Williams's Trustees, London.
26	1617	Mr. Michael Wilson, Sussex.	£500.	Univer. of Glasgow.	2	4	£6 13 4	Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

Note.—The three following BURSARIES do not appear to be in operation at present, as they are not

1	1700	Mr. John Gilchrist, Glasgow.	£138 17 9	Trades' House, Glasgow.	1	. . .	. . . . .	Trades' House of Glasgow.
2	1613	Rev. John Howison, Cambuslang.	£55 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$	The Principal of the College of Glasgow, and the Deacon-Convener of the Crafts there.	1	. . .	. . . . .	Ditto.
3	1815 (Date of Codicil to Will).	Mr. Robert M'Intyre.	£2,000 0 0	. . . . .	2	7	£50.	Presentation to be decided by competition; Ministers of the united parishes of Kilchrenan and Dalrich, of Glenorchy and Inneshrenish, and Master of Inverary Grammar School, judges.

The following is an ABSTRACT of DEEDS of three

Mr. Patrick Maxwell, in 1652, gave to College all his Books (excepting 18), conform to Inventory.—*Copy of Inventory subjoined to Deed.*

The Rev. Peter Muirhead, Dysart, and his brother John, in 1776, bequeathed £100, to be appropriated for purchase of Prize Books to students of Humanity Class, excelling in the Class-exercises prescribed; provision made for altering destination.

Mr. Robert Graham, of Gartmore, in 1788, gave £100, interest of which to purchase a Gold Medal, to be given once in 2 years, as a Prize for the "best Discourse on Political Liberty, or any subject intimately connected with the nature, foundation, advantages, and

he College of Glasgow—(*continued*).

anches of Education.	Conditions of Grant.	Observations.
osophy Classes.	. . . . .	Allowance a charge on Subdeanery Fund.
ars in Philos. Classes, d 2 in Divinity.	On a vacancy, Magistrates and Town Council present a leet of 2 to the Faculty, who, after a comparative trial, are to select the best qualified, and Patrons present the one so selected.	Originally £150 mortified for one Bursar, and a similar sum for supporting 2 men in St. Nicholas's Hospital. Supposed that this last sum has been subsequently appropriated in founding the second Bursar.
guages and Philosophy.	Candidates of the name of Ross to be preferred.	It appears Captain Ross intended giving £333. 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of the Colleges of Glasgow and Aberdeen, but the funds falling short, a third part thereof only was received by each.
nity.	Bursar to be son of a Burgess of Glasgow. The Founder's own relations, and those of the name of Saunders, Corbett, Colhoun, and Wardrop, to be preferred.	The allowance forms an annual charge upon the Merchant House of Glasgow, to which Mr. Saunders had conveyed his property.
guages and Philosophy.	Candidates of the names of Stewart and Simpson to be preferred. Bursars may commence either with Humanity or Greek Class.	Mr. Stewart founded Bursaries in the other Universities of Scotland.
nity.	Bursars to be nominated from poor of Glasgow, or Ministers' sons of the Presbytery thereof.	Mr. Struthers founded a similar Bursary in the College of Edinburgh, and gave to each College 50 volumes of books.
icine.	Bursar to be an Under Graduate of the College of Glasgow, natives of England being preferred; to declare to Rector, in writing, that he will study Medicine; to deliver, on St. Luke's day annually, an oration in praise of Physic, &c.	Besides this Bursary, Dr. Walton, in 1788, gave £1,000 to the College, for the institution and support of a Medical Lectureship. No lectures since 1821. The state of these two funds in 1826, is— Paisley Road Trustees . . . . . £500 0 0 A. Speirs and James Hill . . . . . 1,000 0 0 Gorbals Road Trustees . . . . . 100 0 0 Cash in Factor's hands 557 7 9 £2,157 7 9
ars in Philosophy and n Divinity.	Bursars to be natives of South Britain; sons of poor Presbyterian Ministers to be preferred. An increased allowance to be given to 2 or 3 of the Bursars taking the degree of A.M., "who shall be obliged to supervise such South Britain youths as are Students in the said College."	Funds, consisting of land in England and Government stock, yield yearly from £300 to £350. Dr. Williams's Trustees empowered to increase number of Bursars. College has a Factor in London, who should render annual account to Trustees.
nity.	Bursars to be nominated from sons of poor Burgesses, Glasgow, in default of any of the Founder's relations applying, and to have the degree of A.M.	In deed of mortification no particular course of study prescribed; but College, with consent of Magistrates, in 1640, laid down a rule that the Bursary should be for Divinity students having the degree of A.M. At that time there were 4 Bursars; 2 presented by the Magistrates, and the other 2 by the families of the Earl of Stirling and Sir James Carmichael. The last 2 are not now nominated.

rned by the College in answering the *first* Requisitions.

osophy Classes:	Bursar to be the son of a free tradesman, Glasgow; the names of Gilchrist, Bryce, and Boyd, having a preference.	The Trades' House received sum mortified in 1700. Granted bond to pay £5 yearly to support Bursar; declaring that remainder of interest "to be disposed of by said House as they shall think fit, in all time coming."
sar to "pass his course hin the College."	Bursar to be a son of a Burgess of Glasgow.	The Trades' House, Glasgow, in the event of sum mortified proving inadequate for supporting Bursar, were to augment it.
sars to have choice of dying Divinity, Medie, or Law.	Bursars to be of name of M'Intyre, "Gaels, and speaking the Gaelic language." Candidates to compete, and best Latin scholar to be preferred. Bursars must take degree of A.M. at the University of Glasgow; if Divinity or Law preferred, to take one course of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany; and Law Bursars to be allowed last two years in Edinburgh; if Medicine preferred, to take degree of M.D. at Glasgow.	

NATIONS in favour of the College of Glasgow :—

port of Political Liberty." Discourse to be composed by a student actually attending College; subject of Discourse to be prescribed Faculty; College to judge of comparative merits of Discourses; Medals not to be given, unless best Essay really deserve reward. Annual Revenue should amount to £8, then a 4 years' Bursary to be founded; additional Surpluses to be appropriated in same way; vision made for altering destination.

N. B. A more detailed Abstract (not printed) of the Deeds founding the preceding Bursaries and Donations, lies on the Commis hers' Table.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Act regulating the Hamilton and King William's Bursaries, 1758.

(3.)—Supplement to Returns respecting Bursaries, viz.:—

(*a.*)—An Act for Regulating and Improving certain Benefactions, vested in the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, of the University and College of Glasgow, 1758.

Whereas, the Most Noble Anne, late Duchess of Hamilton, since deceased, did, in and by a certain deed or instrument of mortification, bearing date the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1694, give, mortify, and appoint unto the then Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the University and College of Glasgow, for the use and behoof of three Students of Theology, to be nominated and presented by the said Duchess and her heirs-male, tailzie and provision succeeding to her estate, dignity, and dukedom of Hamilton, the sum of 18,000 merks Scots, contained in a bond from the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the burgh of Glasgow; thereby requiring the said Students to continue two years at the said University, and afterwards to prosecute the said study of Theology one year further, at one or more Protestant Universities abroad; and directing that there should be allowed and paid out of the annual rents of the said principal sum, unto each of the said Students, the sum of £100 Scots (being £8. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) yearly, during their continuance at Glasgow; and the sum of £400 Scots (being £33. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) for the year employed in the said study abroad. And that the surplus of the said annual rents, and all that might accresce to the said stock, should be stocked in a principal sum yearly, and given out upon sufficient security of land or annual rent, by the advice of the said Duchess and her heirs, Patrons of the said mortification, and the profits thereof employed in the first place to make up £100 Scots (being £8. 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) more to each student for the year employed abroad, and the surplus to be improven for breeding more such students, conform to the tenor of the said mortification. And it was thereby provided, that the said students should, before admission, give bond and sufficient caution, obliging themselves to follow the said study of Theology at home and abroad in manner aforesaid; and to present themselves yearly during the first two years to the Minister or Presbytery of Hamilton, in order to a trial of their proficience; and, within six months after the expiration of the third year, to produce to the said Duchess, or her heirs, patrons of the said mortification, or to their tutors or curators; or, in case of their absence out of the kingdom, then to the Principal and Professors of Theology in the said University of Glasgow, and to the Presbytery of Hamilton, testificates from the foreign Professors, of their diligence, good behaviour, and proficiency in the said study of Theology: And also to undergo an examination of the said Presbytery upon their qualifications for the ministry; with a declaration, that in case of failure in performance of any article of the said obligation, the said students should not only lose and amit all benefit of the said mortification, but refund the whole money received by them, or advanced on their account by virtue thereof. And it was thereby expressly provided, that it should not be lawful to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University of Glasgow, or their successors in office, to invert or misapply the said mortification to any other use. And that, in case they should contravene any point or article of the premises, then the said University and College of Glasgow should *ipso facto* lose and amit all right and benefit to the said mortification, without any action or declarator. And it should be lawful for the said Duchess and her heirs, aforesaid, to transfer the said mortification to the College of Edinburgh, and, in case of their contravention, to any other University or College within Scotland; but always to the behoof of the said students of Theology, under the conditions, provisions, and qualifications aforesaid. And it was thereby further provided, that it should be lawful to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, to uplift from the magistrates of Glasgow the said principal sum, or any part thereof, with the additional stock, providing the same be so uplifted with consent of the said Duchess or her foresaids, and re-employed with like consent upon sufficient security of land or annual rent; the rights and securities thereof being always taken for the uses, and with the provisions, conditions, and qualifications above-mentioned, as by the said deed or instrument, duly inserted and registered in the books of the Lords of Council and Session, more fully appears:

And whereas the then Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow accepted the said trust, and by their bond, bearing date the 7th day of November, in the year 1694, did oblige themselves and their successors in office to keep, observe, and perform the whole by the said deed or instrument of mortification appointed to be performed by them, as by the said bond, also duly inserted and registered in the said books of Council and Session, more fully appears:

And whereas his late Majesty King William III., by an instrument under the Great Seal of Scotland, bearing date the 28th day of February, in the 6th year of his reign, was graciously pleased to grant to the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors in office, in name of the said University, the yearly sum of £300 sterling, payable out of the Bishop's rents in Scotland, for ever, and to be applied as follows, viz., £230 thereof for payment of the then debts of the said University, and the remaining £70 for maintaining four Bursars in Theology, to be presented by the Crown; one in every year out of a list of six proper persons to be yearly transmitted to the Clerk of the Treasury by the Faculty of the said University; the said Bursars to be allowed the yearly sum of £10 sterling each, for three years, and in the fourth year to be sent to some foreign Protestant University, and to be allowed £40 sterling for that year; and after payment of the said debts the whole money to be applied, partly for Bursars, and partly for a Professor, or for some other pious and necessary uses in the said University, as should be ordered by the Crown. And his said Majesty did thereby authorize the Commissioners of his Treasury to render the said institution effectual in all its parts, and to do all things necessary for that effect, as in and by the said Royal grant more fully appears:

And whereas the said Royal grant was afterwards confirmed by the Parliament of Scotland, the 21st day of March, in the year 1707:

And whereas the study of Theology may at this time be prosecuted to as great advantage in Scotland as at any foreign University, and it would be beneficial to the said students to be enabled to go through a course of Logics, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, which are regularly taught at the said University of Glasgow, for three years successively, as preparatory studies to that of Theology:

And whereas, by various concurring circumstances, the allowances directed by the said mortification and Royal grant are become insufficient for the decent support of students of Theology, either at home or abroad, at the same time that the funds thereby appointed (the mortification of the said

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Hamilton and King William's Bursaries.

Duchess of Hamilton, being by good management and vacancies improved to upwards of £2,000 sterling) might enable them to prosecute the said preparatory studies, as well as afford them a comfortable provision for three years, to be employed in the study of Theology at home, if their going to a foreign University was dispensed with:

And whereas it would tend to perpetuate and secure the mortification of the said Duchess of Hamilton, if the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, were permitted to invest the same with the present produce thereof, and what may hereafter accresce thereto, by vacancies, deaths, or deprivations of students, or penalties to be incurred by them, in the purchase of lands and hereditaments:

And whereas the Most Noble James Duke of Hamilton, the present Patron of the said mortification, is consenting that such alterations in respect thereof might take place; but the same, by reason of the strict conditions, limitations, and provisions in the said deed of mortification and Royal grant respectively contained, cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament:

May it therefore please your Majesty, upon the humble petition of the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, in whom the trust and administration of the said mortification and Royal grants are vested, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, and they are hereby required, at Martinmas now next ensuing, or within one calendar month thence next following, to accept and admit six students, to be nominated and presented to them by the said Duke of Hamilton, or his heir-male tailzie and provision, succeeding to his estate, dignity, and dukedom of Hamilton, or by the tutors or curators of such heir, in case he shall be minor, to the several studies, and for the times hereinafter respectively mentioned; that is to say, one student to attend the lectures of the Professor of Logics and Metaphysics, one other student to attend the lectures of the Professor of Ethics, one other student to attend the lectures of the Professor of Natural Philosophy, one other student to prosecute the study of Theology for one year, one other student to prosecute the same study for two years, and one other student to prosecute the same study for three years, which said student so to be presented to the study of Logics and Metaphysics shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Ethics for the second year, and to the study of Natural Philosophy for the third year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years; and the said student so to be presented to the study of Ethics shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Natural Philosophy for the second year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years; and the said student so to be presented to the study of Natural Philosophy shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, and they are hereby required, at Martinmas, which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, and so yearly for ever thereafter, at Martinmas in every year, or within one calendar month thence next following, to accept and admit one student, to be nominated and presented to them by the said Duke or his heirs aforesaid, or the tutors or curators of such of them as shall be minors, to the study of Logics and Metaphysics; which student, after one year employed therein, shall be admitted to the study of Ethics for the second year, and to the study of Natural Philosophy for the third year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years, without any *further* presentation.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any one or more student or students, so to be presented and admitted, shall happen to die in the course of his or their said studies, or shall for just cause be deprived of the benefit of such presentation, then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Duke and his heirs aforesaid, or the tutors or curators of such of them as shall be minors, at any time before the next sitting down of the said College of Glasgow, to nominate and present; and the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College for the time being, are hereby authorized and required, at such their next sitting, to accept and admit one student, in the place and rank of every student so dying or deprived, which new presentee shall prosecute such studies, and continue for such time, as his said predecessor would have been obliged or entitled to do, in case he had not so died, or been deprived.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority foresaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow for the time being, and they are hereby required, from and after Martinmas next, out of the annual rents, interest, or yearly profits of the said principal sum so mortified by the said late Duchess of Hamilton, and of the present produce thereof, and of what may hereafter accresce thereto; or of the lands and hereditaments to be purchased therewith, to pay and allow unto each of the said students, so to be presented by said Duke, or his heirs aforesaid, or their respective tutors or curators, yearly and every year during his continuance in the said preparatory studies, or any of them, the yearly sum of ten pounds sterling, and yearly and every year during his continuance in the said study of Theology, the yearly sum of fifteen pounds sterling; the said respective sums to be payable to the said students within three calendar months next after their said respective admissions.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That every student, so to be presented by the said Duke or his heirs aforesaid, or their respective tutors or curators, shall, before his admission to any of the said studies, give bond and sufficient caution to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, thereby obliging himself to prosecute the said several studies to which he shall so be presented or entitled, for and during the respective times aforesaid within the said University; and to obtain yearly from his respective Professors testificates of his good behaviour and diligence in attending his lessons, and of his progress in the said respective studies. And also to present himself yearly, during his course of Theology, to the Minister or Presbytery of Hamilton, in order to the further trial of his proficience in that study; and also to present himself to the said Presbytery within six months after he shall have finished his said course of Theology, and undergo a solemn examination by them upon the principles of his religion, and qualifications for the ministry, to the effect he may obtain their testificate, to be presented to any Presbytery whereunto he shall appply, in order to

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Hamilton and King William's Bursaries.

his entry to the ministry: which bond the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters shall cause to be registered, in some competent register, and deliver an extract thereof to the said Duke or his heirs aforesaid or their respective tutors or curators.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That every student so to be presented and admitted, who shall fail in performance of any point or article of the said bond or obligation, or contravene the same, shall thereby, *ipso facto*, forfeit and lose all right and benefit of such presentation and admission, and also be obliged to pay back and refund to the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, the whole sums of money which shall have been paid to him, or advanced on his account in consequence thereof.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow for the time being, by and with the advice or consent of the said Duke, or his heirs aforesaid, or their respective tutors or curators, signified in writing under their respective hands from time to time, to lay out and invest all or any part of the said principal sum, so mortified by the said late Duchess, or of the present produce thereof, or of what may hereafter accresce thereto by vacancies, deaths, or deprivations of students, or penalties to be by them incurred, in the purchase of lands and hereditaments, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, to be conveyed to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, and their successors in office, in trust for students so to be presented by the said Duke or his heirs aforesaid, or their respective tutors or curators, with and under the provisions, conditions, and qualifications hereinbefore contained. The rights, charters, and conveyances of every such purchase to be duly registered in some competent register, and extracts thereof to be delivered to the said Duke or his aforesaid.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the surpluses of the annual rents, interest, or yearly profits of the said principal sum so mortified by the said late Duchess, and of the present produce thereof, and of all that may accresce thereto by vacancies, deaths, or deprivations and penalties as aforesaid, or of the lands and hereditaments to be purchased therewith, shall and may from time to time be made use of and applied either to provide for more presentations of students of Theology upon the plan hereby established, or to increase the allowances hereby limited for the present number of such students, as to the said Duke or his heirs aforesaid, or their respective tutors or curators, with the concurrence and consent of the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, shall seem most expedient.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That as often as it shall happen that the annual rents, interest, or yearly profits of the said principal sum so mortified by the said late Duchess, and of the present produce thereof, and of what may accresce thereto, or of the lands and hereditaments to be purchased therewith as aforesaid, shall fall short of the allowances hereinbefore limited, to or for the said students so to be presented by the said Duke of Hamilton or his foresaids; then and in every such case, and so long as such deficiency shall be, but no longer, the said allowances shall be abated, *pro ratâ*, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the said deed, or instrument of mortification of the said late Duchess, as tends to oblige or require any student presented and admitted in consequence thereof, to go abroad and prosecute the study of Theology in any foreign University, or to give bond and caution for his so doing, or to produce testificates from any foreign Professor, shall be, and the same is hereby absolutely dispensed with. And as well the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors in office, as all and every student and students so to be presented and admitted shall be, and they and each and every one of them are, and is hereby wholly freed and exempted and discharged of and from all penalties, forfeitures, and irritancies, in or by the said deed or instrument assigned or appointed for the non-performance or contravention of any point or article therein contained, and hereby altered or dispensed with.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That in case the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, or their successors in office, shall contravene any point or article in the said deed, or instrument of mortification of the said late Duchess contained, and not hereby altered or dispensed with, or shall invert or misapply the said mortification to any other use than is hereby directed and appointed touching the same, then and in either of the said cases, the said University and College of Glasgow shall, *ipso facto*, forfeit and lose all right and benefit to the said mortification, without any action or declarator to be obtained thereupon. And it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Duke and his foresaids, to assign and transfer the said mortification from them to the College of Edinburgh, under and with the same conditions and qualifications hereinbefore limited and required; and in case of their contravention, then to any other University or College within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, agreeable to the proviso for that purpose in the said deed or instrument contained. And in any such case, the securities, lands, and hereditaments, of which the said mortification shall then happen to consist, shall, upon and by virtue of such assignment or transfer, be *ipso facto* vested in the University or College to whom such assignment or transfer shall be made, without any other grant or conveyance whatsoever.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the three students, or bursars, which have been presented to the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, by the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, in right of his Majesty, pursuant to the said grant from the late King William the Third, and now prosecuting the study of Theology at the said University or College, and each of them, shall continue the said study at the same University or College, for the fourth year of their respective admissions, instead of going for that purpose to some foreign Protestant University, the said Royal Grant, or Act of Parliament, confirming the same notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, shall, on or before the 1st day of August now next ensuing, transmit to the Clerk of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, three several lists, of six proper persons each, for the three several classes of Logics and Metaphysics, Ethics and Natural Philosophy, out of each of which lists the said Barons shall, on or before the 10th day of October then next following, present one to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters. And the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters are hereby authorized and required to admit the said three persons into the said three classes accordingly; and the said person so to be presented by

the said Barons to the study of Logics and Metaphysics, shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Ethics for the second year, and to the study of Natural Philosophy for the third year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years; and the said person so to be presented by the said Barons to the study of Ethics shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Natural Philosophy for the second year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years; and the said person so to be presented by the said Barons to the study of Natural Philosophy shall, at the end of one year employed therein, be admitted to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, and they are hereby required, on or before the 10th day of October, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, and so yearly for ever thereafter, on or before the 10th day of October in every year, to accept and admit one student, to be presented to them by the said Barons out of a list of six proper persons, to be yearly transmitted to the Clerk of the said Exchequer, by the Faculty of the said University, on or before the 1st day of August in every year, to the study of Logics and Metaphysics; which student, after one year employed therein, shall be admitted to the study of Ethics for the second year, and to the study of Natural Philosophy for the third year, and to the study of Theology for the three next succeeding years, without any further presentation.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any one or more student or students, so presented or to be presented by the said Barons, shall happen to die in the course of his or their said studies, or for just cause be deprived of the benefit of such presentation, then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Barons, at any time before the next sitting down of the said College of Glasgow, to present, and the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College for the time being, are hereby authorized and required, at such their next sitting, to accept and admit one student (whose name shall, within one calendar month next after such death or deprivation, be for that purpose transmitted by the said Faculty to the Clerk of the said Exchequer in a list of six proper persons) in the place and rank of every such deceased or deprived student: which new presentee shall prosecute such studies, and continue for such time, as his said predecessor would have been obliged or entitled to do, in case he had not so died or been deprived.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow for the time being, and they are hereby required, from and after the said 10th day of October yearly and every year, to apply and dispose of the said sum of seventy pounds sterling, part of the said grant of his late Majesty King William III., unto and amongst the students or bursars already presented, or hereafter to be presented, to them by the said Barons, in manner following—that is to say, unto the three students or bursars employed in the said preparatory studies the sum of ten pounds sterling each, and unto the three students or bursars employed in the study of Theology the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence sterling each.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That every student or bursar to be presented by the said Barons, in pursuance of this present Act, shall, before his admission to any of the said studies, give bond and sufficient caution to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, and their successors in office, thereby obliging himself to prosecute the said several studies to which he shall so be presented or entitled, for and during the respective times aforesaid, within the said University, and to obtain yearly, from his respective Professors, certificates of his good behaviour and diligence in attending his lessons, and of his progress in the said respective studies: which bond the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters shall cause to be registered in some competent register, and transmit an extract thereof to the said Barons.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That every student or bursar, so to be presented by the said Barons, who shall fail in performance of any point or article of his said bond or obligation, or contravene the same, shall thereby, *ipso facto*, forfeit and lose all right and benefit of such presentation, and also be obliged to pay back and refund to the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow, the whole sums of money which shall have been paid to him, or advanced on his account, in consequence thereof.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all such sum and sums of money as shall be forfeited and recovered upon all or any the said bonds or obligations last mentioned (first deducting thereout such necessary costs, charges, and expenses as the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said University and College of Glasgow shall be put unto and sustain in suing for and recovering the same) shall from time to time be by the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, disposed of and applied to and amongst the students or bursars so presented by the said Barons, and who shall complete their said study of Theology according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, by way of premium or reward, in such shares and proportions as to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters shall seem meet.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the said grant of the said late King William as tends to oblige or require any student or bursar, presented and admitted in consequence thereof, to go abroad, and prosecute the study of Theology in any foreign University, shall be, and the same is hereby, absolutely dispensed with.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all the costs and charges of obtaining, or by reason of passing, this Act, shall and may in the first place be deducted and paid out of the said principal sum so mortified by the said late Duchess of Hamilton, and the present produce thereof, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary hereof in any ways notwithstanding.

Saving always to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said James Duke of Hamilton, and his heirs-male tailzie and provision, succeeding to his estate, dignity, and dukedom of Hamilton, in respect of their several rights of patronage, presentation, intromission, and visitation; and also to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and assigns (other than the said College of Edinburgh, in respect of any forfeiture in or by the said deed or instrument of mortification of the said late Duchess of Hamilton, assigned or appointed for the non-performance or contravention of any point or article therein contained, and hereby altered or dispensed with: And also other than and except all and

every the students or bursars presented and admitted, in pursuance of the said deed or instrument of mortification of the said late Duchess, and the said grant of the late King William, or of either of them, or to be hereafter admitted in pursuance of this present Act) all such right, title, estates, interest, claims, and demands of, in, to, or out of, or concerning the said premises, as they, every, or any of them, had before the passing this Act, or could, might, or ought to have had and enjoyed, in case the same had never been made.

(*b.*)—DEED of MORTIFICATION, the Countess of Forfar, in favour of the University of Glasgow, dated 23d March 1737.

Forfar Bursary.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN by these presents, That whereas We, Robina, Countess of Forfar, by our disposition and assignation, of the date the day of , One thousand seven hundred and thirty years, Did appoint our disponees therein mentioned, to pay, within year and day after our decease, to the Rector, Principal, Professors, Regents, and Masters of the University of Glasgow, or to any having commission from them, the sum of Five hundred pounds sterling, for the education of five young boys, conform to a mortification thereanent, therein also mentioned: Therefore witt ye us to have mortified, doted, and bequeathed, as we do hereby mortify, dote, and forever bequeath the foresaid sum of five hundred pound sterling money, to and in favours of the said University of Glasgow, for the use, and towards the ends, and with and under the conditions, limitations, rules, and directions after exprest; and appoint the said sum of five hundred pounds sterling to be paid to John Orr of Borrowfield, Rector; Mr. Neill Campbell, Principal; Mr. John Simpson, Professor of Divinity; Mr. John Loudoun, Professor of Philosophy; Mr. Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek; Mr. Charles Morthland, Professor of Oriental Languages; Mr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; Mr. William Forbes, Professor of Civil Law; Dr. John Johnstone, Professor of Medicine; Mr. Robert Dick, Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Thomas Brisbane, Professor of Botany and Anatomy; Mr. William Anderson, Professor of History; Mr. Francis Hutchison, Professor of Philosophy; and Mr. George Rose, Professor of Humanity, or to their successors in office, or to any having power and commission from them to uplift the same, and that within year and day after our decease (if not paid before the same shall happen), with annual rent from the time of payment, while (until) payment of the same: And, in the first place, we desire that the above said sum of five hundred pounds sterling be accepted by the said Rector, Principal, and Professors, as a testimony of our singular regard for the antient and famous society of which they have the care and management, and of our entire confidence in their capacity and faithfulness for managing such dotations, as well as their sincere dispositions and endeavours for the promoting true piety, good manners, and solid and useful learning, among all the youth committed to their inspection and discipline: Hereby declaring, that by the said Rector, Principal, Professors, Regents, and Masters, their acceptation of the foresaid sum of five hundred pounds sterling, they and their successors in office shall become bound and oblidged to be answerable and accomptable for the same, in all time coming, after the said sum shall be lodged in their hands, as a perpetual fund for yielding interest or annual rent, according to law, to be applied by them towards the education and maintenance of five young boys at the Grammar-school and University of Glasgow, to be nominated and presented in the manner underwritten, and under the rules, conditions, and limitations after exprest: That is to say, It is our will and pleasure that the Minister, Kirk-Session, and Magistrates of the town of Lanerk for the time being, the Minister and Kirk-Session of the parish of Carluke for the time being, the Minister and Kirk-Session of the parish of Bothwell for the time being, and the Minister and Kirk-Session of the parish of Shotts for the time being, shall, each of them, out of their respective parishes, nominate and present one boy born of honest parents, and educate and taught in their respective schools, and who they have reason to believe are of hopeful and virtuous dispositions and inclinations, not exceeding ten years of age, nor within eight years of age; and also, that the Minister and Kirk-Session of the parish of Lammingtoun for the time being shall, out of the barony and lands of Wandal, and out of no other part of the said parish, nominate and present one boy, born of honest parents, educate and taught in the school of the said barony, and who they have reason to believe is of hopeful and virtuous dispositions and inclinations, not exceeding ten years of age, nor within eight years of age; all which five boys are to be presented to the Head Master of the said Grammar-school of Glasgow for the time being, in order to learn the Latin tongue, under his direction and care, for the space of four years, commencing from the term after specified; and which five boys, so nominated and presented, and taught in the said Grammar-school, shall, upon producing a certificate from the said Head Master of the said school, of their good behaviour and proficiency, to the said Rector, Principal, and Professors, Regents, and Masters of the said University, be entitled to a Precept, to be signed by the Rector or Preses of the meeting summoned for that effect, upon the Factor or Chamberlain of the said University, for the payment of the interest of the fifth part of the said capital sum of five hundred pounds sterling, to each of the said five boys yearly, during the four years of their stay at the said school, at two terms of the year, viz., Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment at the Martinmas first after their entry into the said Grammar-school, and the second term's payment at the Whitsunday thereafter, and so on during the whole space of the four years above written; Hereby declaring, that if the said boys, or any one of them, do not produce the said certificate before each term of payment above mentioned, to the said Rector, Principal, and Masters, he or they not producing such certificates shall forfeit all right to a precept for that vice and term; and if the said boy or boys so forfeiting do not behave and apply themselves, so as to deserve a certificate of his or their good behaviour against the next term, then and in that case they shall forfeit all right to the benefit of this mortification, as if they had never been presented; and the annual appointment for such boy or boys shall accresce to the mortification, to be disposed of by the Rector, Principal, and Masters, in manner afterwritten: And we ordain that after the five boys, or whoever shall remain of them, have finished their four years' course at the Grammar-school, then they shall be examined in presence of the Rector, Principal, and Masters, or majority of them, who shall nominate and pitch upon four of the five boys of the best behaviour and most promising genius for learning, in order to enter into the Humanity Class, and proceed in their studies for five years, in order to get Degrees in Arts, and to commence Master of Arts; and during the five years as Under-graduates, We order that they shall, each year of their course, be examined some time in May, and tryed in presence of the said Rector, Principal,

Professors, and Masters, or the majority of them, as to their proficiency and behaviour, and being approved, shall each of them have precepts for the payment of the fourth part of the legal interest of the said sum of five hundred pounds sterling, for each year of their said five years' course, as Under-graduates; but if they be not approved of, then they shall forfeit all future benefit of this mortification, and only have right to a precept for the time they have been at the University: And further, We ordain that after the above said four boys or students have finished their five years' studies as Under-graduates, and commenced Masters of Arts, then they shall be publicly examined, and two of them who shall be found the best schollars, and of the most hopeful and promising genius for learning, and best life and conversation, shall be nominated and pitched upon by the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, or majority of them, in order to prosecute their studies farther in the University, in such arts and sciences and useful parts of learning, as their genius and inclinations shall lead them, for the space of two years longer, who, upon their production of proper certificates, some time in May each year of the said two years' studies, to the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, of their having punctually attended during the Sessions of the College the respective Professors under whom they have studied (with which attendance it shall not be in the power of the Rector or of any other member or members of the University to dispense), shall each of them have precepts upon the Factor for the payment of the half of the legal interest of the said five hundred pounds sterling for each of their said two years' attendance, and no otherwise: And after expiry of the said two years' studies and attendance of the said two Students Masters of Arts in the University, as said is, We will and ordain, that they be publicly examined as to their proficiency, and such of the two as shall be found to be best qualified, and of the most promising genius for learning, shall be nominated and pitched upon by the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, or majority of them, to enjoy the whole legal interest of the said five hundred pounds sterling for two years longer, whereby he may be further enabled to prosecute his studies in such arts, sciences, and useful parts of learning, as his inclinations shall lead him to, who, upon production of proper certificates, some time in May each year of his said two years' studies, to the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, of his having punctually attended during the Sessions of the College the respective Professors under whom he had studied (which attendance shall not be dispensed with at any rate), shall have a precept upon the Factor for payment of the legal interest of the whole sum of five hundred pounds sterling for each of the said two years' attendance as said is, and no otherways: And further, We ordain, that so soon as the state of the mortification will allow fourty pounds Scots per annum, by and attour their respective payments to the five boys and students to be nominated upon this our mortification, that the said fourty pounds annually be reserved for the University, to be disposed of by the Rector, Principal, and Professors and Masters, or majority of them, for defraying any expenses or charges (that) shall be incurred by this mortification: And further, We ordain that as soon as the benefits of this mortification shall take place, the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters shall appoint notification to be made to the respective Ministers and Kirk-Sessions of the parishes above mentioned, some time in June or July following, that they may nominate each of them one boy to be presented to the Grammar-school of Glasgow, against the tenth of October thereafter, in order to their prosecuting their studies at the said School and University, in way and manner, and under the same regulations and conditions as above, and that so often, from time to time, as vacancies shall happen, in the manner foresaid: And in case any of the foresaid Kirk-Sessions shall neglect to nominate and present in manner above directed, We declare that the proportional part of the annual rent of the said capital sum, which was to have been applied for maintenance of such boy or boys, shall accresce to the mortification, to be disposed of as after directed: And moreover, it is hereby provided that none of the vacancies of the said boys dying or forfeiting as above, shall be filled up during the said vice or presentation, that is to say, till after the term of thirteen years appointed for completing the education of the said boys at the School and University, in terms of this present mortification; And in case it shall happen that all the boys shall forfeit or die, the annual rent arising from this mortificatoin shall be applyed in manner following, viz.: All the money arising from the annual rent of the said mortification, either in default of any of the above-mentioned Ministers and Kirk-Sessions their not nominating and presenting a boy to be educated upon this mortification as said is, or upon the death or forfeiture of any of the boys nominated, and studying at the said Grammar-school or University, either as Under-graduates or Graduates, during the foresaid space of thirteen years, shall be converted to a principal sum at the expiration of each thirteen years, during the existence of this mortification, and added to the foresaid capital sum of five hundred pounds sterling; and the annual rent of the said converted principal sum shall (be) applied for a proportional increase of the yearly payments to the students in the University, Under-graduates, and Graduates, who shall succeed by virtue of the next subsequent presentation, but not to any of the boys at the Grammar-school; and so also, in all time coming, until the annual payments to each of the Under-graduates students in the University increase to the sum of eight pounds sterling per annum, and the annual payments to the Graduates Masters of Arts be increased proportionally: And we ordain, that any further savings of annual rents arising from the causes above mentioned, shall, at the expiration of each thirteen years, be accumulated and converted to principal sums, to be lent out on good security till such sums shall amount to a capital sum sufficient to yield eight pounds sterling per annum, which we appoint to be applied for the annual maintenance of an Under-graduate at the University, to be presented by the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, or the majority of them, and to be under the same regulations and rules as the other Students above mentioned; but to continue only for five years, and so from time to time to be presented after the expiration of every five years, by the said Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, or majority of them, to whom also we refer the management and application of any farther savings of the mortification that shall afterwards happen: And it is also hereby provided, that the above regulation shall take place in all subsequent presentations and vices, as well as in the first presentation. And seeing our only aim and design in this our mortification is the glory of God, the advantage of the University and Grammar-school of Glasgow, and the real good and improvement of the schollars to be nominated upon it: Therefore, and that these our sincere intentions may not be frustrated, we obtest and earnestly intreat all persons concerned, either in the management of the fund, the presentation and examination of the boys and schollars, or in signing certificates for their promotions, or in the discharge of any other duty enjoyned by or relating to this mortification, that they act without respect to any person or persons whatsoever, as in the sight of Almighty God, to whom they must be accountable at the last and great day for their whole conduct in this as well as in other affairs: And lastly, We appoint and ordain, that a book be kept by the

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Forfar Bursary.

University Clerk (to which all concerned shall have access), wherein this our mortification shall be recorded, and all transactions in consequence of the same that shall happen from time to time, concerning presentations, examinations, deprivations, forfeitures, deaths, promotions, precepts and payments, savings and improvements, and others, conform to the directions above given; and also, what particular study the Masters of Arts upon this mortification, during their four years' attendance, have been chiefly employed in, and what farther course of life they shall have in view upon their quitting the University: And we also appoint, that a copy of this our mortification be openly read in the first and all subsequent meetings of each of the above-named Kirk-Sessions, immediately before they proceed to nominate and present the boys that are to be sent to the said Grammar-school; and likewise, that a copy of the same be openly read in the first and all subsequent meetings of the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, immediately before they proceed to the examination or promotion of the schollars or students in the said School and University, conform to the directions above specified: And we consent to the registration hereof in the books of Council or Session, or any other Judges' books competent, to remain therein for preservation. And for that effect we constitute our Procurators. In witness whereof (written on stampt paper by David Tivindale, schoolmaster in Glasgow), We have subscribed this and the six preceding pages, att Glasgow, the twenty-third day of March one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven years, before these witnesses, John Baxter, our servant, and the said David Tivindale. (*Sic subscribitur*) R. Forfar. John Baxter, *witness.* Da. Tivindale, *witness.*

Registered in the Commissary Court Books at Glasgow, 28th June 1737.

To the Rector, Principal, and Professors of the University of Glasgow.

Gentlemen,—It being our fixed purpose and resolution that none shall be presented to the benefits of our mortification, made in favours of the University of Glasgow, but such as are born within the barony of Wandal in the paroch of Lamington, and within the lands belonging to the family of Lee, in the paroches of Lanerk and Carluke, and such as are born within the lands and regalitie of Bothwell and Shotts, belonging to the late Earls of Forfar; We do therefore desire and appoint, That as often as you intimate the time of presentation of the boys to be maintained on our said mortification, to the several Kirk-Sessions and others concerned, in the paroches of Lamington, Lanerk, Carluke, Bothwell, and Shotts, you at the same time acquaint them, that it is our express will and pleasure that they present no boys from the paroch of Lamington but such as are born in the barony of Wandal, nor from Lanerk and Carluke but such as are born within the lands belonging to the family of Lee in the saids paroches, nor from Bothwell or Shotts, but such as are born within the lands and regalitie of Bothwell and Shotts belonging to the late Earls of Forfar: And we ordain that these our letters be entered in the book appointed for recording our said deed of mortification, and others concerning the same, for all which these shall be your warrant. In witness whereof, We have subscribed these presents (written by Mr. David Orr, our Chaplain), at Bothwell Castle, the fourteenth day of March, One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight years, before these witnesses, the said David Orr, and John Dunlop, our servant. (*Sic subscr.*) R. Forfar. Dav. Orr, *witness.* Jo. Dunlop, *witness.*

(*c.*)—Stewart's Bequest.

Stewart's Bursary.

The sum originally received from Mr. Stewart's trustees, on 29th August 1810, was .	£603	0	0
Two Bursaries of £12 each have been paid annually, and the surplus interest allowed to accumulate. The amount due by the city at last annual balance of the city books, 30th September 1826, was .	778	19	9

(Signed) Wm. Ferguson, *P. Chamberlain.*

Chamberlain's Office, 6th September 1827.

(*d.*)—Howieson and Gilchrist's Bursaries.

Glasgow, 3d September 1827.

Howieson and Gilchrist's Bursaries.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the Convener of the Trades' House, which office I at present hold; and, in answer, beg to inform you that the original sums mortified by Mr. Howieson and Mr. Gilchrist, under the charge of the Trades' House, were £100 sterling each, the annual rent whereof to be paid yearly to a bursar during four years that they attended College.

These funds, with others belonging to the house, are vested in heritable property held by the house; and £5 sterling were paid yearly by them to each of the bursars, as the annual rent of the sums mortified, until the year 1817, when the House increased these bursaries from their other funds to £8 sterling annually.

Upon the 6th January 1820, the then Convener received an anonymous letter, enclosing a £20 note, the writer stating that he had at one period enjoyed Mr. Howieson's bursary, and drawn this sum, which his then circumstances in the world enabled him to pay back to the house. In consequence of this, the house then added additional 20*s.* to this bursary; the young man enjoying Mr. Howieson's bursary receives, therefore, £9 sterling per annum, and the other £8 sterling. There are no fees, allowances, or deductions of any kind made on said bursaries.

My absence from town for four days past has prevented me answering you sooner.

I am, with respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Rodgers, *Convener.*

James Aitken, Esq.

(*e.*)—Balliol College, Oxford, Exhibitioners.

To the Principal, the Professors, the Regents, and Chief Officers of Glasgow College in Scotland,—
The Master and Fellows of Balliol College in Oxford send greeting.

Balliol College Exhibitioners.

By virtue of a decree, made in the High Court of Chancery in Trinity term, June the 23d, in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, and in the year of our

Lord 1693, upon and in relation to the last will and testament of John Snell, Esq., deceased, we, the said Master and Fellows, are obliged to give you, the said Principal, Professors, Regents, and chief officers of Glasgow College, notice, that there is now one exhibitioner to be elected into the said Mr. Snell's foundation (in the room of Richard Taylor, who has lately resigned), who is to be recommended to us by you, the Principal of the College of Glasgow, the Professor of Divinity, the Regents, and other chief officers of the said College for the time being, or three of you at the least, whereof the Principal for the time being is always to be one, by letters recommendatory under your College seal, provided the person so nominated come to reside in this our College within the space of six months from the time of the receipt hereof; otherwise the nomination will for that time fall, *jure devoluto*, to the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, to nominate and elect any person born within the kingdom of Scotland, and also provided the person so nominated by you have such qualifications as are required by the said will and decree, viz.:—

1st. That he be a native of the kingdom of Scotland. 2d. Such as hath been educated in one of the Universities of Scotland, and hath spent three, or two years, at the least, in the College of Glasgow, or one year there, and three, or two, at the least, in some other College in that kingdom. 3d. Such as hath not taken any degree in any one of the said Universities, but is an Undergraduate, and with respect to his age, of learning and disposition towardly and hopeful. 4th. Such whose education and principles shall lead him to the promoting of the doctrine and discipline established in the Church of England, being that which was chiefly intended by the testator's benefaction. 5th. Such person as you shall judge thus qualified, and shall think fit to nominate to us for our approbation and admission, must bring with him the testimony of your nomination, under the common seal of your said College. 6th and lastly. It is enjoined by the said will and decree that every scholar to be nominated by you, and approved by us, is to continue for the space of six months by way of probation; that is to say, as he shall give evidence of his behaviour, learning, and abilities, he is to be admitted or rejected at the expiration of the said six months.

In witness whereof, we, the said Master and Fellows, have hereunto set our seal this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1809.

There are now ten exhibitioners on this foundation, each of whom, by complying with the rules of Balliol College, has a right to his exhibition for ten years. The salary is at present £132 a-year to each exhibitioner, arising from the rents of an estate in Warwickshire, bequeathed by Mr. Snell, and managed by the Master and Fellows of Balliol.

Copy made from the EXTRACT of Mr. SNELL'S WILL, from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, I JOHN SNELL, of Uffeton, in the county of Warwick, being in health of body, and of perfect memory and understanding, God be praised for the same, and for all other his great mercies bestowed upon me, yet, Considering my mortality and the certainty of my death, but the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being minded to settle and dispose of that estate wherewith it hath pleased my most gracious and bountiful God to bless me in this world, do make and ordain this my last will and testament as followeth:—I desire to be decently buried, at the discretion of my executors, hereinafter named: And whereas I have purchased to me and my heirs, of William Spenser, Esquire, the manor of Olafeton, alias Blueton, alias Uffeton, with the appurtenants, in the county of Warwick, and diverse lands and tenements thereunto belonging in the same county: And whereas, by a note, all written with my own hand, bearing even date with this my will, and left under a cover sealed with the same, it doth appear what debts are owing to me, and by whom, and what debts I do owe, and unto whom,—I do will and appoint my executors, hereafter named, to satisfy and pay all my debts which I shall owe at the time of my death, and all such legacies as by this my will are given and bequeathed to any person or persons, together with my funeral charges, out of my personal estate, so far as the same shall be sufficient to pay and discharge the said debts; but because my personal estate may fall short for that purpose, it is my will and pleasure, and I do appoint my said executors, by lease or leases, or sale of any part or parts of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, at their discretion, to pay and discharge the rest and residue of my debts and legacies not paid by my personal estate: And I do give and devise unto my dear and loving wife, Johanna Snell, one annuity or yearly rent charge of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be issued and paid unto her yearly out of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, during her natural life, at the place of her dwelling and habitation for the time being, at two payments in every year, that is to say, upon the five and twentieth day of June, and the five and twentieth day of December, the first payment thereof to be made at such of those days which shall first happen next after my death: And I do farther give and bequeath unto her the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid unto her within one month after my death; and my will is, and I do appoint, that my said wife shall have and enjoy my now dwelling-house in the Savoy, and the use of all my household stuff, plate, and jewels therein, during her widowhood; and I do hereby declare, that what I have given and bequeathed to my wife shall be in full satisfaction and bar of all dower and thirds which she may claim out of my real and personal estate: And I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Dorothy Snell, the sum of two thousand pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid to her at her age of eighteen years, or day of marriage, so as she do marry with the consent of my executors, or of the survivors or survivor of them; but in case she shall marry without such consent, if they or any of them be then living, I do declare, will and appoint, that the said legacy of two thousand pounds, by me hereby devised unto her, shall cease and become void, and shall not be paid unto her, but in lieu and stead thereof, I do only give and bequeath unto her my said daughter five hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid unto her within six months after such her marriage, without their consent as aforesaid; and I do farther give and bequeath unto her my said daughter, one annuity or yearly rent charge of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, during her natural life, to be issuing and paid unto her yearly out of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, whether she marry with or without any such consent as aforesaid; and I do hereby will and appoint my executors, and the survivor of them, or whosoever shall be possessed of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, shall be charged with the true payment of the same at the place of her habitation for the time being, at two payments in every year, that is to say, upon the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January, by equal payments, the first payment thereof to be made at such of these days which shall

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Balliol College Exhibitioners.

first happen next after her portion of two thousand pounds or five hundred pounds shall be paid; but I do hereby will and require, that the said payments may be constantly made to her own proper hands, and not to the hands of any husband with whom she shall marry, nor to the hands of any other person or persons that may claim the same by assignment or otherwise howsoever; but it shall be paid and applied to and for her own sole separate use and maintenance, and with which her husband is not to intermeddle; but her own receipt and acquittance for the said annuity shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors, or to such other person or persons who shall be possessed of my said manor and lands, and chargeable by this my will to pay the same: And I do will and appoint, that she do live and continue with her mother till her age of eighteen years, or day of marriage; and for her support and education during that time, I do give and bequeath to my said wife, to be employed for the maintenance, diet, and apparel of my said daughter, one other annuity or yearly rent charge of three score pounds of lawful money of England, to be issuing and payable to my said wife yearly, out of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, in manner and form as aforesaid; but only till the said annuity of £100 above bequeathed unto my said daughter shall become due and payable unto her, and no longer: And I do give and bequeath unto my three nephews, Andrew Stewart, and John Stewart, and James Stewart, £20 a-piece, to be paid unto them severally within two months next after my death, besides twenty pounds to James to bind him to a trade; and to my wife's nephew Edmond Mason, and to her niece Elizabeth Mason, I do give and bequeath ten pounds a-piece, to be paid unto them as aforesaid: And for the better performance of this my will, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath all my said manor and lands of Uffeton, charged and chargeable as aforesaid, and all other my lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, whereof or wherein I have any estate of freehold or inheritance, or whereof or wherein any other person or persons have or hath any estate of freehold in trust for me, and whereof I have power to dispose; and the reversion and inheritance thereof to my said dear wife Johanna Snell, and unto my honoured and worthy friends W^m^. Bridgeman of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; Benjamin Cooper, Register of the University of Oxford; W^m^. Hopkins of Oxford aforesaid, Gent^n^.; and Thomas Newcombe, citizen and stationer of London, and to the survivor of them, and to their heirs and assigns, and to the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them, for ever, whom I do make executors of this my last will and testament, upon trust, for the performance of this my will; and I do give to every one of them, the said W^m^. Bridgeman, Benj^a^. Cooper, W^m^. Hopkins, and Thomas Newcomb, who will undertake to execute this my will, ten pounds a-piece to buy each of them mournings: I do give unto my sister Silvester Cooper five pounds, to buy her a ring, and to every one of her children, who shall be living at the time of my death, twenty shillings a-piece, to buy them rings: And I do give to the poor of the parish of Uffeton aforesaid, ten pounds; and to the poor of the parish of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary's le Savoy, in the said county of Middlesex, five pounds to each parish respectively; and I do give fifty pounds to and for the repairing of the said parish church of Uffeton aforesaid, in case I shall not disburse the same or a greater sum in my lifetime towards the repair of the said church: And my farther will and mind is, and I do hereby desire, direct, and appoint, that after all my debts, legacies, annuities, and rents charges hereby devised and appointed, and my funeral charges, shall be all discharged, satisfied, and paid, or otherwise sufficiently secured to be paid, the said Johanna Snell, William Bridgeman, Benjamin Cooper, William Hopkins, and Thomas Newcomb, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of the survivor of them, shall convey and settle all the rest and residue of my estate, which shall then remain in their hands, upon five or more persons, to be named trustees for that purpose, and upon their heirs, such as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University of Oxford, the Provost of Queen's College, the Master of Balliol College, and the President of St. John's College, in the same University, for the time being, or any three of them, shall nominate and appoint, upon trust, that the profits and product thereof may be employed and disposed of, for the maintenance and education, in some College or Hall in that University, to be appointed by the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President for the time being, or any three of them, and in such proportions, and with such allowances, and in such manner as they or any three of them shall elect, think fit, and appoint, such and so many Schollars, born and educated in Scotland, who shall each of them have spent three years, or two at the least, at the College of Glasgow in that kingdom, or one year there, and two at the least in some other College in that kingdom, as they the said Vice-Chancellor, or Provost, Master, and President for the time being, or any three of them, shall think fit, not exceeding the number of twelve, nor being under the number of five at any one time, unless the revenue and profits of my estate, for the purposes foresaid, hereby devised, by the discreet and prudent management of my executors and trustees, shall increase to such a condition as may bear an allowance competent to maintain a greater number: And my farther mind and will is, that every such schollar and schollars, upon each of their admissions to such College or Hall as aforesaid, shall be bound and obliged, by such security as the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President for the time being, or any three of them, shall think fit, to some person or persons, to be by them, or any three of them, thereunto appointed, that the said schollar or schollars shall respectively forfeit and pay to that College or Hall, whereof or wherein he or they shall be respectively admitted, the sum of £500 a-piece, if he shall not enter into holy orders, and if he or they shall, at any time after such his or their entering and admission, take or accept of any spiritual promotion, benefice, or other preferment whatsoever, within the kingdom of England or dominion of Wales—it being my will and desire that every such schollar so to be admitted shall return into Scotland, and there to be preferred or advanced as his or their capacity and parts shall deserve, but in no case to come back into England, nor to go into any other place, but only into the kingdom of Scotland, for his or their preferment. And my will also is, that none of the schollars to be elected and admitted as aforesaid shall take any benefit of this my bequest above the space of ten years, or eleven at the most; for after that time they are, and it is my express will and desire that they shall and may be removed into Scotland as aforesaid; and it is my farther will and meaning, and I do hereby appoint, that when any one or more of the said schollars shall be removed or die, that the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President for the time being, and the Governor or Principal for the time being, of such College or Hall, whereof such schollar or schollars so removed or dead shall be a member or members, or any three of them, shall from time to time for ever, as often as occasion shall be, have power to elect and admit one or more other schollar or schollars, born and educated as aforesaid, to succeed in the room and stead of such schollar or schollars so removed or dead; and my farther will and mind is, that all such schollars as shall from time (to time) be elected and admitted, shall, before their admittance, be recommended by the Principal of the said College of Glasgow, the Professor of Divinity, the Regents, and other the chief officers of the said College for the time being, or

three of them at the least, whereof the Principal for the time being to be one, by their letters recommendatory under their College seal; and also that every such schollar, so as aforesaid to be elected, shall come as a probationer to such College or Hall whereunto he shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall there continue at his own charges for six months at the least, to give evidence of his behaviour, learning, and abilities, before he shall be admitted to receive any benefit of this my desire and will after those six months are expired, he shall be allowed and admitted or disallowed, according to the discretion of the persons before appointed for that purpose, or any three or more of them; and to every such schollar I do allow and appoint twenty pounds a-year for the first three years after his admission, and thirty pounds a-year after that time, to be paid to him half-yearly at the least; but if my estate will bear a greater allowance than what is herein expressed, I desire the schollars may have the benefit of it, and to be paid by half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas. And I do give and devise the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England yearly for ever, to be issuing and paid out of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, by half-yearly payments at Midsummer and Christmas—that is to say, to the said Benjamin Cooper during his life, to commence and take effect at such of the said feasts next after it shall happen that five or more of the said schollars shall be chosen and admitted as aforesaid, and, after his death, to the Register of the said University for the time being, for ever, or unto such other person as the Governor or Principal of such College or Hall where such schollars shall be admitted, by the advice of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall think fit and appoint, as a salary and reward for the making of such bonds and securities as are hereby directed, and as shall from time to time be requisite, and to see them duly executed. And upon any breach of any covenants or conditions mentioned in such bonds or securities, that he or they do sue for and recover the moneys due upon and by the breach of such covenants and conditions, as often as he or they shall be thereunto required; but the charges of such suit and prosecution I do will and appoint to be paid out of the money so to be recovered from time to time, but the remainder of the moneys so recovered, after the charges paid, as aforesaid, shall be kept and preserved, to be laid out upon some good security, at the discretion of the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, for the time being, or any three of them, until it shall amount to some competent sum, to purchase lands of inheritance, to be for an increase of the allowance or exhibition which shall be appointed for every one of the said schollars. And my farther mind and will is, that when any three or more of the persons to whom the estate hereby appointed for the maintenance of such schollars, as aforesaid, shall by my executors be conveyed, shall be dead, that the survivors or survivor of them, or their heirs, shall convey the same to five or more such other persons and their heirs as the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, for the time being, or any three of them, shall nominate and appoint, upon the like trusts, and subject to the said conditions before in this my will mentioned and declared, directed and appointed, and that the same course shall be pursued, as often as there shall be occasion, for ever. And I do give and bequeath to the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, for the time being, five pounds of lawful money of England yearly for ever, to be issued and paid out of my said manor and lands of Uffeton, at one entire payment, upon Midsummer-day, upon the trust, nevertheless, that they the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, and also the Governor or Principal of such College or Hall where such schollars shall be admitted, together with three or more of the senior schollars so to be admitted, shall meet yearly upon the said day to take the accounts and inquire into the right management of the said estate; and the five pounds is to be then spent upon a dinner that day to be provided for them in such College or Hall. And I do will and devise to five of the choicest and ablest schollars of that number, such as shall be approved by the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, or three of them, for the time being, five pounds a-piece yearly, more than what shall be allowed to the rest of that number. And I do devise and appoint that my said estate shall be subject and liable to all reasonable charges and expenses in the management, renewing, and preserving the said trust, and in doing all acts and things which the said Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Master, and President, for the time being, or any three of them, shall think fit; and I do give unto every one of my menial servants, at the time of my death, one year's wages a-piece, over and above what wages shall be then due unto them. In witness whereof, to this my last will and testament, contained in six sheets of paper, all of my own handwriting, I have set my hand and seal at the bottom of every sheet; and I do declare this to be my last will and testament, this nine and twentieth day of December, in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., Anno Dom. 1677.—(Signed) JOHN SNELL. Signed, sealed, and published to be the last will and testament of the said John Snell, the day and year above written, in the presence of us, Richard Taylor, Thos. Fowle, Fra. Cane, Robert Fenwick. Republished and declared to be the last will and testament of me the said John Snell, the sixth day of August 1679, and all the interlineations and alterations are made by my own hand; and all this is done in the presence of Ric. Lydall, Tho. Mundy, John Mundy, Tho. Snell, Thomas Adams.

Probatum fuit testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili et egregio viro Domino Leolino Jenkins, milite, legum Doctore, Curiæ prærogativæ Cantuariensis Magistro custode sive Commissario legitime constituto 13° die Mensis Septembris anno Domini 1679 Juramentis Johannæ Snell Relictæ Gulielmi Bridgeman Armigeri Benjamini Cooper Gulielmi Hopkins et Thomæ Newcomb Executorum, &c. quibus, &c. debere, &c. vigore commissionis jurat. viz. dictis Johanna Snell Gulielmo Bridgeman et Thoma Newcomb coram venerabili viro Henrico Fauconberge Legum Doctore Surrogato dicti Commissarii nec non præfatis Benjamino Cooper et Gulielmo Hopkins vigore Commissionis jurat. Sic subscribitur, Wm. Legard, Pet. M'Eloy, Dlen. Stevens, Deputy Registers.—Ed. A. Yuille.

The Office Copy is in my hands. A. Y.

Compared, J. C.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the FACULTY of GLASGOW COLLEGE, in the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW, 16th November, 1829.

Exhibitioners on Snell's Foundation.

"A letter was produced and read from the Master of Balliol College in the University of Oxford, in reply to the application at the instance of the Commissioners of Visitation, which was communicated to the Master of Balliol, in a letter from the Principal of the following tenor:—

'Dear Sir,—In discharging the duty which has unexpectedly devolved on me, of transmitting to you the enclosed requisition, I embrace with satisfaction the opportunity it affords of expressing my

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.

Balliol College.

Exhibitioners on Snell's Foundation.

high respect for the learned body over which you so worthily preside, and the personal regard and esteem with which I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

(Signed) 'DUNCAN MACFARLAN.

'*Glasgow College,*
'*24th October* 1829.'

'*The Rev. the Master of Balliol College, Oxon.*'

"The letter from the Master of Balliol is as follows:—

'Dear Sir,—The pressure of some important business has prevented me from acknowledging sooner the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, containing the copy of a requisition addressed to you from His Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, and dated the 20th of the same month.

'I must, in the first place, beg leave to observe that these Commissioners have no right whatever to inquire officially into the nature and management of any Institution in this University. Concluding, however, from the tenor of your letter, that the request to me for information relative to Mr. Snell's charity, is made by yourself and colleagues, I most readily comply with such a request. I have only to beg the favour of you in return, to communicate the information thus given as the result of *your own inquiries*, and not as coming *directly from me.*

'For the sake of clearness I have, on a separate sheet of paper, stated the nature, amount, and application of Mr. Snell's charity, of which a full account was transmitted by my predecessor to the late Principal (Dr. Taylor), and probably may be found among your College documents. The whole concern is, as you are well aware, regulated by the Court of Chancery, to which court the Commissioners may be referred for fuller and better information than any I can afford.

'I am duly sensible of the kindness of your expressions towards me, and begging you will accept my thanks for them, I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with every good wish, your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) 'R. JENKYNS.'

'*Balliol College,*
'*Nov.* 11, 1829.'

Addressed—'*The Reverend the Principal, &c. &c.*
'*Glasgow College, N. Britain.*'

'The income of Mr. Snell's charity established in Balliol College, Oxford, in 1693, for natives of Scotland, attached by education and principles to doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, arises from the rent of a manor and estate at Ufton, in the county of Warwick. This property was let, in 1809, upon a lease of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of £1500, out of which the following payments were, by an order of the Court of Chancery, appointed to be made, viz.—

To ten exhibitioners, at £133. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each	£1333	6	8
the master of Balliol for gubernation money	31	15	0
the College	63	10	0
Ditto, for an entertainment at the meeting of the trustees to audit the accounts	11	2	2
the steward or receiver of the rents	33	6	8
the surplus-fund, for expenses in visiting and inspecting the estates, and if not so applied, to be vested in the public funds, in the name of the accomptant-general, for the benefit of the estates	26	19	6
	£1500	0	0

"An extract of this Minute is appointed to be transmitted to Mr. Aitken, the Secretary to the Commissioners.

"Extracted by

(Signed) "WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, *Cler. Coll.*"

Order XII.*

ORDER XII.*—A Specific Return of the Accounts in regard to the Bursaries for the year 1826.—Ordered 5th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

ARMAGH'S MORTIFICATION.

Mortifications.

Armagh.

DR. LAU. HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, as Administrator of Armagh's Mortification Money for the year 1826. CR.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825, Balance from last accounts	7	0	0	1826, Bursars:—			
May 16, Dividend on one share canal stock at Whitsunday 10 0 0				April 1, Richard Dill 15 0 0			
Ditto Martinmas 10 0 0				Sam. Moore 15 0 0			
June 1, Feu of Provanside 25 5 0				Hugh Moore 15 0 0			
Nov. 11, Interest Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane, 1 year 4 0 0					45	0	0
	49	5	0	Factor's salary	2	9	3
				Balance to next account	8	15	9
	£56	5	0		£56	5	0

STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane's	100	0	0
Feu of Provanside, £25. 5*s.* annually	0	0	0
Canal Share cost	482	10	0
Balance £8. 15*s.* 9*d.*, arrear 1*s.*	8	16	9
	£591	6	9

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz. :—

	1 Annual Amount of Interest.	2 Bursars.	3 Miscellaneous Charges.	4 Total.	5 Surplus. Of Payments.	6 Surplus. Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
					Capital at 1805	517 3 1
1805	30 5 0	22 0 0	1 11 1	23 11 1	. . .	6 13 11
1806	30 5 0	22 0 0	1 10 3	23 10 3	. . .	6 14 9
1807	29 15 0	30 0 0	2 5 9	32 5 9	2 10 9	. . .
1808	47 4 6	35 0 0	2 10 3	37 10 3	. . .	9 14 3
1809	42 14 6	45 0 0	2 10 3	47 10 3	4 15 9	. . .
1810	45 4 6	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	3 10 6	. . .
1811	51 13 2	25 0 0	3 15 0	28 15 0	. . .	22 18 2
1812	45 4 6	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	3 10 6	. . .
1813	45 4 6	55 0 0	3 15 0	58 15 0	13 10 6	. . .
1814	45 4 6	60 0 0	3 15 0	63 15 0	18 10 6	. . .
1815	45 4 6	37 10 0	3 15 0	41 5 0	. . .	3 19 6
1816	45 4 6	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	3 10 6	. . .
1817	45 10 1	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	3 4 11	. . .
1818	66 17 6	30 0 0	3 15 0	33 15 0	. . .	33 2 6
1819	50 5 0	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	. . .	1 10 0
1820	50 5 0	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	. . .	1 10 0
1821	50 5 0	30 0 0	3 15 0	33 15 0	. . .	16 10 0
1822	50 5 0	45 0 0	3 15 0	48 15 0	. . .	1 10 0
1823	50 5 0	45 0 0	2 12 3	47 12 3	. . .	2 12 9
1824	74 10 9	45 0 0	13 16 1	58 6 1	. . .	16 4 8
1825	50 5 0	45 0 0	2 13 8	47 13 8	. . .	2 11 4
1826	49 5 0	45 0 0	2 9 3	47 9 3	. . .	1 15 9
					53 3 11	644 10 8
Amount of Money Capital per State £					591 6 9	644 10 8

Brisbane.

All which is humbly reported by

(Signed) LAURENCE HILL.

BRISBANE'S MORTIFICATION.

DR. L. HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, as Administrator of Brisbane's Mortification Money for the Year 1826. CR.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825, Balance from last accounts	150	8	9	1826, Jan. 20, Bursars,			
1826, Jan. 20, T. King's Trustees, loan to them, repaid 500 0 0				J. Leitch . . 47 10 0			
Interest till this date 42 10 4				Factor's salary . 2 10 0			
	542	10	4		50	0	0
May 4, Library Fund, Interest on loan of £400 to them 5 years at five per cent. . . .	100	0	4	Balance to next account. .	749	10	6
Interest on account current .	6	11	5				
	£799	10	6		£799	10	6

STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Library Fund . . .	400	0	0
Balance	749	10	6
	£1149	10	6

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Abstract.

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz.:—

	1 Interests Received.	2 Bursars.	3 Surplus Of Payments.	4 Surplus Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Capital at last Balance, or 1805				1003 1 11
1805	50 0 0	50 0 0	. . .	. . .
1806	46 17 6	50 0 0	3 2 6	. . .
1807	45 0 0	41 17 6	. . .	3 2 6
1808	45 0 0	45 0 0	. . .	. . .
1809	45 0 0	45 0 0	. . .	. . .
1810	61 10 8	45 0 0	. . .	16 10 8
1811	45 0 0	45 0 0	. . .	. . .
1812	45 0 0	45 0 0	. . .	. . .
1813	45 0 0	47 5 0	2 5 0	. . .
1814	45 0 0	42 5 0	. . .	2 15 0
1815	45 0 0	47 10 0	2 10 0	. . .
1816	45 10 10	47 10 0	1 19 2	. . .
1817	75 0 0	50 0 0	. . .	25 0 0
1818	50 0 0	50 0 0	. . .	. . .
1819	50 0 0	50 0 0	. . .	. . .
1820	50 0 0	50 0 0	. . .	. . .
1821	50 0 0	. . .	. . .	50 0 0
1822	33 5 11	50 0 0	16 14 11	. . .
1823	10 5 7	. . .	. . .	10 5 7
1824	10 13 9	. . .	. . .	10 13 9
1825	5 13 6	50 3 5	44 9 11	. . .
1826	149 1 9	50 0 0	. . .	99 1 9
			71 0 8	1220 11 2
Present amount of Capital, per State £			1149 10 6	1220 11 2

All which is humbly reported by
(Signed) LAURENCE HILL.

Dundonald

DUNDONALD'S MORTIFICATION.

DR. LAURENCE HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in account with the Patron of Dundonald's Mortification. CR.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1825,	To balance from last accounts	591 11 10	
Nov. 11,	Interests:— Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane . 8 0 0		
1826.			
March 7,	Bank of Scotland on account . 18 2 7		
		26 2 7	
1825,	Rents:—		
Nov. 16,	W. Allison to acct. . . . 112 0 0		
Nov. 24,	O. Strang . 70 0 0		
	30, John Hood . 80 5 0		
1826, May 24,	W. Allison 115 0 0		
	17, O. Strang in full 78 14		
	Deduct for fallow, say 3 0		
		75 14 0	
June 7,	J. Hood . 80 5 0		
		533 4 0	
		£1150 18 5	

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1826, Nov. 30,	By charges paid for thorns	0 10 0	
1827, June 8,	Planting trees . .	0 8 4	
			0 18 4
1826, Dec. 20,	Public and Annual Bursaries:— By College teind . .	50 0 0	
1827, Jan. 18,	Poor's Assessment for 1826 . . .	1 19 8	
	Kilbride School salary	0 7 11	
Feb. 9,	Ditto, 3 years . .	0 7 10	
	Insurance on farmsteadings . .	2 14 0	
June 7,	Cess, &c. for Kilbride	3 6 11	
8,	½ of Hood's poor assessment . . .	0 7 10	
			59 4 2
	Bursaries:—		
Jan. 23,	Geo. Ritchie, first ½ .	15 0 0	
Feb. 2,	John Syme . .	15 0 0	
9,	C. Russell . .	15 0 0	
Mar. 13,	J. Ferguson . .	15 11 3	
15,	C. Rankine . .	15 11 3	
April 14,	G. Ritchie, last ½ .	15 0 0	
	C. Russell . .	15 0 0	
11,	J. Begg, whole .	31 2 6	
28,	H. Douglas . .	30 0 0	
May 3,	C. Rankine . .	15 11 3	
6,	J. Syme . . .	15 0 0	
	J. Ferguson . .	15 11 3	
			213 7 6
	Principal sums invested:—		
April 18,	Lent Dr. William's Foundation		250 0 0
Sept. 1,	Factor's salary .	26 13 2	
	Receipt stamps and postages . .	1 2 9	
	Interest on acct. cur.	1 3 0	
			28 18 11
	Balance		598 9 6
			£1150 18 5

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Abstract.

STATE OF FUNDS.

Dr. Jaffray and Mrs. Brisbane		£200 0 0
Dr. William's Foundation		250 0 0
Balance	£598 9 6	
Deduct balance due former Factor	0 11 1	
	597 18 5	
		£1047 18 5 sterling.

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz.:—

	1 Annual Amount of Rents and Interests.	2 Bursars.	3 Public Burdens.	4 Charges,	5 Repairs and Improvements. Erec. N. Buildings.	6 Total.	7 Surplus. Of Payments.	8 Surplus. Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Amt. of Bal. at 1805		2084 7 10
1805	264 10 0	213 7 6	7 19 3½	12 17 0	. . .	234 3 9½	. . .	30 6 2½
1806	531 16 3	213 7 6	75 11 8½	13 7 9	. . .	302 6 11½	. . .	229 9 3½
1807	286 18 6	213 7 6	4 17 6	28 12 9	. . .	246 17 9	. . .	40 0 9
1808	266 0 0	213 7 6	31 12 11½	19 5 0	. . .	264 5 5½	. . .	1 14 6½
1809	267 9 1	213 7 6	32 1 11	14 7 0	. . .	259 16 5	. . .	7 12 8
1810	264 0 0	213 7 6	42 18 5	14 6 0	. . .	270 11 11	6 11 11	. . .
1811	238 7 6	213 7 6	35 2 3	15 17 0	. . .	264 6 9	25 19 3	. . .
1812	314 5 7	213 7 6	30 3 10½	386 10 1½	. . .	630 1 6	315 15 11	. . .
1813	253 10 0	213 7 6	10 4 0	12 12 0	. . .	236 3 6	. . .	17 6 6
1814	253 10 0	152 5 0	8 2 2½	12 12 0	. . .	172 19 2½	. . .	80 10 9½
1815	253 10 0	182 5 0	93 3 9	20 10 6	. . .	295 19 3	42 9 3	. . .
1816	253 10 0	243 7 6	28 9 3	12 12 0	. . .	284 8 9	30 18 9	. . .
1817	254 5 6	213 8 6	23 13 11	12 12 0	. . .	249 14 5	. . .	4 11 1
1818	373 0 0	212 5 0	64 5 3½	12 16 0	. . .	289 6 3½	. . .	83 13 8½
1819	256 0 0	241 3 6	58 3 8	46 7 8	. . .	345 14 10	89 14 10	. . .
1820	256 0 0	381 15 0	57 14 4½	41 15 11	142 14 3½	623 19 7	367 19 7	. . .
1821	664 14 6	257 5 0	64 19 6½	366 5 11	1279 4 9	1967 15 2½	1303 0 8½	. . .
1822	646 2 2	378 8 0	114 2 4½	193 1 8	88 19 2	774 11 2½	128 9 0½	. . .
1823	459 12 8	183 8 0	53 0 0	35 5 1	7 19 9	279 12 10	. . .	179 19 10
1824	394 16 1	263 7 6	17 17 10	22 3 0½	1 0 0	304 8 4½	. . .	90 7 8½
1825	542 3 2	244 10 0	10 12 4	30 6 2½	4 15 6	290 4 0½	. . .	251 19 1
1826	559 6 7	213 7 6	59 4 2	29 8 11	0 8 4	302 8 11	. . .	256 17 8
							2310 19 3	3358 17 8
				Present amount of Capital, per State			1047 18 5	
						£	3358 17 8	3358 17 8

FORFAR'S MORTIFICATION.

Forfar Bursary.

DR. L. HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, as Administrators of Forfar's Mortification Money for the Year 1826. CR.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1825,	Balance from last accounts	488	8	6	1826,	Bursar:—			
May 23,	Gorbal's Road				April 14,	J. M'Ilquham	10	0	0
	Interest . 8 0 0					Factor's salary	3	1	3
	Muirhouse Road 12 0 0					Balance to next accounts	517	7	3
1826, Jan. 25,	D. Christie 22 0 0								
		42	0	0					
		£530	8	6			£530	8	6

STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Daniel Christie	500	0	0
Gorbal's Road	200	0	0
Muirhouse Road	300	0	0
Balance £517. 7s. 3d.—Arrear £10	527	7	3
	£1527	7	3

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Abstract.

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz.:—

	1 Annual amount of Interest on Capital.	2 Bursars.	3 Miscellaneous Charges.	4 Total.	5 Surplus Of Payments.	6 Surplus Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
					Capital at 1805	1903 1 5
1805	83 2 5	10 10 0	12 10 0	23 0 0	. . .	60 2 5
1806	80 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	. . .	63 0 0
1807	74 10 0	15 0 0	4 15 6	19 15 6	. . .	54 14 6
1808	94 10 0	20 10 0	4 0 0	24 10 0	. . .	70 0 0
1809	102 10 0	18 0 0	5 2 6	23 2 6	. . .	79 7 6
1810	100 0 0	18 0 0	7 12 6	25 12 6	. . .	74 7 6
1811	. . .	18 0 0	5 2 6	23 2 6	23 2 6	. . .
1812	100 0 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	23 0 0	. . .	77 0 0
1813	47 10 0	18 0 0	2 10 0	20 10 0	. . .	27 0 0
1814	47 10 0	18 0 0	2 10 0	20 10 0	. . .	27 0 0
1815	47 10 0	26 0 0	2 10 0	28 10 0	. . .	19 0 0
1816	47 10 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	35 0 0
1817	47 15 6	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	35 5 6
1818	50 0 0	15 5 0	2 10 0	17 15 0	. . .	32 5 0
1819	50 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	37 10 0
1820	50 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	37 10 0
1821	50 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	37 10 0
1822	50 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0	. . .	37 10 0
1823	50 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 3	13 1 3	. . .	36 18 9
1824	58 14 0	10 0 0	3 1 3	13 1 3	. . .	45 13 1
1825	45 0 0	10 0 0	3 4 8	13 4 8	. . .	31 15 4
1826	42 0 0	10 0 0	3 1 3	13 1 3	. . .	28 18 9
	Applied by Minute of Faculty 1811			1300 0 0	23 2 6	2850 9 9
	Present amount of Capital per State			1527 7 3		
					2827 7 3	2850 9 9

All which is humbly reported by

(Signed) LAURENCE HILL.

Forfar Mortification.

EXTRACT of the MINUTES of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, in regard to the appropriation of £1300 of the Forfar Mortification-Funds in 1811.

"*Glasgow College*, 15*th January* 1811.

"The Principal and Mr. Jardine are appointed a 'Committee to examine the state of the funds of the Forfar Benefaction, and to report.'

"*Glasgow College*, 22*d January* 1811.

"The Committee on the Forfar Mortification gave in their report, the tenor whereof follows:—Report by the Committee on the funds of the Forfar Benefaction. The original donation was £500, appointed to be managed in a manner which was calculated to accumulate very speedily. By the grant, £40 Scots was to be allowed annually for management; and a bursary was founded for a scholar from each of five parishes, at £5 each, for four years, in the grammar-school, and at College to rise to a higher amount, with various circumstances which it is not necessary to state at present. It was further provided that, from future savings, the College should found an additional bursary of £8, when a sufficient capital should have accumulated. Now, all this was done long ago; and lately, the College-founded bursary was augmented to £10. And therefore, in disposing of all the savings since, the general clause of the deed of donation falls to be acted upon. It is in these words—'To whom (that is, the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters, or a majority of them), we refer the manage ment and application of any farther savings of the mortification that shall afterwards happen.'

"The present state of the funds is as under:—

"Lent out on bonds	£2,100 0 0
"At Whitsunday next there will be a clear saving of at least	280 0 0
	£2,380 0 0
"The utmost capital for defraying the necessary burdens cannot exceed	920 0 0
"Leaving a clear balance of	£1,460 0 0 to be disposed of.

"Supposing the Faculty were to allocate £1200 or £1300 in aid of the new buildings, which, it is conceived, they have full power to do, the balance would soon increase, as there is only one boy at present on the Foundation, by which means, for at least five years, there will be a great saving to the funds. If the Faculty should adopt this opinion, they will order the sum to be allocated to the buildings, to be called up against Whitsunday next; or, that such sums as are not to be called up, may be transferred to other Foundations as may be found most convenient.

"The Faculty agree to take the above report into their consideration on Monday next, at 3 o'clock."

University of Glasgow.

"*Glasgow College, 28th January* 1811.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

"The report of the Committee upon the Forfar Mortification was taken under consideration, and unanimously approved of; and the Faculty agreed that £1300 out of the Forfar fund should be appropriated to defray part of the expense of the new buildings; and that Mr. Hill should be instructed to call up, against Whitsunday next, £500 of the said expenses, at present lent to the corporation of bakers; and recommend it to the Principal to advise with the Factor what other parts of said funds ought to be called up."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, upon this and the two preceding pages, by (Signed) Jas. Couper *Cler. Coll.*

3d September 1827.

GARTMORE'S MORTIFICATION.

Gartmore's Donation.

Dr. Laurence Hill, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account current with the Trustees of Gartmore's Foundation. Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825,							
May 15, To amount of Balance from last accounts . .	65	6	8	May 10, By R. Gray and Son for Prize Medal . .	3	12	0
To Paisley road, 1 year's interest	4	8	0½	By Balance . . .	66	2	8½
	£69	14	8½		£69	14	8½

STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Paisley Road Bond	100	0	0
Balance of account	66	2	8½
	£166	2	8½

Abstract.

Abstract—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz.:—

	1 Interest received.			2 Paid for Prize Medals.			3 Charges.			4 Total.			5 Surplus Of Payments.			6 Surplus Of Receipts.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
										Amount of Capital at 1805						131	17	8
1805	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1806	5	0	0	.	.	.	0	15	6	0	15	6	.	.	.	4	4	6
1807	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1808	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1809	5	0	0	14	1	6	.	.	.	14	1	6	9	1	6	.	.	.
1810	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1811	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1812	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1813	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1814	5	0	0	16	7	6	.	.	.	16	7	6	11	7	6	.	.	.
1815	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1816	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1817	5	0	0	18	19	6	6	5	0	25	4	6	20	4	6	.	.	.
1818	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1819	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1820	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1821	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1822	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
1823	4	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	0
1824	4	0	0	12	12	0	.	.	.	12	12	0	8	12	0	.	.	.
1825	4	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	0
1826	4	8	0½	3	12	0	.	.	.	3	12	0	.	.	.	0	16	0½
													49	5	6	215	8	2½
										Present amount of Capital per State			166	2	8½			
												£	215	8	2½	215	8	2½

All which is humbly reported by

(Signed) Laurence Hill.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Hastie's Bursary.

HASTIE'S MORTIFICATION.

Dr. L. Hill, Factor for the College of Glasgow, Administrators of Hastie's Mortification Money for the Year 1826. Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825, Balance from last accounts	101	2	8				
May 23, Gorbal's Road interest, one year at Whitsunday last .	12	0	0	1826, Bursars: J. Anderson	15	0	0
Ditto .	8	0	0	April 21, D. M'Dougall	15	0	0
1826, Feb. 13, Feu of Provanside, one year	30	0	0	Alex. Scott,	15	0	0
				Ground-annual to Coll.	2	0	0
					47	0	0
				Factor's salary . . .	2	10	0
	50	0	0	Balance to next accounts .	101	12	8
	£151	2	8		£151	2	8

STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Gorbal's Road	300	0	0
Ditto	200	0	0
Feu of Provanside, £30, annually £30. .	0	0	0
Balance of accounts	101	12	8
	£601	12	8

Abstract.

Abstract—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz. :—

	1 Annual Rents and Interest received.	2 Bursars.	3 Miscellaneous Charges.	4 Total.	5 Surplus Of Payments.	6 Surplus Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Capital at 1805 exclusive of value of feu duty			518 13 8
1805	40 0 0	11 0 0	8 2 6	19 2 6	. . .	20 17 6
1806	40 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	. . .	25 0 0
1807	49 10 0	45 0 0	4 15 0	49 15 0	0 5 0	. . .
1808	49 10 0	45 0 0	4 15 0	49 15 0	0 5 0	. . .
1809	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1810	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1811	8 14 5	45 0 0	2 12 0	47 12 0	38 17 4	. . .
1812	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1813	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1814	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1815	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1816	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1817	52 0 0	45 0 0	4 12 0	49 12 0	. . .	2 8 0
1818	74 9 6	45 0 0	4 15 0	49 15 0	. . .	24 14 6
1819	55 0 0	30 0 0	4 15 0	34 15 0	. . .	20 5 0
1820	55 0 0	45 0 0	4 15 0	49 15 0	. . .	5 5 0
1821	55 0 0	45 0 0	4 15 0	49 15 0	. . .	5 5 0
1822	55 0 0	60 0 0	4 15 0	64 15 0	9 15 0	. . .
1823	55 0 0	45 0 0	4 17 9	49 17 9	. . .	5 2 3
1824	55 4 0	45 0 0	4 12 6	49 12 6	. . .	5 11 6
1825	50 0 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	49 13 5	. . .	0 6 7
1826	50 0 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	49 10 0	. . .	0 10 0
					49 2 4	650 15 0
			Present amount of Capital per State £		601 12 8	650 15 0

All which is humbly reported by
(Signed) Laurence Hill.

Hunterian Museum.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

Dr. Laurence Hill, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in Account current with the Trustees of Dr. Hunter's Donation for the Year 1826. Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1826, To Balance from last accounts	20	2	4	1826,			
June 2. Interest, Gorbal's Road, one year . . £44	0	6		April 18. By Cash—Interest on Loan from Colltill, 2d Feb. .	6	15	3
Greenock, do. 12	2	11		May 4. Officers' Salaries—Dr. Couper and Son, ½ year £32	10	0	
Johnston, do. 30	10	11		John Wilson . 15	0	0	
On Acct. curt. 0	3	11		Nov. 7. Ditto . . 15	0	0	
	86	18	3	Dec. 7. Dr. Couper & Son 32	10	0	
Balance to next account .	13	12	8	Factor's Salary . 4	7	0	
					99	7	0
				26. Charges for Insurance till Candlemas 1827 . .	14	11	0
	£120	13	3		£120	13	3

STATE OF FUNDS.

Gorbal's Road		£1000 0 0
Greenock ditto		500 0 0
Johnstone ditto		1000 0 0
		£2500 0 0
Deduct Loan from College	£200 0 0	
Balance of Accounts	13 12 8	
		213 12 8
		£2286 7 4

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz. :— Abstract.

	1 Annual Amount of Interests, &c., Received.	2 Annuities.	3 Officers' Salaries.	4 Expense of Erecting Museum.	5 Repairs and Improvements.	6 Charges.	7 Total.	8 Surplus Of Payments.	9 Surplus Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Amount of Capital and Balance at 1805,			10,583 1 2
1805	533 10 0	200 0 0	7 11 6	1975 10 8	. .	. .	2183 2 2	1649 12 2	. .
1806	390 11 3	200 0 0	6 0 0	769 14 4	. .	21 17 3	997 11 7	607 0 4	. .
1807	348 0 0	. .	6 0 0	530 0 0	. .	6 8 0	542 8 0	194 8 0	. .
1808	284 0 8	. .	6 0 0	1115 5 10½	. .	2019 3 7½	3140 9 6	2856 8 10	. .
1809	293 0 0	. .	96 0 0	122 6 7	. .	105 3 4	323 9 11	30 9 11	. .
1810	338 10 0	40 2 0	169 10 0	1463 16 7	. .	574 12 1	2254 0 8	1915 10 8	. .
1811	188 18 0	40 4 9	73 0 0	. .	. .	75 6 0	188 10 9	. .	0 7 3
1812	50 0 0	40 4 9	94 10 0	. .	. .	19 2 5	153 17 2	103 17 2	. .
1813	50 0 0	40 4 4½	97 15 0	. .	. .	21 13 5	159 12 9½	109 12 9½	. .
1814	342 6 7	40 5 7	127 0 0	. .	. .	19 2 5	186 8 0	. .	155 18 7
1815	150 0 0	40 4 4½	95 0 0	. .	. .	20 19 5	156 3 9½	6 3 9½	. .
1816	150 0 0	40 2 6	95 0 0	. .	. .	20 19 5	156 1 11	6 1 11	. .
1817	150 0 0	40 2 6	101 0 0	. .	. .	20 19 5	162 1 11	12 1 11	. .
1818	150 0 0	40 4 11	101 0 0	. .	. .	20 19 5	162 4 4	12 4 4	. .
1819	150 0 0	40 4 11	101 0 0	. .	. .	14 19 5	156 4 4	6 4 4	. .
1820	150 0 0	40 4 11	101 0 0	. .	330 0 0	14 19 5	486 4 4	336 4 4	. .
1821	150 0 0	40 2 6	101 0 0	. .	. .	14 19 5	156 1 11	6 1 11	. .
1822	164 12 9	40 2 6	103 4 8	. .	300 0 0	14 19 5	458 6 7	293 13 10	. .
1823	89 2 10	40 2 6	99 9 1	. .	. .	15 0 11	154 12 6	65 9 8	. .
1824	101 19 8	30 2 6	100 2 0	. .	. .	15 2 11	145 7 5	43 7 9	. .
1825	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	. .	150 0 0	14 11 0	264 11 0	164 11 0	. .
1826	86 18 3	. .	99 7 0	. .	. .	21 6 3	120 13 3	33 15 0	. .
								£8452 19 8	£10,739 7 0
					Present amount of Capital per State			2886 7 4	
								£10,739 7 0	£10,739 7 0

DR. WALTON'S MORTIFICATION.

Walton's.

DR. L. HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, as Administrators of Walton's Mortification Money for the Year 1826. CR.

		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1825,	Balance from last accounts	513 13 9	1826,	Bursars:—	
May 23,	Gorbal's Road Interest, 1 year . . £4 0 0		April 18,	R. Peny . .	20 0 0
	Paisley Road do. 20 0 0			Factor's Salary . .	3 4 0
	A. and P. Speirs 40 0 0			Balance carried to next account . .	557 7 9
1826,		64 0 0			
March 7.	Interest on account current	2 18 0			
		£580 11 9			£580 11 9

STATE OF FUNDS.

Paisley Road Trustees	£500 0 0
A. Spiers and James Hill	1000 0 0
Gorbal's Road Trustees	100 0 0
Balance	557 7 9
	£2157 7 9

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Abstract.

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last Twenty-two Years, viz.:—

	1 Interests and Dividends received.	2 Bursars.	3 Lecturer's Salary.	4 Miscellaneous Charges.	5 Total.	6 Surplus Of Payments.	7 Surplus Of Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Capital at Balance previous to 1805,							1,660 12 1
1805	75 0 0	20	45 0 0	1 17 6	66 17 6	. .	8 2 6
1806	75 0 0	.	45 0 0	4 13 9	49 13 9	. .	25 6 3
1807	67 10 0	20	40 10 0	1 17 6	62 7 6	. .	5 2 6
1808	67 10 0	20	40 10 0	1 17 6	62 7 6	. .	5 2 6
1809	68 0 0	20	40 10 0	1 17 6	62 7 6	. .	5 12 6
1810	68 0 0	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 0 0
1811	. .	20	40 10 0	1 17 6	62 7 6	62 7 6	. .
1812	52 0 0	20	45 0 0	. .	65 0 0	12 1 8	. .
1813	50 0 0	.	46 2 6	. .	46 2 6	. .	3 17 6
1814	27 10 0	20	40 10 0	1 7 6	61 17 6	34 7 6	. .
1815	27 0 0	20	40 10 0	1 7 6	61 17 6	34 17 6	. .
1816	194 6 0	.	40 10 0	1 7 6	41 17 6	. .	152 8 6
1817	75 0 0	.	40 10 0	1 7 6	41 17 6	. .	33 2 6
1818	75 0 0	.	50 0 0	1 7 6	51 17 6	. .	23 12 6
1819	75 0 0	.	50 0 0	1 7 6	51 7 6	. .	23 12 6
1820	75 0 0	.	50 0 0	1 7 6	51 7 6	. .	23 12 6
1821	75 0 0	20	50 0 0	. .	70 0 0	. .	5 0 0
1822	75 0 0	20	. .	3 15 0	23 15 0	. .	51 5 0
1823	135 18 5	.	. .	4 8 0	4 8 0	. .	131 10 5
1824	38 19 4	20	. .	2 3 5	22 3 5	. .	16 15 11
1825	36 3 3	20	. .	1 14 0	21 14 0	. .	14 12 3
1826	66 18 0	20	. .	3 4 0	23 4 0	. .	43 14 0
						143 14 2	2,301 1 11
Present amount of Capital per State . £						2,157 7 9	2,301 1 11

All which is humbly reported by
(Signed) LAURENCE HILL.

William's.

DR. WILLIAM'S MORTIFICATION.

DR. L. HILL, Factor for the College of Glasgow, in account with the Trustees of Dr. William's Mortification for the Year 1826. CR.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825, Balance from last accounts,				380	2	3	
Dec. 17, John Payne, half-year's rent due at Michaelmas 1825 . .	80	0	0				
Discount on London Bill .	0	7	7				
	79	12	5				
1826, July 20, Do. half-year's rent at Lady-day 1826 .	80	0	0				
Discount on London Bill	0	4	10				
	79	15	2				
September 11, Mr. Worcester, 1 year at Lady-day 1826 . . .	68	8	10				
Government Stock dividends . .	83	0	0				
				310	16	5	
Interest on account current . .				2	4	9	
				£693	3	5	

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1826, Bursars:—								
April 4,	Robert Brown .	40	0	0				
	G. S. Evans .	40	0	0				
	H. Bowlis . .	40	0	0				
	F. M. Johnstone .	40	0	0				
	John Cropper .	40	0	0				
	James Blyth .	40	0	0				
	Henry Hawkes .	40	0	0				
	D. Evans . .	40	0	0				
					320	0	0	
Factor's salary . .					8	0	0	
Balance . . .					365	3	5	
					£693	3	5	

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Mortifications.

Abstract.

ABSTRACT—Revenue and Expenditure for the last twenty-two yaers, viz. :—

	1 Annual Rents Received.			2 Bursars.	3 Miscellaneous Charges.			4 Repairs, Improvements, and Additions to Property.			5 Total.			6 Surplus. Of Payments.			7 Surplus. Of Receipts.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Surplus balance of accounts previous to 1805																	152	6	9
1805	316	9	6	175	1	6	6	.	.	.	176	6	6	.	.	.	140	3	0
1806	300	0	0	175	1	6	6	.	.	.	176	6	6	.	.	.	123	13	6
1807	.	.	.	225	1	6	6	.	.	.	226	6	6	226	6	6	.	.	.
1808	150	0	0	205	1	6	6	.	.	.	206	6	6	56	6	6	.	.	.
1809	299	6	8	205	1	6	6	.	.	.	206	6	6	.	.	.	93	0	2
1810	.	.	.	180	1	6	6	.	.	.	181	6	6	181	6	6	.	.	.
1811	150	0	0	180	1	6	6	.	.	.	181	6	6	31	6	6	.	.	.
1812	230	0	0	240	1	11	6	.	.	.	241	11	6	11	11	6	.	.	.
1813	412	1	10	210	5	0	0	.	.	.	215	0	0	.	.	.	197	1	10
1814	437	1	8	320	124	10	3	.	.	.	444	10	3	7	8	7	.	.	.
1815	317	0	4	325	33	1	11	100	0	0	458	1	11	141	1	7	.	.	.
1816	451	1	0	290	30	16	0	125	0	0	445	16	0	.	.	.	5	5	0
1817	331	14	6	365	10	14	6	.	.	.	375	14	6	44	0	0	.	.	.
1818	478	12	10	320	10	10	0	33	3	0	363	13	0	.	.	.	114	19	10
1819	381	10	1	325	5	5	0	.	.	.	330	5	0	.	.	.	51	5	1
1820	420	17	6	330	5	10	0	.	.	.	335	10	0	.	.	.	85	7	6
1821	350	0	0	335	8	7	6	.	.	.	343	7	6	.	.	.	6	16	9
1822	330	12	3	330	8	13	0	.	.	.	338	15	0	8	2	9	.	.	.
1823	311	6	9	290	7	5	0	.	.	.	297	5	0	.	.	.	14	1	9
1824	310	13	2	210	5	5	0	.	.	.	215	5	0	.	.	.	95	8	2
1825	310	17	3	280	22	13	11	.	.	.	302	13	11	.	.	.	0	3	4
1826	313	1	2	320	8	0	0	.	.	.	328	0	0	14	18	10	.	.	.
														722	9	3	1087	12	8
Balance of accounts at this date														365	3	5	1087	12	8

All which is humbly reported by

(Signed) LAURENCE HILL.

HAMILTON BURSARY.

Hamilton Bursary.

RETURN of the ACCOUNTS in regard to the HAMILTON BURSARY-FUND for the last Year*.

Dr. William Meikleham, Factor on said Mortification, in Account with Glasgow College. *Cr.*

1826,				1827,	By Cash paid Bursars—			
Nov. 28.	To Cash, received payment of Mr. Crawford's bond	£300	0 0	Feb. 1.	To John Cowan	£12	10 0	
	To cash from trustees of the late			2.	To Andrew Greig	12	10 0	
1827,	Factor, Mr. Lindsay	381	8 2	2.	To D. Drummond	12	10 0	
Jan. 8.	To cash from ditto, of ditto	200	0 0	6.	To John M'Kenzie	12	10 0	
15.	To interest on Mr. Orr's bond from Martinmas 1825 to Martinmas 1826, at 4 per cent.	61	10 6	7.	To Robert Tennant	10	0 0	
May 16.	To interest on Mr. Lindsay's bond from Martinmas 1826 to Whitsunday 1827	30	0 0	24.	To Thomas Wilson	12	10 0	
28.	To interest on Mr. Orr's bond from Martinmas 1826 to Whitsunday 1827, at 5 per cent.	38	9 0	26.	To Alex. M'Lean	10	0 0	
Aug. 3.	To cash, received balance due by last Factor from his trustees	143	4 10	March 22.	To Andrew Greig	12	10 0	
		£1154	12 6	April 2.	To Alex. M'Lean	10	0 0	
	To interest on the above sums at 4 per cent., previous to Whitsunday 1827, and at 3½ per cent. from Whitsunday to 3d Sept. 1827	27	4 3½	4.	To Thomas Wilson	12	10 0	
	Balance due the Factor	0	19 11	6.	To D. Drummond	12	10 0	
				30.	To John M'Kenzie	12	10 0	
				May 4.	To Robert Tennant	10	0 0	
							£152	10 0
					By commission on £152. 10s.		7	12 6
					By interest on the above sums, at 4 per cent., previous to Whitsunday 1827, and at 3½ per cent. from Whitsunday to 3d Sept. 1827		2	14 2
				Aug. 29.	By cash paid Messrs. Hunters and Co. for assignation of two bonds, originally granted by David Laurie, Esq., for £500 each, with interest thereon, from Whitsunday to this date		1014	10 5
					By commission, at ½ per cent.		5	0 0
					By interest at 3½ per cent. to date		0	9 7½
		£1182	16 8½				£1182	16 8½

Balance due the Factor, as above, 19*s.* 11*d.*

Errors excepted (Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

Glasgow, 3d September 1827.

STATEMENT as to the Funds belonging to the HAMILTON BURSARY.

These Funds are invested almost wholly in lands, and secured by bonds and dispositions in security, as follows, viz. :—

* It was not transmitted by the Factor in time to have it inserted in its proper place, before the preceding sheets were thrown off.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XII.*

Hamilton Bursary.

1. A sum of £1538 sterling, bearing interest at 5 per cent., over Thornly Park, a property in Renfrewshire, and belonging to Charles J. Fox Orr, Esq., W.S.	£1538	0	0
2. A sum of £1200 sterling, bearing interest at 5 per cent., over lands lately belonging to Mr. Lindsay, writer in Glasgow, now to a Mr. Palmes. The lands lie in Lanarkshire	1200	0	0
3. A sum of £1000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., over lands in Laurieston, near Glasgow, belonging to David Laurie, Esq.	1000	0	0
	£3738	0	0
Besides the above, there is due by Mr. Orr, W.S., the sum of £83. 6*s.* 10*d.* This sum has not been recovered by Mr. Meikleham, in consequence of a dispute between that gentleman and Mr. Lindsay's trustees; but it falls to be added	83	6	10
	£3821	6	10
Deduct sum due to the Factor	0	19	11
Amount of funds	£3820	6	11

£3820. 6*s.* 11*d.*, amount of funds, as above.

(Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

Glasgow, 3d September 1827.

Order XII.** Grant of King William of £300.

ORDER XII.**—A Return of the mode in which £300, granted by King William to the University of Glasgow in 1695, is employed, and of the authority by which the same is annually appropriated.—Ordered 6th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The College are not now in possession or actual receipt of this £300, but the following is the mode in which it is drawn:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Four Bursars draw directly, in terms of the grant and of the Act of Parliament passed anno 1758	70	0	0
The Professor of Church History draws directly, in terms of letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 4th July 1716.	100	0	0
The Professor of Civil Law draws directly, in terms of ditto under Privy Seal, dated 16th December 1713	90	0	0
The Professor of Medicine draws directly, in terms of letters under the Great Seal, dated 4th July 1716, and others dated 19th September 1721	40	0	0
	£300	0	0

Order XIII.

ORDER XIII.—What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the said College—by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—During the eighteenth century the Prelections in the Humanity, Greek, three Philosophy classes, and on Scots Law, commenced on the 10th October and continued to the 10th of June annually. They still open at that time, but the Professors in the Philosophy classes, for many years past, have found that few or no students attended so soon, and consequently they do not begin their course of lectures till near the end of that month. In like manner the students have generally left College by the beginning of May, so that the Professors for the last eight or ten years have not lectured or taught after the first of that month. The lectures in Divinity, Medicine, and Civil Law commence at the 1st of November; those in Church History and Hebrew on the 16th November annually, and they all continue to the 1st May;—those on Botany from about the 20th April to the 20th July, according to the season. The duration of the session in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, and History, was fixed by Visitation 1727, from 1st of November to the last day of May yearly.

Order XIV.

ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the said College, and by what authority, and when instituted.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Bull of Foundation establishes Faculties in Theology, Civil and Canon Law, and Arts, *et in quâvis aliâ licitâ facultate.* After the Reformation, the Faculty of Arts alone seems to have existed for some time; but as other Professorships were revived and endowed, they were understood to belong to their appropriate Faculties, which have thus been restored, with the addition of the Faculty of Medicine, all the Chairs belonging to which have been successively founded by the Crown.

Order XV.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to

which each class belongs—the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No.	Professorships or Class.	Date of Institution.	Faculty to which it belongs.	Subjects of the Course of Study.	Carried on for one or more Years.
1	Divinity	1640	Theology	Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Systematic and Controversial Divinity, Duties of the Clergy, and Forms of Church Government . . .	Four years.
2	Oriental Languages	1709	Do.	Hebrew, with Lessons in Biblical Criticism	One year each course.
3	Ecclesiastical History	1720	Do.	History of the Old Testament, of the Christian Church, and of the Church of Scotland	Three years.
4	Law	revived 1714	Civil Law	A Course of Lectures on Roman Law, and a Course on the Municipal Law of Scotland	One year each.
5	Medicine	1714	Medicine	A Course of Lectures on the Theory, and a Course on the Practice of Medicine .	Do.
6	Anatomy	1708	Do.	A Course of Lectures on Human and Comparative Anatomy, with Demonstrations, and a Course of Private Dissection	Do.
7	Surgery	1815	Do.	Principles and Operations of Surgery .	Do.
8	Midwifery	1815	Do.	Theory and Practice of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, with Lectures on those Parts of Medical Jurisprudence connected with the Course .	Do.
9	Chemistry	1818	Do.	Principles of Chemistry, illustrated by Experiments	Do.
10	Botany	1818	Do.	Principles of Botany, illustrated by Specimens	Do.
11	Materia Medica (Lecturer on)	1766	Do.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy . .	Do.
12	Nat. History	1807	Do. or Arts	Zoology and Mineralogy . . .	Do.
13	Nat. Philos.	1577	Arts	Natural and Experimental Philosophy .	Do.
14	Moral Philos.	1577	Do.	Moral and Political Philosophy (including Political Economy) . . .	Do.
15	Logic	1577	Do.	Logic and Rhetoric, comprehending Analysis of Powers of the Understanding, Powers and Principles of Taste, and Original Powers of Eloquence . .	Do.
16	Greek	1581	Do.	Principles of Greek Grammar and Composition, illustrated by reading a variety of the best Authors, and a Course of Lectures on Greek Criticism and Poetry	Do.
17	Humanity	1637 revived 1706	Do.	Reading the more difficult Latin Authors, with Prelections and Exercises on Roman Antiquities, Philology, History, and Geography	Do.
18	Mathematics		Do.	A Course of Elementary, and another on the higher Parts of Mathematics .	Do. each.
19	Astronomy	1760	Do.	Lectures on the Principles of Astronomy, and on the Practice of Astronomical Observation when Students offer .	Do.

Divinity.

1. The date of the Professorship of Theology may be said to have commenced with the institution of the University. In the Bull granted for its erection, it is said to be for a study "tam in Theologiâ, et Jure Canonico et Civili, quam Artibus." And in 1521, mention is made in the registers of Glasgow of John Adamson, "Professor of Theology, presiding at a Theological lecture and disputation in the University." After the Reformation, when the funds of the University were in the lowest state, a charter was granted in 1572 by the city of Glasgow, conveying certain properties to this College, for maintaining a Professor of Theology, to be called Prefectus seu Prepositus, with two Regents for Philosophy, and twelve students; which was confirmed by Act of Parliament. When, in 1577, the *Nova Erectio* was made by King James VI., and confirmed by Parliament, the Principal of the College was appointed to teach Theology, "alternis diebus prelectionem Theologicam seligat ad explicandos scripturarum recessus, alternis autem linguam ipsam sanctam auditoribus explicaturus." In 1640, by the injunction of the General Assembly, a new Professorship of Theology was appointed by the College, and provision made for its support. This appointment, with all its provisions, was confirmed by Parliament in 1641. A short time after, another Professorship of Theology was in a similar way appointed; but, from a deficiency in the funds of the College, was afterwards discontinued.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XV.

Divinity.

The subjects of the course of study are stated as have been noticed in the charter; and in 1664 it is further ordained by the Royal Commissioners, "That the Principal and Professor of Theology direct their scholars students of Theology, of their studies, and that they see their scholars go through the *whole body* of Theology and the Holy Scriptures in their private study; and that they be careful to put them to *frequent homilies*, handling of controversies, and such other *examinations;* they are required also to give them some acquaintance with Antiquity and Ecclesiastical History, and see to their proficiency in the Hebrew and Greek languages, with some touch of Chaldaic and Syriac, according to the foundation." By the statutes also, public prelections in Theology, suited especially to the graduates and the students of the higher classes, are appointed to be given by the Principal and Professors of Theology.

The present mode pursued by the Professor of Theology is the following:—

The students of Theology are divided by him into *two* classes, a junior and a senior, to each of which a separate course of lectures is delivered. The *subjects* of the Junior Class are the Principles and Nature of Evidence, especially the nature of these principles which are applicable to the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Necessity of Revelation; the proofs for the Mosaic and Christian Dispensations; the Objections to Revelation; the Canon of Scripture: and the Inspiration of the Scriptures. The subjects of the Senior Class are the Doctrines and Duties of Religion systematically arranged, and the Controversies connected with them; the Dialect, Style, and peculiar Idiom of the Language of Scripture; the Ancient and Modern Versions; the Duties of Ministers, and the mode of discharging them; lastly, the different Forms of Church Government.

The lectures of the Junior Class are finished in one session; those of the Senior Class occupy three sessions, constituting together a course of Theology of four sessions.

Hebrew.

2. The Hebrew language was taught in Glasgow College by Principal Melville, among the numerous branches of literature which his vigorous mind enabled him to promote, between the years 1574 and 1580, about which latter time a separate teacher was appointed to this department. No Professorship, however, of Oriental languages was instituted till 12th October 1709, when Mr. Charles Morthland was appointed to that office. The Hebrew class belongs to the Theological Faculty. The course of study now pursued consists in teaching the elementary part of the language to students attending for their first session, and in translating the easier and plainer passages of Scripture. In a second session, those who attend are instructed in a more accurate examination of the principles of the language, and reading the more difficult passages of the Bible.

Church History.

3. The Church History class was founded by King George I. in the year 1720. It belongs to the Theological Faculty. The subjects treated of in it are—1*st*. The history of Revealed Religion under the Old Testament dispensation, with an account of the Civil and Religious Institutions of the Hebrews. 2*d*. The History of the Christian Church, from the birth of our Saviour to the present times, with an account of the state of learning and of the learned men who flourished in the Christian Church during that period. 3*d*. The History of the Church of Scotland, from the introduction of Christianity till the Reformation. The course of lectures on Church History is continued during three successive sessions of College.

Anatomy.

6. The Professorship of Anatomy was instituted early in the reign of George I., and added to that of Botany. The Professor, in process of time, began to give some lectures on Surgery and also on Midwifery. On the demise of the late Professor, the Senate separated the Midwifery from the Anatomy, and appointed a separate Lecturer with a salary of . The present Professor, finding that one hour was too little for Anatomy and Surgery, gave lectures on Surgery at a separate hour. At last the Crown, with the consent of the Professor of Anatomy, appointed a Professor of Surgery, and a separate Professor of Botany.

Surgery.

7. The Professorship of Surgery was instituted in the year 1815, and belongs to the Faculty of Medicine. The course comprehends the Principles and Operations of Surgery, and is completed in one session; at the same time, as different subjects are treated of more fully in successive courses, most students attend more than one, and many three or four. The full fee of three guineas is only taken for the first session, one guinea for the second, and afterwards the class is free

Midwifery.

8. Before the death of Mr. Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy, Midwifery formed a branch of the Anatomical chair; but in March 1790, the Faculty of the College appointed a separate Lecturer, and nominated the late Mr. Towers to that office; which situation he held till the year 1815, when the Crown instituted a Regius Professorship of Midwifery, to which the former Lecturer was appointed. Midwifery is attached to the Medical Faculty of the University.

The subjects of the course of study are the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, the Diseases of Women in the Unimpregnated and Pregnant states, with the Management and Diseases of Children.

Lectures are also given on those parts of Medical Jurisprudence connected with the course, such as Rape, Pregnancy, Child-murder, &c. The course is completed in one session.

Natural History.

12. The Professorship of Natural History was instituted by the Crown in 1807; but owing to the litigation which ensued relative to the legal extent of his commission, the presentee was not enabled to enter on the public duties of his office until the commencement of session 1809–10.

The department of Natural History has been ranked by some in the Faculty of Arts, and by others in that of Medicine; and it is, in fact, nearly allied to both.

The subjects of the course of study are Zoology and Mineralogy; and the series of lectures closes with the winter session.

Moral Philosophy.

13. The Ethic class ranks as the second class in Philosophy, and is considered as belonging to the Faculty of Arts. The subjects of study in it, as fixed by the rules of the University, are Morals and Politics. The first of these subjects forms the chief part of the business of the class as it is conducted by the present Professor, as it did when under the management of several of his most distinguished predecessors. The variety and difficulty, as well as the interesting nature of those inquiries that belong to Ethics, prevented him, for several years after his appointment to the chair, from being able to devote more than a few weeks at the close of each session to the second division of the subjects allotted to him, and induced him to form a second class, at a separate hour, for the discussion of the interesting topic of Politics, and particularly of Political Economy. But being persuaded that the chief duty of a teacher of any science is to put his pupils in the way of studying it beneficially for themselves, and that the most likely way of doing so is to confine himself to the exhibition of its first principles, and to direct their reading and inquiries to those sources from whence they may derive full information respecting it, he has of late endeavoured so to abridge the discussion of the topics committed to him as to comprehend some useful and improveable knowledge of them all in the course o. lectures delivered by him in one session of College.

15. The Logic and Rhetoric class belongs to the Faculty of Arts. In this class Logic was the only branch taught till about the year 1780, when the present Professor conjoined with it the teaching of Rhetoric. The time during which students are required to attend this class is one session; though there are many who attend it, either wholly or partially, for a greater length of time.

16. The principles of Greek grammar and of Greek composition and the purest authors in the several dialects of the Greek tongue form the subjects of study in the Greek class. The junior class proceeds to a considerable length in each of these branches; acquiring a facility in the writing of Greek verse and prose, and perusing authors of as high a character and difficulty as Homer, Herodotus, Theocritus, and Xenophon. The senior Greek class is closely and carefully exercised in Greek composition, especially in the metrical department, and in the study of Homer, the Greek tragedians, and Aristophanes, Herodotus, Thucydides, and the Greek orators. The private class attend the Professors' prelections on works of Greek criticism and poetry, with his lectures on the history and principles of the language, and various topics connected with Greek literature. It is optional on the part of the students to attend each class one or more years; but the subjects of study in the *senior* class are varied throughout a course of four sessions; and those of prelection in the private, throughout a course of three sessions; and, in practice, students usually attend for three, four, or more sessions, paying no fee after their second session.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued. Order XVI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no Professorships in this University under which no duty is performed. The Professor of Practical Astronomy and Observer is not required to lecture, though the gentleman now holding that office, and his predecessor, have both of them lectured when students offered. No lectures have been given since the year 1808.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College? Order XVII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Students may enter either the Humanity or Greek class, and must proceed regularly to the Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, in order to their taking degrees in Arts, or being admitted as students in Divinity. Those not natives of Scotland are permitted to enter the Logic class the first year, if found qualified. There is no particular course of previous study required of students in Law or Medicine.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours. Order XVIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Professorship.	Hours of Teaching.	In what manner Taught.	Same or different Hours.
1 Divinity	On an average 3 hours each day during 5 days each week	By Lectures, Examinations, and Essays prescribed . .	Chiefly at different hours.
2 Oriental Languages	1 hour every day, and a 2d twice a week	By Reading, Examination, and Exercises prescribed . .	Same hour.
3 Eccl. History	1 hour 2 days a week	Lectures and Essays prescribed	
4 Law	1 hour on 5, and a 2d 3 days every week	Lectures and Examinations	Same hour.
5 Medicine	1 hour on 5 days, and a 2d hour on 3 days every week	Lectures	
6 Anatomy	1 hour each day 5 times a week	Lectures and Demonstrations	
7 Surgery	1 hour each day 5 times a week	Lectures and Demonstrations, with occasional Examinations .	Same hour.
8 Midwifery	1 hour a day	Lectures, with Practice in a Lying-in Hospital	
9 Chemistry	1 hour on each of 6 days every week	Lectures and Experiments, and Examination one hour a week	Different hours.
10 Botany	1 hour in each of 5 days	Lectures and Examinations .	Same hour.
12 Nat. History	2 hours on each of 5 days	Lectures and Exhibition of Specimens	
13 Nat. Philosophy	2 hours on each of 5 days and 1 the 6th day	Lectures, Examinations, Experiments, and Essays, prescribed and analysed . .	Different hours.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.

RETURN to Order XVIII—(*continued*).

Professorship.	Hours of Teaching.	In what manner Taught.	Same or different Hours.
14 Moral Philosophy	2 hours 5 days and one the 6th	Lectures, Examination, and Essays, prescribed and analyzed.	Different hours.
15 Logic	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
16 Greek	5 hours on 3 days, 4 hours on 2 days, and 2 the 6th day of each week	Prelections, Examination, Exercises prescribed, and a Course of Lectures . . .	Do.
17 Humanity	4 hours on 5 days, and 1 on Saturday	Prelections, Examinations, Exercises, and Lectures . .	Do.
18 Mathematics	2 hours on 5 days a-week	Lectures and Examination .	Same hour.
19 Astronomy			

Divinity.

1. In Divinity the hours of teaching are from half-past eight in the morning to half-past nine, and from twelve to one o'clock; additional hours are frequently allotted for hearing the discourses of the students, forming with the other two hours about three each day at an average. Each student also, in his turn, after delivering his discourse, has a private interview appointed him for personal advice.

The classes are taught five days each week. The session commences on the 1st of November, and terminates on the first of May, making a session of six months. In the junior class of Theology, essays are appointed to be written on the subjects of the lectures, besides the homilies appointed by the church. One hour each week is entirely devoted to examination of the students, and to hearing them read the essays prescribed. Short examinations are also made each day before the commencement of the lecture. In the senior class a similar plan is followed, with the addition of an examination once in the two weeks on passages of the Greek Testament translated by the students, and critically considered.

Prizes are given for the best essays on subjects prescribed during the session in both classes of Theology, and also for essays executed during the vacation, decided by the Professor. Prizes are also given for general eminence, decided by the students, on the authority of the Professor. A prize is also given for the best specimen of public reading, decided by the students of the third and fourth years. Three theological prizes are also given, decided by the Senate: one of these, for an essay, is given by the University; two, for a lecture and a sermon, by private donations.

Hebrew.

2. The Professor of Hebrew teaches from ten till eleven o'clock forenoon every day, for five days a-week, and from eleven till twelve o'clock every Monday and Wednesday. He lectures one half of each hour, and examines in what had been prelected the preceding day, during the other half-hour.

There are five prizes given in the Hebrew class, two of which are awarded by the votes of the students, under the authority of the Professor; and three awarded by the Professor, assisted by other Professors.

Church History.

3. The hours of teaching of the Church History class, which is by lecture, is eleven o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday; but the Professor of Church History is also lecturer on Civil History, and for several years taught that class three days in the week, with regular examinations at the close of each meeting. As the study of Civil History forms no part of the curriculum of the University, and certificates of attendance on that class are not required from candidates for degrees in any of the faculties, it has been found difficult in this, as well as in the other Colleges of Scotland, to collect a sufficient audience. The number of students in the Civil History class never exceeded nine, and the Professor continued to teach every session while five students offered themselves, the number fixed by the statutes of visitation, 1727. The teaching of Civil History is annually advertised with the other classes, and he is willing to teach even a smaller number of students than five, if it shall be judged expedient by the present Commissioners of Visitation.

Subjects for prize exercises are prescribed both to the senior and junior divisions of the Church History class, and the prizes are appropriated by the Professor and such of his colleagues as are willing to assist in forming his decision.

Scots and Roman Law.

4. The Scottish Law class commences on the 10th day of October, and ends on the last day of April. The Roman Law class (where there is one) commences on the first Monday of November, and ends on the last Friday of April. The hour at which the Scottish Law is taught, is from half-past eight to half-past nine in the morning, during every lawful day except Saturday. The hour at which Roman Law is taught is from three to four in the afternoon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. There is no separate hour for examination in either class, but the Professor, before beginning his lecture on Scottish Law, examines minutely on those sections of Mr. Erskine's abridged institutions, which relate to the lecture of the preceding day, and he occasionally puts a few general questions, the answers to which must be drawn from the preceding lecture. The Professor also, before beginning his lecture on Roman Law, examines the students from the text-book which he uses, viz., the Institutions and Pandects of Heineccius. In the Scottish Law class he gives two prizes for excelling in the daily examinations. These prizes are determined by the votes of the students themselves, which are given by ballot. For one year he also gave prizes in the Roman Law class, but this has not been continued. Both in the Roman Law and Scottish Law class, the course is concluded in one session.

Anatomy.

6. The Professor of Anatomy teaches one hour during five days in the week, by demonstrating the parts of the human body, and comparing them with those of beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, and by lecturing on their functions, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May. The business of dissection begins generally at 10 A. M., and continues till 2 P. M., when the lecture begins. The number of students in the dissecting-room of late has been about 100. A second course of demonstration is given in the evening by the dissector. Examinations have been frequently attempted, but are submitted to unwillingly.

One subject for a prize essay has been given out in the Anatomy class for a number of years past, to be competed for by all actual students of Anatomy in the University; but more than one prize has sometimes been given. The business of judging is generally left to the medical Professors. The prizes are conferred publicly on the 1st of May, by the Principal in the Comitia.

Surgery.

7. The Surgery class is taught one hour every day, with the exception of Saturday. Examinations during part of the hour have been occasionally made, but have formed no regular or essential part of the method of teaching. This has been almost entirely by lecturing and showing the operations on the dead subject.

Subjects have been occasionally prescribed for essays, and prizes given for the best.

In some cases the essays were publicly read by the author, and their merit determined by ballot of the students themselves. In other cases the essays had mottoes affixed to them, with sealed letters containing the author's name. The Professor, after reading them at home, adjudged the prize, and opened the corresponding letter.

Midwifery.

8. The hour of teaching Midwifery is from eleven to twelve A.M. The class is taught by lectures, and the pupils acquire a practical knowledge of the subject by attending the Lying-in Hospital, which is under the superintendence of the Professor. Private examination takes place before a certificate is granted for two years' regular attendance on the lectures, and one or more at the Lying-in Hospital.

No prizes have been given for some years in the Midwifery class. When prizes were given for essays on some subjects connected with Midwifery, they were decided by the Professor of Midwifery, and some of the other Medical Professors.

Botany.

9. Some years ago, when a Botanic Garden was established in Glasgow by private subscription, the College, with consent of the Ordinary Visitors, subscribed £2000 to the institution, on condition that the Regius Professor of Botany in the University should have the use of a lecturing-room in the garden, and access to the plants contained in it, for the illustration of his lectures, and instruction of the students attending them. The Professor of Botany is also in use to make frequent excursions into the country with his pupils, to initiate them in the practice of botanizing, or collecting and discriminating plants.

Natural History.

11. The present hours of lecturing on Natural History are from ten to eleven o'clock in the morning for Zoology, and from one to two o'clock for Mineralogy. The teaching is conducted by lectures, and by the exhibition of specimens belonging to the Hunterian Museum.

The Professor annually prescribes to his students the subject of a prize essay, selects that which he conceives to be the most deserving exercise, and confers the prize on the author in the public meeting on the 1st of May.

In this class the students have no voice in the determination of the prize.

Moral Philosophy

14. The meetings of the Ethic class are from half-past seven to half past eight, six days every week, and from eleven to twelve on five days. The first of these hours is wholly employed in lecture, on all the days except Saturday, when that hour, as well as the hour at eleven on all the other days, is devoted to the examination of the students on the subjects lectured on, and to other methods of instruction which appear to the Professor to be not less likely than even examination itself to secure the attention and the improvement of the students. Thus every student in the class is required to prepare one essay or exercise at least every week, which every one of them may be called on to read in the hearing of the Professor, or of his fellow-students, and as many are called on to do so as can be within the hour, consistently with the observations on them by the Professor, which he considers likely to be useful to the writer or the class. These essays are written on a prescribed subject, sometimes a point of particular interest or difficulty that has been lectured on; sometimes an abstract or general account of the lectures of the preceding week; sometimes of those that have been given on a particular topic in the course. As only a few can read their exercises in the space of an hour, a certain proportion, a third or a half of the class, are required to commit them to the private examination of the Professor, who at a subsequent meeting returns them to their authors, with his remarks on their merits or their defects. As no student can know beforehand whose exercises are to be read or to be thus demanded, all are kept on the alert. The Professor is enabled to know and properly to honour the industrious and the successful, and by an easily-formed register of the manner in which his students have acquitted themselves, he can preserve a satisfactory and lasting record of their diligence and talents.

The students are also encouraged to prepare, besides these regularly prescribed exercises, others on subjects chosen by themselves and connected with the business of the class. These voluntary exercises are delivered to the Professor, who, after perusing them, reads them in the class, either wholly or in part, with such comments as they suggest. Finally, it has long been an established practice in the class that one or more days of every week, as the other business of the class will permit, the students read portions of some of the ethical or metaphysical writings of the most distinguished philosophers of antiquity. And to this the present Professor has added the reading of the more interesting parts of Bacon's Novum Organum—a practice which is conceived to be of great utility in keeping up their acquaintance with the classical languages, and at the same time of introducing them to the knowledge of the ancient doctrines, and of the new method by which in modern times philosophical researches have been so happily conducted.

Besides the prizes open to general competition appointed by the Faculty, a certain number are annually given in the Ethic class, of which some are for essays on subjects appointed by the Professor, the merits of which are judged of by him, or by such of his colleagues as he may apply to. But much more generally they are given for the distinguished merits and talents which have been displayed by the students in the class during the session—for the excellent manner in which they acquitted themselves on examinations—for their assiduity in performing all parts of their academical duties, and for the correctness and ability of their written exercises, whether prescribed or voluntary. These prizes are adjudged by the vote of the students themselves, given in the class, and in presence of the Professor; and so far as the experience of the Professor goes, they have been uniformly bestowed with the utmost fairness and propriety; and the advantages that have been derived from thus committing the appropriation of the prizes to those who have had the best and most frequent opportunity of knowing the real merits of those whom the prizes are intended to encourage and reward, may be stated as the only but sufficient authority for this mode of awarding them.

Logic.

15. In the Logic class the session extends from about the middle of October till the first day of May. There are two meetings daily for five days a-week. On Saturday the students meet only once in the class-room, as they are required to assemble afterwards with the students from the other classes in the common hall. The first meeting in the class-room is at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and lasts for an hour. The second at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the same length of time,

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.

It may also be stated, that during the last two or three months of the session, a third hour each day is commonly devoted to the increasing business of the class. The average age of students attending the Logic class is from 15 to 16 years. Some, of course, are beneath, others above this age; but it may be regarded as a fair enough average calculation.

In adaptation to the age and progress of the generality of the students, the business of the course is comprehended under three divisions. The first contains an analysis of the powers of the understanding, exhibiting at the same time the means by which these may be most effectually improved. The second embraces a similar analysis of the powers and principles of taste, illustrated by a course of observations on the different departments of composition. The third division is devoted to an examination of the original powers of eloquence, and to the consideration of the means of improvement in that art.

In this course of lectures the plan or opinions of no particular author is adopted. It is supposed to embody the result of the professor's inquiries into subjects connected with the branches he teaches; so far at least as may be deemed suitable to the age and attainments of the young men under his charge.

The first elements of mental science are explained and illustrated. The students are directed to prove the definitions and opinions submitted to them, by appealing to the suggestions of consciousness and reflection regarding the operations of their own minds, and in this way a sure foundation is sought to be laid for their future progress.

The *whole* of the morning hour is occupied in lecturing; but as it is presumed that lectures alone, however learned or eloquent, can be of service only to a very small proportion of those who, at the age mentioned, attend such a class, the entire hour from eleven to twelve is devoted to examination, and to the hearing of essays written by the students, on subjects connected with the lectures, and prescribed by the professor. These themes or essays are at first of the simplest kind. Subjects more difficult in their nature, and intricate in their management, are by degrees introduced. The simpler order of themes are read in the class by the students themselves, and such observations are made on them as may to the professor seem most conducive to the improvement of the essayist and his fellow-students. The more elaborate themes are delivered to him, and afterwards returned to the writers with such remarks as their respective merits or defects may require.

For a fuller detail of the occupations and discipline of this class for many years, recourse may be had to "The Outlines of a Philosophical Education," lately published. See preface, and the chapters of the second part, second edition.

In the Logic class, the prizes are of two kinds—*first*, Such as are awarded by the suffrages of the students composing the class, for general eminence and propriety of conduct; *secondly*, Such as are given for the best essays on subjects suggested by the professor. The comparative merit of these essays is determined by the members of the Senatus Academicus who are appointed to examine them. Subjects are also prescribed, which are open to the competition of all the students in the University. The merits of essays on such subjects are also ascertained by the members of the Senatus Academicus. The first class of prizes, namely, those given for general eminence, are determined by the suffrages of the students, merely because such a mode of awarding them appears to the professors most suitable to the end for which such prizes are designed.

Greek.

16. The junior Greek class meets for two hours every day, in two divisions, according to the different state of advancement in the students. The hours are from ten to eleven A. M. and from twelve to one. The senior class meets also two hours, from half-past seven to half-past eight A.M., and from two to three P. M. On Saturday each class meets for one hour only. The private class meets three times a-week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from three to four P. M.

The junior class is taught by examination and elucidation on lessons prescribed. The senior class, by the same method, at the morning meeting, and for one-half of the afternoon hour; during the other half the professor prelects upon one of the higher authors. The private class is not examined, but exercises are occasionally prescribed in it. All the exercises of each class are strictly reviewed and publicly criticised by the professor at the meetings of Saturday; the best in each department being afterwards attached to a board hung up in the class-room.

Prizes are awarded in each of the Greek classes; partly for general superiority of talent, punctuality, and scholarship; partly for eminence in written exercises throughout the session; partly for distinct exercises prescribed either during session, or to be executed in the vacation.

The prizes for general superiority are determined by the votes of the students themselves; those for sustained excellence in written exercises throughout the session are adjudged according to a mode of comparison which is open to the observation of the whole class; and those for separate exercises are awarded by the judgment of the professor—these exercises being identified by *mottoes*, and not by the *names* of the competitors.

The annual expense of prizes in the Greek class amounts to about £33, of which £5 is allowed by the College—about £5 is derived from fines imposed in the class—and the remaining £23 is paid by the professor.

Humanity.

17. *Answer to Query 18th by Professor Walker.*—When I entered on my present duty, I followed the plan of my predecessor. I taught the whole of the public class two hours a-day, and at a third hour delivered a private lecture on some of the higher Latin classics, and on the antiquities of Rome. The lecture was attended by all the second year's students of the public class, and by several students from other classes, who wished to revise or retain their knowledge of Latin. It must be clear to all, however, as it was to me, that it is scarcely possible to teach the *minutiæ* of any language to very young persons, without ascertaining, by personal examination, that they have apprehended and remembered the instructions of the teacher; and though it was my endeavour to do so, I found the number of my students precluded me from examining, with sufficient frequency, each individual, and especially such as were slow or inattentive, who, of course, could derive little benefit from their attendance. To obviate this evil, I, four years ago, separated the class into two divisions, according to the age or proficiency of those who composed them, and, by meeting each division two hours a-day, I am enabled now to examine them with double frequency.

The hours of the 1st Division, ½ past 8 A.M. and 1 P.M.
2d „ ½ past 7 and 11 A.M.

This increase of the hours of teaching, which I have found highly beneficial to the students, being altogether voluntary on my part, is not to be considered as a duty binding on my successors. If the subdivision of the class could be carried still farther, the benefit would be proportionately greater, as all who have any practice in teaching languages will acknowledge.

University of Glasgow.

The business of the students is to read some of the best and purest Latin authors, and to answer the questions in Philology, History, Geography, &c., which their lessons may suggest. They are also regularly exercised in writing Latin, both prose and verse ; and to the first division a lecture is delivered twice a-week on Roman antiquities, and thrice on some of the more difficult authors, particularly Tacitus, Juvenal, and Persius. To this lecture such of the upper students as choose are admitted. The session begins on the 10th October, and ends on the 1st of May.

Prizes are given to a limited number for general eminence, and these are determined by the votes of the students. The latter exercise this privilege under the authority of the Professor, and by their fairness and discrimination have hitherto shown themselves deserving of the trust reposed in them. Other prizes are given for the best exercises on subjects prescribed by the Professor, who, with the aid of some of his colleagues, judges of their comparative merit.

The late Professor Muirhead bequeathed £5 per annum for the purchase of prizes to students of Humanity. This sum is expended by the Professor, and the account of its expenditure annually audited and docqueted by the Principal and clerk.

£3 is allowed by the College for the same purpose.

N.B.—The preceding details have been furnished by such of the respective Professors as are now in Glasgow or its neighbourhood. In justice to those who are absent, it is proper to say, that the other classes are conducted on the same principles and with the same assiduity ; and that, particularly in the Natural Philosophy class, the system of instruction by examinations and prescribing and analyzing essays, so fully detailed by the Professors of Logic and Moral Philosophy, is acted on with the best effects, and found to call forth from the students a quantity of intellectual labour almost incredible.

Paper delivered to the Commissioners of Visitation at Glasgow, January 5, 1827, by Professor Jardine, giving an account of the manner of conducting the business of the First Philosophy Class.

In the greater number of the Scottish Colleges, the following is an outline of the method of conducting the Logic Class :—

The students of whom it is composed, are young men from 15 to 18 years of age—some of them considerably older—many of them younger. These are understood to have been previously engaged in the study of the ancient languages. In this class, designed to instruct them in the art of reasoning, they begin their Philosophical studies.

In most of these Colleges, it has been, and still is, usual for the Professor to meet with his students one hour only each day, for five or six days a-week. Lectures are delivered on the Logic of Aristotle, or on some one of the numerous synopses and abridgments that have been made of his system, accompanied with such modifications and illustrations as might appear suited to the progress and circumstances of the class.

I have for more than fifty years conducted the business of the First Philosophy or Logic Class in the University of Glasgow. And, as long experience and attentive observation on the practical results of different modes of teaching have led me to deviate from the more ordinary method of conducting such a branch of education, I have ventured to submit some of the changes I have made, and to state some of the peculiarities which mark our plan in this University, that other teachers of Philosophy may, if they see fit, avail themselves of such statement.

In the first place, I am decidedly of opinion that one hour a-day is too limited an allowance of time for a teacher to do justice to his pupils. And when that hour is wholly or nearly occupied in lecturing, the most important part of the Professor's duty is left undone. However ingeniously these Lectures may be framed,—whatever talent, or learning, or eloquence they may display, their effect, in rousing the activity and calling forth the talents of the students, must be small indeed, unless they be followed up by examinations and exercises, and explanations, suited to the respective capacities of those who hear them. It is needless to repeat that one short hour is wholly insufficient for this.

Neither do the subjects of prelection meet my approbation. Systems of Logic, scholastic terms, and metaphysical subtleties, are altogether unsuitable topics to engage the thoughts of those who are only learning to think. They can but serve to perplex and confound the inquirer on the very threshold of science. His progress, even in these, must necessarily be slow and unsure, unless he be first made acquainted with the simpler principles on which they depend.

From such considerations I was led, at an early period of my Professorship, gradually to change very materially the subjects of lecture; introducing such as appeared to me to be best fitted for the age, habits, and attainments of the students. A short and simple view of the powers of the human mind was presented; their distinctive qualities, and the best means of improving them respectively, were pointed out. As an illustration of this part of the course, the principles of general grammar were unfolded, and the whole accompanied with such remarks and exemplifications as might most readily excite the attention and reflection of my youthful audience. This was wholly preliminary to the more essential part of the course, namely, the art of reasoning. They were thus taught, by being constantly referred to the operations of their own minds, what is meant by a notion or idea, what by a proposition, and what by an inference. Having secured this elementary knowledge, the remaining steps in the theory of the art were comparatively easy, and a general view of the history of Logic, of the syllogism, of the fallacies of the inductive system, served to illustrate the principles, and confirm their acquaintance with the art. Next succeeded the elements of taste—pointing out the sources and effects of grandeur, beauty, and novelty, with an analysis of the powers of taste, and the means of its improvement by the study of the principles, and an examination of the best specimens of composition.

This is, indeed, but an imperfect outline of the course I pursued in my Lectures; but these I always regarded as the least important part of my duty, as one appointed to train and improve the young mind. It was during the second or forenoon hour, that my most anxious exertions were employed. The Professors of the Language and Philosophy classes in this University are bound, by statute, to teach two hours a-day, which I regard as a most fortunate circumstance—and one which has most materially conduced to the interests of learning, and to the advantage of all concerned. During this hour, in the Logic class, much was done. What with examinations, explanatory remarks, removing of difficulties, reading and criticising themes, the hour passed away profitably and pleasantly to every one—for every one was busy and interested in what was going on. But what, it will naturally be asked, could control the attention and excite the activity of so many young men of different tempers and habits, at a period of life too, when they are least patient of labour or control? This may require

explanation. It is plain it could not be effected without a union of various motives. The most influential of these I have always found, and I believe it will hold in all similar cases, to consist in securing their affections, by showing a cordial concern for their interests, while their respect is commanded by a becoming and conscientious attention to the duties of the office. In this way, the authority of the teacher is strengthened and perfected by an influence resembling that of the parent. For teachers may rest assured, that whenever a real and heartfelt concern is shown on their part, for the welfare of their pupils, the human mind is so framed, that their pupils will cherish towards them feelings of corresponding affection. In justice to others, as well as to myself, I must say I have found it to be so. What a powerful instrument, then, is this that is put into the hands of a Professor, and with what effect may it be wielded! In addition to this powerful motive on the minds of students, in exciting their attention to the business of the class, others are also made to operate. Their hopes and their fears are appealed to. The rewards which, in the arrangements of Providence, are by the world bestowed upon those possessing proper habits and qualifications, and the neglect and contempt with which it treats the unworthy and the idle, are successively and frequently presented to their minds. Add to this, that the desire to stand well in the opinion of their fellow-students, and to obtain the honours of the class, conspires with these other influences in kindling their emulation, and consequently in calling forth their industry and talents.

The examinations at this second hour have commonly a reference to the morning lecture; hence, a motive is furnished for paying due attention to it; but the examination is not confined to the lecture alone, but sometimes extends to appeals made to the student's own judgment and previous information. Much attention and long experience is necessary to enable the teacher to perform this part of his duty with skill and success. He finds it necessary to accommodate his questions, and the order in which he puts them, as well as his manner of putting them, to the different characters of the students—those of quick and those of slow apprehension, the timid and the forward, must be managed each in a different way. The order in which they are called must also be frequently varied, so as to prevent the student from knowing the exact time when he may expect to be examined. By this expedient, every one is under the necessity of being prepared to answer every question, at the hazard of incurring censure or disgrace. When he hears the question put, he is naturally led to think how he himself would answer it, were it put to him, and to compare his meditated answer with that of the student actually examined, or the explanation of the Professor. Hence a class, however large, may be taught with the same ease and efficiency as one consisting of a score or a dozen persons. Greatness of number, to a certain extent at least, is rather to be considered as an advantage, according to this scheme, as there is presented a wilder field of competition, and a greater variety of talent called forth to the view of the youthful student.

Another part of the hour is employed in hearing Exercises read, and in making on these the requisite remarks. These essays are of different kinds, gradually advancing from the least to the most difficult. At first, the materials are wholly supplied from the lectures, and the student is required, in his own way, to collect and arrange his thoughts, and to express them as he best can. He thus learns to form correct and clear ideas of the subjects of lecture, and acquires the art of expressing his ideas with ease and perspicuity. These essays, after being read in the class, are criticised by the Professor, and the remarks on each are rendered available to all.

As the class is supposed to advance in improvement, the themes that are prescribed become more difficult of execution. And when, in the course of the lectures, they are made acquainted with the rules of managing different kinds of composition, they are required to employ their own judgment and knowledge in analyzing, perhaps, an oration, or in conducting a regular argument on a given subject, or in discussing some complex theme in all its parts. Here the student is compelled to judge and reason for himself—a severer trial is made of his natural abilities, and a greater demand is made on his own reading and information. Towards the conclusion of the session, an exercise of a particular kind is written. The student has the choice of his subject. It is generally of a descriptive nature—sometimes in verse, sometimes in prose, according to the student's peculiar turn of mind.

These Exercises, as they are more elaborate than the former, have a greater length of time allowed for their performance, and are subjected to a different mode of criticism. When the themes are executed the Professor makes choice of ten or twelve students, distinguished for their abilities and progress, and to them he commits the review of such themes as he cannot himself overtake. Their criticisms, and such parts of the essay as these refer to, are publicly read in the class; and should the criticism of any particular essay be unreasonably severe or carelessly executed, appeal may be had to the Professor, who reviews and adjusts the whole matter. Sometimes he assigns each student in the class an essay for criticism, and in this way seeks to exercise and improve the judgment: essays, however, of a superior cast the Professor reserves for his own inspection, as well as those which are most deficient. On the former he descants at some length, and on the latter he makes such remarks as are best fitted to encourage and direct future efforts. In this way the spirit of emulation is more equally diffused through the class than it would otherwise be.

The utility and efficacy of the rules by which these Exercises are conducted, have been demonstrated by long experience. Not half a dozen cases have occurred, during half a century, in which it was necessary to inflict censure for improper discharge of duty. The examinators have often been mistaken in their opinions on the merits of essays, and amusing enough conflicts have sometimes occurred; but it was always an easy task for the Professor to settle everything to their mutual satisfaction. When treated with candour and kindness, the young mind, from a sense of obligation and duty, will always prove docile and reasonable.

In all the business of the class—in its Examinations, Essays, and familiar explanations, it has been my constant aim to improve the mind in all its powers, moral as well as intellectual, by calling these powers into frequent and vigorous exercise. And that this is the only means of improvement must be evident to every one who considers the subject, however much it has been overlooked in the conduct of education. Nor is this exercise to be vaguely and blindly directed. Each individual power must have its special exercise. To improve memory, we are not to assign to the individual that exercise which is peculiarly fitted for improving the judgment or the imagination. In like manner, the two last are not to be directly improved by what is adapted only to the improvement of memory. Each has its peculiar qualities, and each has its separate province. If we would strengthen the arm, we should exercise the arm—our end would not be attained by exercising any other member of the body;—so, of the powers of the mind. Regarding the institution of Prizes, the way in which their distribution is regulated, the influence they have on the business of the class, and other particulars connected with them, I beg leave to refer to the "Outlines of a Philosophical Education."

Such a general plan of training I conceive to be the only one which is properly fitted for calling forth the talents of young men, and exciting them to regular and useful inquiry. How far it is susceptible of improvement I need not say. Other initiatory studies have been devised for engaging the attention and improving the minds of youth, but I very much doubt their efficacy. One of the celebrated Seminaries of the sister kingdom has long confined her Alumni to the almost exclusive study of the Classics. But neither the authority of antiquity, nor the intimations of experience, give their sanction to this practice; and I am very much disposed to think that, by engaging the attention of the youth committed to her charge on topics similar to those I have above noticed, and in the way I have mentioned, training them to judge and reason from their own perceptions and feelings, results of the greatest importance to society, and to the individuals themselves, would follow.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.

I have to express my regret that, from the indifferent state of my health at the present time, I have been unable to present to the Royal Commissioners a fuller and more correct statement of the plan of education to which I confess my partiality, as also of my thoughts on the means by which it might be carried to a higher state of improvement; but if these notices, or any which I can yet furnish to them by conversation, can be of any service to them in the important business to which they have been appointed, it shall afford me, in my declining age, much and sincere satisfaction;—and when it shall please the Great Father and Friend of Man to remove me to another scene of existence, my warmest prayer will be for the interests of education, and for the improvement and welfare of the youth of my native land.

It may also be briefly stated that in the other Philosophical classes of this University, and particularly in the Theological class, the same general plan is followed. Exercises and Examinations on the different subjects of prelection are required of the students. Nor do I see any reason why it might not be introduced into every lecture-room, where the improvement of the mind, and furnishing it with useful knowledge, is the object.

Order XVIII.*—A Copy of any Resolutions or Laws of the College, or University, prescribing or regulating the manner, hours, or places of Teaching in the Greek, or any other Class, in the College.—Ordered 6 January 1827.

Order XVIII.*

Regulations as to Teaching, &c.

Extracts from Return by the Senatus Academicus.

31*st May* 1706.

Humanity Class.

"The Faculty having, in their Act for reviving the profession of Humanity, resolved to frame such Regulations thereof as may prevent prejudice to the Grammar School of Glasgow, as far as may be, Do therefore

"*First*, Enact, That no grammar be taught by the Professor of Humanity, that being proper and peculiar to a Grammar School, allowing him always to cause the scholars go over the substance and fundamental rules of the grammar in the beginning of the year, for the better imprinting them on their memories in consequence thereof.

"*Secondly*, That none be received into the said class unless they have learned, at least, the three parts of grammar; and that the Professor of Humanity, before he admit them into the said class, examine them thereupon, and accordingly admit them."

30*th October* 1712.

Oct. 30, 1712. Philosophy Classes.

"The Meeting appointed to be yesterday, having been disappointed, the Faculty at this time resumed the consideration of Rules for the Method of Teaching, and for the more expedite teaching of Philosophy. It is appointed that, in the first year wherein Philosophy is taught, the Professor who teaches that year expede his course of Logic and Onthology; and that in the Bachelain year, the Professor for that year, expede his course of Pneumatics and Modern Philosophy against the end of that year, that so in the third and last year for Philosophy, a complete system of Natural Philosophy may be explained and finished. And in order to the making of the above said appointment effectual for the several years, It is further ordained, that the system of the several Sciences to be taught the said several years be begun the 1st of November. And it is appointed, that this statute, so far as it concerns the beginning the system, be added to the statutes which are publicly read."

6*th November* 1712.

Nov. 6, 1712. Humanity and Greek Classes.

"This day the Professors of Greek and Humanity gave in some proposals for the more effectual teaching of Humanity and Greek, the tenor whereof follows:

"That any who enter to the Humanity class may, at the same time, if they please, go to the Bajan class, and continuing with both the Professors for two years, be taught as follows:—

"The first year they are to attend in the Bajan class, betwixt seven and eight in the morning, to be taught the grammar. The rest of the class hours they attend the Humanity Professor, till toward the month of March; after which they go to the Bajan class for the whole morning diet, where, beside the Grammar, they are to be taught Praxis, or some easy prose book which the Greek Professor teaches his class, but at no other hours than those can attend.

"It is proposed, that the second year the students attend in the Bajan class betwixt seven and eight, as they did the former year, that they may revise the Grammar and fix it deeper in their memories; or, at least, so often as the Professor of Greek shall find it necessary, he is to give them, besides this hour, another privately, at some hour free from class-meetings, four or five days a-week, on what book he thinks proper, which he begins immediately on the sitting down of the College, and continues till they come to his class, as is mentioned afterwards.

"The rest of their time they attend the Humanity class, till about March, after which there being Greek books taught in the ordinary Bajan class, which they have not heard, it is proposed that they go chiefly to that class; but they are to attend the Humanity Professor notwithstanding, at least four times a-week, or oftener, as shall be thought convenient by the Professors.

"It must be observed, that whatever books are taught in any of the two classes to those who are scholars in them both, are never taught to the rest but when they are present.

"It is hoped that this proposal will meet with encouragement, since it is for the benefit of the youth, and yet will oblige them to no more class attendance than formerly.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.*

"The proposers likewise undertake that none of the rest of their scholars, who are not under the inspection of them both, shall want any of the hours formerly in use for teaching.

"The Faculty having considered the said proposal, do approve and allow thereof, and agree to recommend the same, and appoint it to be intimated publicly, that the same may be made known."

26th January 1727.

Regulations as to Teaching, &c. Jan. 26, 1727. Philosophy Classes.

"The Faculty resumed the consideration of the affair of the fixation of the Philosophy classes, and made a further progress in that matter, and agreed upon some Resolutions, which they ordered to be insert in this day's minutes, that a copy of the same may be laid before the Committee of the Commission, and are as follows :—

"That for the further improvement of learning and education in this University, it is thought fit that the three Professors of Philosophy be fixed to the teaching of the particular parts of Philosophy, under the following Regulations, which are most humbly offered to the consideration of the Honourable Commission appointed by His Majesty for visiting this University.

"1*st*, That when all the necessary regulations are made and authorized by the Commission, the three present Professors of Philosophy shall choose their parts according to the order of their seniority; and that when any vacancy shall happen during the survivance of any of the new present Professors, they shall have access to take the vacant business if they prefer it to their own. But that this privilege of changing them by their own choice shall not be extended to future intrants.

"2*d*, That there be access from the semi-class to either of the other two Philosophy classes, viz., that where Moral Philosophy, or that where Natural Philosophy is taught. And that there be access from either of the two last-mentioned classes to Degrees in Arts, provided the candidates give proofs of a competent knowledge in all the parts of Philosophy and in the Languages. And if they be Scotsmen, who have studied no part of Philosophy out of Scotland, that they have actually studied all the parts of Philosophy in some of the Universities of Scotland.

"Here Mr. Carmichael craved, that it should be marked that he insists upon its being still required (as it has been hitherto in this and all other Universities of this kingdom, excepting what innovations may lately have been made at Edinburgh), That all Scotsmen, who have studied no part of Philosophy out of Scotland, should, before they be allowed to stand candidates for the Degree, not only have studied all the parts of Philosophy in some University or other, but have done so during three several years, that so they might have access successively to attend the examining, as well as prelecting diets, in all the three Philosophy classes; the dispensing with which, he is afraid, will very much encourage a preposterous and precipitate method of studying, and prove an occasion of the Degrees being still more unworthily bestowed than they have hitherto been.

"3*d*, That the three Philosophy classes shall have each a different prelecting hour.

"4*th*, That the prelecting hours of the three Philosophy classes may be attended by students without gowns, providing they have passed their course, or are students of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, or are fixed in any other business in the town; and that every gown scholar shall list himself in some one class, and be obliged to attend all the diets of that class, whether of prelecting or examining.

"5*th*, That the Professor who shall teach the semi-class shall, besides Logic and Onthology, be obliged to teach that part of Pneumatology which treats *de Mente Humanâ*.

"6*th*, That neither the Professors of Philosophy nor Greek shall, after the 20th of October, teach any other thing than their own proper business.

"7*th*, That both the classes, from which there is access to Degrees, shall sit as long as the other Philosophy class."

14th December 1727.

Dec. 14, 1727.

"The Faculty took under their consideration the removing the marks of subordination between the two superior classes, and came to some resolutions as follow :—

"1°. That the said two classes shall be called in the Common Hall, as if they were one class, by order of the alphabet; and that in the same order they shall go to the Church, and sit in it.

"2°. That the two seats formerly possessed by these two classes shall for the future be, and are hereby declared to be, alike honourable.

"3°. That the bell for the Ethic class shall consist, as formerly, of four times five pulses; and that for the Physic class, of five times four.

"4°. That at the public examinations, the scholars of either class, who profess to give account of the Philosophy studies of two years, shall be first examined, and afterwards, they who profess only the studies of the same year.

"5°. That if there be, in both classes, scholars capable of the Degree, one of each class shall have a valedictory oration.

"6°. That they shall be charged with the *Censuras* in the same order as their names stand in the public catalogue."

21st December 1727.

Dec. 21, 1727.

"Then the Faculty agreed upon the following hours or diets of teaching for Philosophy, viz., That Mr. Dick's examining hour be from half an hour after seven to half an hour after eight in the morning, for this year and longer, till the Faculty shall find cause to alter it; and that Mr. Loudon's examining hour be between eight and nine in the morning.

"That Mr. Carmichael's prelecting hour be from half an hour after eight to half an hour after nine in the morning, except on Thursday, when it is to be between three and four afternoon.

"That Mr. Loudon's prelecting hour begin a quarter of an hour after ten in the morning, except on Thursday, when it is to be half an hour after ten.

"That Mr. Carmichael's examining hour begin at eleven before noon, except on Thursday, when it is to begin half an hour after eleven.

"That Mr. Dick's prelecting hour be between three and four in the afternoon, except on Thursday, when it is to begin half an hour after eleven before noon; and the Faculty agrees that all the above said regulations concerning the hours shall continue only till such time as the Faculty shall find cause to alter them."

16th January 1728.

Jan. 16, 1728.

"Mr. William Forbes reported, for himself, and Dr. Johnstoun and Dr. Brisbane, that they had met and considered what days and hours might be most proper for them to have their public prelections upon; and that they had agreed that the said Mr. Forbes should have his prelection upon Tuesday,

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.*

Regulations as to Teaching, &c. Philosophy Classes. Jan. 2, 1729.

at half an hour after two in the afternoon; Dr. Johnstone at half an hour after two afternoon upon Thursday; and Dr. Brisbane at half an hour after two afternoon upon Friday. Which being considered, was approven by the Faculty, and they enacted accordingly."

2d January 1729.

"The Faculty appoints the three Philosophy Regents to meet, and agree upon proper hours for teaching their classes, against Thursday next at five o'clock, at which time, if they have not fixed upon them, the Faculty is to determine them."

9th January 1729.

Jan. 9, 1729.

"Mr. Dick having formerly represented the inconvenience of the teaching hours allotted to him by the Act of December 21, 1727, which was the occasion of the Minute of January 2d last past, relating to these hours, he now declared, that in consideration the mornings were growing lighter, he was willing to keep the hours appointed in the foresaid Act, until the thing should be further considered by the Faculty, which, on this account, they delay till they have more leisure."

10th October 1774.

Oct. 10, 1774.

"In consequence of the 4th condition specified in the Minutes of the 2d of June last, Mr. Young, L. G. P. desired to know what method he is to follow in teaching the Greek class, and the hours they are to attend his lessons.

"A Committee of all the Members is appointed to consider this affair, and to report; and, in the mean time, Mr. Young is desired to teach the Greek class at the same hours that he did when he officiated for Dr. Moor.

"Mr. Anderson, P. N. P., represented to the Meeting, that in the 22d page of the Statutes of the last Royal Visitation, it is expressly ordered, 'That the three Philosophy classes have each of them a different hour.' Notwithstanding which, the Physic and Logic Lectures have long been given at the same hour. That he therefore requires, in obedience to the Statute, that the prelecting hours of the three Philosophy classes shall be different: That as he is the Senior Philosophy Professor, and is in possession of a prelecting hour, the Logic Lectures ought not to be given at the same hour. But, lest his hour should be invaded, he, now, in his own name, and in the name of his successors in office, protests against the Logic Lectures being given at his hour as illegal, and thereupon takes instruments in the clerk's hand.

"The above Committee is appointed to consider Mr. Anderson's requisition; and, in the mean time, the Meeting appoints Mr. Jardine to teach the Logic class at the same hours at which it was taught by Mr. Clow."

5th November 1774.

Nov. 5, 1774.

"The Faculty having considered the Report of the Committee appointed on the 10th day of October last, and having considered the representation of the Professors of Physics and Mathematics, therefore enacts—1*st*, That the public Greek class shall meet every morning at half an hour past seven o'clock, and from ten to eleven every forenoon, except on Saturday, and as practised at present; and likewise that the same public Greek class shall meet from three to four o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

"2*d*, That the first Mathematic class, to wit, that in which Euclid is taught, shall meet every day, except Saturday, from twelve to one o'clock afternoon; and likewise that the said class shall meet upon every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at five o'clock afternoon, by which means the Professor will have more time for the practical part of Geometry and Algebra, and for the examination and exercises of the students.

"3*d*, That as, from the situation of the Physical class-room, &c., it is necessary for the experimental scholars to meet sometimes at the Physical prelecting hour from half an hour past eight o'clock till half an hour past nine before noon; there shall be Prelections on certain Mondays and Wednesdays, at five o'clock afternoon, in order to make up to the public class the loss of the morning prelecting hour, occasioned by the situation of the class-room."

2d May 1796.

May 2, 1796. Natural Philosophy Class.

"The Committee appointed by the Faculty to report concerning some proposed alterations in the manner of teaching Natural Philosophy, gave in their Report:—

'The Committee appointed by the Faculty to report concerning some proposed alterations in the manner of teaching Natural Philosophy in this University, and respecting the hours of teaching, are of opinion—

'1*st*, That on each lawful day of the week, Saturday excepted, the Professor of Natural Philosophy shall carry on a Course of Lectures in Physics to the students of the public class, from half an hour after eight o'clock to half an hour after nine in the forenoon.

'2*d*, That the Professor shall employ the hour between eleven and twelve at noon on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the half-hour betwixt half an hour after eight till nine forenoon on the Saturdays, in examining the public students on the subjects of his Lectures, and in such exercises as he may think proper to prescribe to his students.

'3*d*, That on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from eleven till twelve noon, he shall exhibit a Course of Experiments, in proof or illustration of the principles and doctrines contained in his Lectures, to the public students.

'4*th*, That the public students in the Natural Philosophy class, that is, such students as wear gowns, attend the Lecturing, Examination, and Experiment hours above mentioned, shall pay a *honorarium* to the Professor of one guinea and a half.

'5*th*, That students without gowns may attend the morning Lectures, and the forenoon Experiments, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, upon their paying a *honorarium* of one guinea and a half; but such students shall not have access to the Examination hours on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

'6*th*, That private students cannot have access to the two Experiment hours on the Tuesdays and Thursdays forenoon, unless they shall attend the morning Lectures also; but private students may attend the morning Lecture, without attending either the Examination hours or the Experiment hours in the forenoon, by paying a *honorarium* of one guinea.

'7*th*, That the Professor, besides the forenoon hours for experiments, may, on the Tuesdays and Thursdays, at eight o'clock in the evening, exhibit a Course of Experiments to all who choose to attend, upon their paying a *honorarium* of one guinea for that course.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix. Order XVIII.*

Regulations as to Teaching, &c. Natural Philosophy Class.

'*8th*, The Committee are of opinion, that the above proposed Regulations are agreeable to the ancient practice, and are requisite for conducting this branch of Science in a proper manner; and they are further of opinion, that such students as propose to enter the public class, and have not studied the elements of Mathematics in this University, shall, before their entry to the class, undergo an examination upon the elements of Mathematics by a Committee of Faculty, of which Committee the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics shall be a quorum.

'*9th*, The Committee are of opinion that it should be enacted, as a general regulation, that no Professor or Lecturer in this University shall change his hours of Lecturing and Examination, without the consent of Faculty.'

"The Faculty having considered the above Report, do unanimously approve of the same."

22d October 1804.

Oct. 22, 1804.

"The Committee appointed at last Meeting to consider the Representation by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, gave in the following Report:—

'*Glasgow College*, 20*th October* 1804.

'Present, the Principal, Dr. Findlay, Dr. Cumin, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Young, and Dr. Meikleham and Dr. Couper, Members of a Committee appointed by a Minute of Faculty of yesterday, to consider a representation from the Professor of Natural Philosophy, met in the Faculty-room according to appointment. Letters were read from Professors Jardine and Mylne on the subject. The Meeting, after having considered the matter very fully, agreed to report to the Meeting of Faculty, to be held on Monday, that the plan now proposed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy is, in their opinion, proper and advantageous, and ought to be adopted; it being understood, that if any material inconvenience should hereafter occur by prelecting from twelve till one, the prelecting hour may be afterwards changed to three o'clock afternoon. (Signed) William Taylor, *Preses*.'

"The Faculty, having deliberated on the above Report, did approve thereof and enact accordingly, and appointed the said Representation to be recorded, of which the tenor follows:—

'The Professor of Natural Philosophy represented to the Faculty, that some change in the hours of teaching his class, prescribed by a Minute of Faculty, bearing date 2d May 1796, seems to him absolutely necessary for the advantage of his students; and to this he requests the attention of the Faculty, on the following grounds:

'*First*, It is well known to every Member of Faculty, that to teach Natural Philosophy with advantage, some parts of it must be treated in a manner very different from others. The principles of Physical Science depend upon experimental inquiry, and are to be established only by exhibiting some, and stating the results of other striking experiments; several branches of physics are of such a nature, that an inquiry into first principles forms the chief part of them—other parts have been matured into system—the principles are few and fully established; the system is extensive, and has come to comprehend a great variety of truths, deduced synthetically from a few striking facts. Hence in Physics, the method of communicating some branches is very different from that which must be followed in others. In establishing first principles, and also in inquiries with regard to several properties of matter, as Electricity, Magnetism, the Galvanic action, and a variety of others, the facts from which a theory is to be derived can only be communicated either by actually making or stating the results of those experiments which led to their discovery. But in whatever relates to motion, occasioned by known impelling forces, as in Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, and Hydrostatics, Mathematical Science, and the syllogistic method of reasoning, are introduced with vast advantage into physical inquiries, while the conclusions drawn in this manner from established principles may often be well illustrated by corresponding facts, which, though not in the class of principles, are yet apt, striking, and conclusive. Both of these methods of communicating physical truths have long been advantageously used, though, merely for the sake of convenience, the experiments, with the illustrations derived from them, have, in this University, as in others, been usually given at one hour, and that part which requires to be treated in a different and more scientific manner is referred to another.

'This has long been the practice in this University, the two Courses of Lectures bearing an intimate relation, and yielding mutual illustration to one another, and taken together, calculated to afford the student a pretty full and correct knowledge of the elementary parts of this Science. But the restrictions imposed by the Minute of Faculty of May 2d, seem (though certainly well intended), yet to be such as to prevent any regular course of experiments from being given. The hour from eleven till twelve is not sufficiently distant from the morning hour, to allow time for preparing the necessary experiments; nor are two hours in the week enough for a course of this kind. If experiments are to be performed, they must be at hours when there is previous time for preparation, and a greater number of hours must be allotted to them. From the nature of this part of the course, it will, when sufficient time is allotted to it, assume a form more popular than the other. The illustrations employed will be more easily followed than the abstract reasonings which must often be used in the other. This course may, therefore, be attended with advantage, as well by the students of the Magistrand Class, as by students of other descriptions—as of Medicine and Chemistry, and others, whom, therefore, it seems hard to exclude from it, as is virtually the case, according to the regulations of 2d May 1796. It may indeed be said, that the Professor has, according to these regulations, the power of giving such students a separate Lecture. This power, it is presumed, no regulations could withhold from him; and it appears, therefore, that this course, which by many is believed to be a very useful one, and to have been productive of much advantage in this manufacturing town, is selected by those regulations, and placed in the singular situation of being the only one in this College to which private students have no access. When the number of hours which the Professor of Physics must employ in preparing his experiments is considered, it will excite no surprise if he should decline the liberty granted him by the above-mentioned regulations, of giving a second course. His time will be found to be very fully occupied with what is there declared to be his proper business, if placed on a proper footing.

'*Second*, A large proportion of the Magistrand Class, always about one-third, and often more, consists of young men from Ireland, who are entitled, not only by express Statutes of this University, but also by the interpretation given of the late Regulations agreed to at Edinburgh, to have admission into the Theology Class during the third year of their Course of Philosophy. The present arrangement of the hours for the Magistrand Class makes such of those students as claim this privilege very irregular in their attendance in the Physic Class. It is not here by any means intended to express approbation of so early an entrance into the Theology Class, and so hurried a course of study; but

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XVIII.*

Regulations as to Teaching, &c. Natural Philosophy Class.

so long as the Irish Dissenting Presbyteries grant licences and ordination on such terms, it is in vain for any one University to endeavour to prevent this mode of education being adopted in those cases. While, therefore, a student can claim this privilege, it is just, both to the University and to the student, that no unnecessary obstacle should be thrown in his way.

'*Third*, The Statutes of Royal Visitation in the year 1727, expressly order, "That the three Philosophy Classes have each of them a different prelecting hour." Now, though the present Professor of Natural Philosophy may be inclined to say nothing with regard to the inconvenience and disadvantage he suffers from the infringement of this Statute, yet he conceives himself to have a good title to claim whatever could have been claimed by any of his predecessors in virtue of it. If, therefore, the change of his prelecting hour, or of that of the Professor of Logic, will answer other good purposes, he will not hesitate to appeal for such change to the above-mentioned statute, and to contend that any regulations, founded on such infringement, must be *in limine* faulty, and liable to amendment; and he desires it to be distinctly understood, that he reserves to himself and his successors in office, his and their title to claim any alteration of the hours of teaching the Philosophy Classes, to which the said Statute, and the claims of any of his predecessors in virtue thereof, may entitle him.

'*Fourth*, It appears from the Records (January 26, December 14, and December 21, 1727, October 10th, and November 5, 1774), that various changes have been made in the hours of teaching the Natural Philosophy and other Classes, from time to time, as seemed most for the advantage of the students, and that by the latest Minute on this subject, November 5, 1774, previous to the so often quoted Minute of 2d May 1796, the Faculty had been convinced, that it was necessary, on account of the situation of the class-room, to give the Experiment Lecture sometimes at half-past eight o'clock in the morning; and the practice came afterwards to be, to give them regularly on Tuesdays and Thursdays at this hour, and in the evenings of the same days at eight o'clock. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the hour from half-past eight o'clock till half-past nine, was retained for the other Lectures, and at eleven o'clock of the same days the class met for examination.

'From these considerations, it is believed that it would promote the usefulness of this department, if it were placed under the following or similar Regulations:

'1*st*, That every lawful day, excepting Saturday, the Natural Philosophy Class shall be assembled from half-past eight o'clock till half-past nine in the morning, and from twelve till one afternoon; on Tuesdays and Thursdays from eight till nine in the evening; and on Saturdays from half-past eight till nine o'clock in the morning.

'2*d*, That the hour from twelve till one shall be employed in a Course of Lectures on the Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy.

'3*d*, That on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the hours from half-past eight till half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and from eight till nine o'clock in the evening, shall be employed in a Course of Lectures, with Experiments in Natural Philosophy.

'4*th*, That on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the hour from half-past eight till half-past nine in the morning, and the half-hour on Saturdays, shall be employed in examining the public students on the subjects, not only of the Lectures delivered every day from twelve till one, but also of those given on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

'5*th*, That the public students in the Magistrand Class shall attend all the hours above-mentioned, and shall pay a *honorarium* of three guineas.

'6*th*, That private students may attend all the Lectures, on their paying a *honorarium* of two guineas and a half; the Lectures on the Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, on paying a *honorarium* of one guinea and a half; or the Lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays, on paying a *honorarium* of one guinea: but that private students shall not have access at the examination hours.

'If the above Regulations shall meet the approbation of the Faculty, a fuller Course of Experiments will be given, than it has been possible to give for some years past; the same number of hours will be employed in the other Lectures and in Examinations, as by the Regulations of May 1796; the inconvenience arising from the privilege claimed by Irish students will be removed, and the Statute of Royal Visitation in 1727 will not be infringed so much as it is at present. If there should be any objection to the hour from twelve till one as a lecturing hour, which, however, does not seem possible, then the plan followed by Mr. Anderson may be adopted of lecturing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half-past eight till half-past nine, and examining from eleven till twelve on the same days—or the examination hour may be at half-past eight on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the Lectures on the Mathematical Elements may be given the same days from three till four, or from five till six; in either of which cases an additional lecturing hour might be obtained, by meeting the class on Saturday, at eight o'clock.' "

29*th October* 1804.

October 29, 1804.

" It is agreed, that for this Session of College, Dr. Meikleham shall give his Lecture on the Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy in the morning, five days in the week, his Experimental Lecture one morning, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and that his Examination hours shall be on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at three o'clock."

26*th April* 1821.

April 26, 1821. Greek Class.

"The Meeting entered upon the consideration of the Report of the Committee, given in on the 12th of April, respecting an arrangement proposed to be made of teaching the Greek Language in this University, and was agreed to enter first upon the general question, whether or not there should be a division of the teaching of said language in this University, by the appointment of a person to teach the Elements of the Language, as well as a Professor of Greek. After considerable deliberation, it was moved and agreed to, that the state of the vote should be, Proceed or Delay; and the votes being called, it carried by a majority, Proceed. Dr. Meikleham protested against this resolution, in so far as any proceedings may follow upon it, which shall make the duration of the Curriculum in this University different from that in the other Universities of Scotland. It was then moved that the Faculty should resolve that there should be an Elementary Teacher distinct from the Professor; and the vote being, Adopt this resolution or not, it carried by a majority, Adopt.

" Mr. Walker protested against the above resolutions, for reasons to be afterwards given in. It was agreed that the farther consideration of the Report should be taken up on the 4th of May, at twelve o'clock."

4*th May* 1821.

May 4, 1821.

" The Meeting entered upon the farther consideration of the Report respecting the arrangement for teaching Greek in this University; and having read the Regulations in the Report all over, and after-

University of Glasgow.

wards having read and considered each of them in particular, they were all, as amended, approved of and adopted by a majority of Faculty, and ordered to be engrossed. The tenor of them follows :—

Appendix, Order XVIII.*

Regulations as to Teaching, &c. Greek Class.

'*College, April* 10, 1821.

'The Committee appointed for the purpose of considering what alterations might be suggested as to the mode of conducting the Greek Class in this College, having met, agreed to present the following Report :—

'The Committee are of opinion, that as the number of students of the Greek Language, who attend this University, is very great, and as most of them are previously unacquainted with that language, a greater proportion of time than formerly should be devoted to their instruction, and that for that purpose some new arrangements are necessary.

'That in future the Professor of Greek should not employ his time and talents in the regular and daily teaching the grammar and rudiments of the language, but give his chief attention to instruction in the Greek Classics, and the higher branches of Greek Literature.

'That as the rudiments of the Greek are seldom taught, or are taught very imperfectly in the public schools of this country, the Faculty should provide a teacher of these elements, for all who have not learned them before they entered the University, it being understood to be the duty of the teacher, after he has taught his students the elements of the language, to read with them as much as he can of the easier Greek authors, during the remaining part of the Session.

'That the Teacher of the Elementary Class should teach at least three hours or four (if the Faculty shall see it expedient), each lawful day, except Saturday, on which day he shall not be obliged to teach more than one hour.

'That the students of the Greek Classics, and of the higher branches of Greek Literature, should be taught by the Professor of Greek, and not by the Elementary Teacher.

'That the students of the Professor of Greek should be divided into two classes, a junior and a senior, to be taught separately and at different hours.

'That the junior class should consist of students who have already learned the elements of the language, but are not fit for reading the higher authors of the Greek language; and that to their instruction two hours each day, at least, should be appropriated. That the senior class should be divided to the higher branches of Greek Literature, and the study of the more difficult authors; that to this class two hours should also be appropriated. But that it should be allowed, if the Professor should judge it proper, to consider the hour of attendance for the private class as one of these hours.

'That the private class should be open, as formerly, to students of any kind; but that the students of the senior class should not pay more than the ordinary fee for the two hours in which they receive instruction, that is, they should pay no additional fee for the private class hour as long as it forms one of the two hours appropriated to the students of that class.

'That every student who is intended for the Church should be obliged, as before, to attend the Professor of Greek one session, before entering the Logic Class; nor shall his attendance on the Elementary Teacher be allowed to supersede this regulation.

'That the appointment of the Elementary Teacher should be made by the Faculty of the College annually, on the 1st of May; that he should be remunerated by the fees of his students, which shall be three guineas each student, and that these should be wholly appropriated to his benefit; but that no part of the salary of the Professor of Greek should, either now or hereafter, be affected by this arrangement. (Signed) Geo. Jardine, *Convener.*'

"The Meeting next entered upon the consideration of the hours of teaching Greek in this University, and agreed that they should be as follows, *viz.*:—That the Elementary Class shall be taught from ten to eleven forenoon, from twelve to one afternoon, and from three to four o'clock afternoon. That the junior class of the Professor of Greek shall be taught from ten to eleven forenoon, and from twelve to one afternoon; and that the senior class of the Professor of Greek shall be taught from half-past seven in the morning to half-past eight, and from three to four in the afternoon.

"And the question being put, whether does the Meeting, upon the whole, approve of the above arrangement respecting teaching Greek in this University, it carried by a majority to approve; and therefore they did, and hereby do adopt the same. Against which Doctor Meikleham protested, in his own name, and in the name of all who should adhere to him, reserving to himself the right to take such measures as may appear to him expedient, in order to prevent this resolution from being carried into effect. To which protest adhered Mr. Walker, Dr. Jeffray, Dr. Freer, for reasons which they shall severally give in, in due time.

"The Principal desired it to be marked, that he had given no opinion on the particulars during the discussion, but that he entertained great doubts, not only as to the expediency, but even as to the competency of the measure, and therefore reserves to himself the liberty of giving in his reasons of dissent in due time; and in the event that he shall judge the measure incompetent, that he shall then move that the Faculty shall apply for a Royal Visitation. It was moved and seconded, that the Faculty do meet on Thursday, 10th inst. at twelve o'clock, to consider the steps necessary to be taken for carrying into effect the above arrangements for teaching Greek, and in particular to fix a day for the election of an Elementary Teacher, if that shall be judged expedient: which motion being put to the vote, was agreed to by a majority."

22d September 1821.

Sept. 22. 1821.

"It was proposed that the resolution of Faculty of the 4th May last, to have an Elementary Teacher of Greek in this University, should be rescinded. After some discussion, it was carried by a majority, that the resolution should be rescinded, and the teaching of Greek be as formerly under one Professor."

8th October 1821.

Oct. 8, 1821.

"The Committee appointed to bring in a statement respecting the hours of teaching the Greek Class, gave in their Report agreeably to their enactment in spring last.

"The Committee appointed by the Faculty to consider at what hours the Greek Class should be taught, propose the following for the consideration of the Faculty :—

"The junior division of the Greek Class to meet at ten in the morning and at twelve noon.

"The senior division at half-past seven in the morning, and at two in the afternoon.

"The Private Lecture, when the Professor is prepared to give it, to be at four in the evening.

"The fees for both divisions of the class (each division being taught two hours), to be the same."

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There have been hitherto no Public Examinations of the students in the different classes, except that mentioned in the answer to the following query.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

Order XX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Soon after the commencement of each Session, the students of Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, are examined publicly in their knowledge of the business of the preceding class; *e. g.* those in the Greek Class on Latin, in the Logic Class on Greek, and so on. If found grossly deficient, they are required to return to the preceding class. This, which is called the Blackstone Examination, is conducted by the Professor on whose department they are examined, in the presence of the Principal, the Professor whose class they propose to attend, and all others who choose to be present, whether Professors or students.

There are no such examinations of the students before their entry to the study of Theology.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Order XXI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The only Bursaries for admission to which a previous examination is required, are two, founded by Bishop Leighton, and commencing with the Greek Class. On a vacancy, two candidates are nominated by the Magistrates and Town-council of Glasgow, and returned to the Faculty of College, who put them to a comparative trial, and prefer the best scholar. The Principal and Professors of the College are Examinators.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

Order XXII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Classes have not been transferred from one Faculty to another, nor any change made on the objects and subject of the course of study of any class.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor, or Regent carrying forward one Class for the whole period of the Course of Study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Order XXIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The practice of each Professor in Philosophy carrying forward one class for the whole period of the course of study was discontinued, and each Professor limited to one particular department, by the last visitation in 1727. Surgery and Botany, formerly taught by the Professor of Anatomy, are now taught by the Regius Professors lately endowed in those branches of science.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

Order XXIV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Two medals are given annually by the University, one for the best Essay in Theology, by a student in Divinity, and the other for the best Essay in Philosophy, by a student who has finished a course of Philosophy. Three prizes, to the value of £2 each, on the foundation of Mr. Laurence Coulter, are given—one to the students in Divinity for the best Lecture or Sermon; a second to public students in Philosophy for the best Essay on a Philosophical subject; and a third also to students in Philosophy, for the best Translation from Greek or Latin. A prize of £10 in value for the best Essay on a Philosophical subject, from a foundation by the late Mr. James Watt, is given to actual students who have finished a regular course of Philosophy; and a gold medal, from a foundation by the late

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXIV.

Robert Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, is given, once in two years, for the best Essay on a Constitutional subject, by any actual student, vide p. 501. The subjects of all these Exercises are prescribed, and the prizes awarded, by the Senate of the University. Besides these, Mr. F. Jeffrey, since he held the office of Rector, has given a gold medal annually to students of the Greek and Humanity Classes, for the best specimen of Recitation; and a great many are given by the several Professors in their respective classes. All prizes are conferred publicly, in a meeting of the whole University, on the 1st of May yearly.

Order XXV.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—One description of Class Prizes, viz. those for general eminence and good behaviour, are adjudged by the vote of the students of each class, under the authority of their respective Professors.

Order XXVI.

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified, or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The following Funds have been mortified for Prizes, viz.: In 1776, the sum of £100, by the heirs of the late Professor Muirhead, the interest for prizes in the Humanity Class. 1786, Robert Graham, Esquire, of Gartmore, gave £100, the interest to be applied in purchasing a gold medal, to be given every second year for the best Essay on a Constitutional subject, by a Student of this University. The fund is appointed to be administered, and the prize adjudged by the Principal and the Professors, vide p. 501.

Laurence Coulter, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed £200, secured by a bond, for prizes, as described in answer to query 24.

The late Mr. James Watt, of Birmingham, gave a perpetual annuity of £10, for a prize to the author of the best Essay on a Scientific subject. And about 1816 the College set apart the sum of £250, which was lent out on a bond for forming a prize fund. Their expenditure, however, has been much larger than the interest of that sum, amounting last year to £65 over and above the proceeds of the special or private mortifications.

Order XXVII.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Students in poor circumstances, who are recommended by the ministers of their respective parishes, and the teachers by whom they were educated, may petition for gratuitous admission to the classes. They are examined by the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, composed of the Principal and five Professors of Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy; and, if found qualified in point of Literature, admitted as of right to attend gratuitously. This examination is repeated at the commencement of every session till they have finished their course of Philosophy. Besides those, others may be admitted without paying fees, by the indulgence of their respective Professors. No fees are paid for attending the Lectures on Divinity.

Order XXVIII.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) *R.*—There are several Regulations requiring the Professors, with their respective classes, or as a body, to attend Divine Service on Sunday. The Commissioners appointed to visit this College in 1664, ordained, "That all the scholars, with the Principal and Masters, go together to Church upon the Lord's day, in their gowns, *orderly as formerly* they used to do, and is *appointed in the statutes.* Item, that the Lectiones Sacrae be carefully seen to; and to this effect that the Masters, according to former statutes or practice, meet on the Lord's day, as well at morning as at evening; and that there be two Lectiones Sacrae prescribed and taken account of by the Masters each week, for the better grounding of the scholars in the principles of religion." In 1680, this last regulation is repeated and strongly enjoined. The Commission appointed by Parliament, 1690, statutes and ordains "That the Masters and students of the several Colleges be obliged carefully to attend public worship together on the Lord's day; and that after the afternoon sermon the regents and students conveen in their several classes, and that the students give an account to the Regents of what they heard that day." 1727, "The Commission recommend it to the Masters of the University to observe the regulations of former Visitations, for inculcating on the students the principles of the Christian religion." And farther, they declare "That all laws, statutes, and rules formerly made, not inconsistent herewith (*i. e.* the laws they had themselves laid down), remain in full force." In laws "De studiis et moribus discipulorum,"

549

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXVIII.

appointed to be read in the Comitia every year, "sancitae a Rectore magnifico, cum assessoribus ejus, et a Senatu Universitatis et a Facultate Collegii," absence from Divine service of any student without leave is made the subject of discipline.

The College possesses a considerable portion of the adjacent church, called the College Church. This was appropriated to the use of the Principal, Professors, and students of the College, who, in former times, walked together in their gowns to attend Divine service in that church. In the year 1764, the Presbytery of Glasgow granted permission to the College to open a chapel within the College bounds for the students and Professors, with their families, during the session of the College. And the large hall called the Common Hall has been used for Divine service since that period, on the Sunday and other days of religious solemnity. The service has been occasionally conducted by some of the Masters of the College, but generally by preachers who are annually chosen by the Faculty. For a considerable period, the names of the students in the gown classes, viz., the Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy classes, were called over before Divine service in the chapel by the public censor; and the students who were absent without leave were taken cognizance of. The increased number of students making it inconvenient to call their names by the public censor in the chapel, this practice has been for some years discontinued. The consequence of this has been, that the absentees could not be sufficiently known and inquired after as before, and regular attendance on the chapel has declined. The Faculty, with a view to remedy this evil, appointed, about a year ago, a Committee of their number to consider and report on the means of securing a better attendance of the students in the chapel on the Lord's day. A report from the Committee was laid before the Faculty; but the measures they proposed have not yet received a final decision.

There are no regulations made with a special reference to students who do not belong to the established Church:—But at the period when the names of students in the gown classes were called by the general censor, and the absentees marked, it was the practice of the Masters of the University to grant permission of absence to students who were either not of the established religion, or whose parents wished them to attend any particular church with their own family, or some confidential friend, on a written document being produced to that effect at the commencement of the session.

(2.) Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Faculty to consider the best means of securing a better attendance in the chapel.

"*Glasgow College*, 11 *December* 1824.

"This day the Committee appointed by the Faculty to consider the best manner of securing a better attendance in the chapel, met according to appointment.

"Present, the Principal, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Mylne, Dr. Meikleham, Dr. M'Turk, Mr. Walker, Dr. Macgill. They resolved to report to the Faculty, as follows:—

"1. That the Professors should enjoin their students to attend Divine worship in the chapel of the College, and take cognizance of their absence, in the same manner as is done in the case of absence from their classes, except when the students produce an intimation that it is the wish of their guardians that they should attend another place of worship, or such other excuse as shall appear satisfactory to their Professors.

"2. That, in order to secure attention to this injunction, the catalogues of each of the gown classes shall be called in the chapel, before the commencement of Divine service, by their respective censors, in their separate divisions at the same time, or when the numbers required to attend are not so great as to render this method necessary. That a general catalogue, prepared for the purpose, be called by the general censor. That a list of absentees be given by the censor to each Professor on Monday, who shall inquire into the reasons of their absence, and inflict a fine on such as are without a sufficient excuse. That in order to maintain order in the chapel, one Professor shall attend each Sabbath in his turn, along with students, while the catalogue is calling.

"3. That a seat be erected, in the division appointed to each class, for each Professor—or that the seat of the Principal, or Professor next in order on the present bench, be in the middle of the bench; and that the Professor of Ethics and Logic sit on his *left* hand, and the Professor of Greek and Latin on his *right*, so that each of these Professors may have their own classes under their immediate inspection. (Signed) Stevenson M'Gill, *Convener*."

That the above is a true copy of the Report of the Committee respecting the manner of securing a better attendance in the chapel, is attested by

Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

(3.) Copy of the Report of the Committee respecting the mode of securing a better attendance on the College Chapel.

"*Glasgow College*, 27 *October* 1826.

Attendance on College Chapel.

"The Report of the Committee respecting the proper mode of securing a better attendance of the students on Divine worship was given in; and, after considerable discussion, the Meeting of Faculty agreed to the following Resolutions:—

"1. That the Professors of those classes in which a catalogue is called, shall, at the commencement of each session, intimate, in their respective classes, that the students are required to attend public worship regularly in the College Chapel, unless they give to their Professor a satisfactory reason for non-attendance.

"2. That a catalogue of those students, who have not given such satisfactory reason, shall be made out and called over by the general censor in the Chapel, every Lord's day, before Divine service; and that the names of those who are absent shall be given in to their respective Professors, who shall inquire into the causes of absence, and impose a fine, of not less than sixpence, on each of those who are absent without a satisfactory excuse.

"Mr. Sandford begged to dissent from this resolution of Faculty, as to calling of the catalogue on Sunday; because he conceives all compulsory methods of obtaining attendance on Divine worship to be grossly improper, indecent, and injurious to the cause of religion."

Extracted from the Records of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by

(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXIX.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Return of the Number of Students Matriculated at the said College for the last fifty years.—N. B. In this University the students matriculate once only during their whole course.

Session.	Natural Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Logic.	Greek.	Humanity.	In any other Class, that they may have a voice in electing the Rector.	Total Matriculated.
1776	3	8	11	25	37	1	85
1777	3	14	21	17	52	25	132
1778	3	5	25	15	47	6	101
1779	3	9	17	16	4	13	99
1780	2	6	12	17	46	8	92
1781	2	12	16	17	36	16	99
1782	1	7	15	19	24	6	72
1783	0	9	6	24	36	13	88
1784	0	7	16	25	45	7	100
1785	0	0	7	35	40	4	86
1786	2	2	15	32	71	8	130
1787	1	5	20	29	34	6	95
1788	1	1	18	27	49	7	103
1789	0	0	11	43	72	11	137
1790	0	2	13	33	76	0	124
1791	0	0	16	37	58	10	121
1792	0	5	23	34	51	5	118
1793	1	2	8	30	82	4	127
1794	1	0	16	31	64	3	115
1795	1	1	17	26	48	6	99
1796	1	2	16	27	36	4	86
1797	0	2	15	28	54	0	79
1798	0	0	16	20	36	4	76
1799	3	1	20	25	57	4	110
1800	0	0	21	27	50	4	102
1801	2	2	21	23	54	1	103
1802	1	2	30	27	52	31	143
1803	2	6	31	20	98	1	158
1804	1	1	21	43	84	7	157
1805	0	4	36	52	110	4	206
1806	0	1	30	63	117	11	222
1807	1	4	45	74	94	26	244
1808	1	3	25	65	120	2	216
1809	2	5	43	95	152	0	265
1810	0	5	38	88	84	2	217
1811	0	4	43	91	108	146	392
1812	2	2	32	92	137	5	270
1813	3	11	49	120	124	13	320
1814	1	2	32	92	105	0	232
1815	1	1	36	121	97	29	285
1816	0	0	21	89	93	3	206
1817	0	5	34	101	96	19	236
1818	0	3	22	109	102	1	237
1819	1	3	37	93	74	3	211
1820	1	5	18	114	99	4	241
1821	3	4	24	98	98	6	233
1822	1	6	26	123	105	0	261
1823	0	4	25	96	108	1	234
1824	2	1	16	101	100	0	220
1825	1	1	34	82	64	0	182

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said College during the same period, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Catalogue of the Anatomy Class in the University of Glasgow, from Session 1789–90 to Session 1826–27.

Year.	Total.	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Foreign.
1790–91	54				
1791–92	60				
1792–93	70				
1793–94	63				
1794–95	66				
1795–96	82				
1796–97	96				
1797–98	85				
1798–99	110				
1799–1800	115				
1800– 1	113				
1801– 2	102				
1802– 3	98				
1803– 4	91				
1804– 5	101				
1805– 6	144				
1806– 7	166				
1807– 8	170				
1808– 9	199				
1809–10	205				
1810–11	232				
1811–12	259				
1812–13	280	200	61	15	4—viz. 1 Rio Janeiro, 1 Lisbon, 1 Santa Cruz, 1 Bombay.
1813–14	351	235	96	14	6—viz. 2 Trinidad, 1 Jamaica, 1 St. Thomas, 1 St. Vincents, 1 Demerara.
1814–15	254	163	83	4	4—viz. 1 Santa Cruz, 1 Jamaica, 1 St. Vincents, 1 St. Kitts.
1815–16	166	119	39	6	2—viz. 2 Santa Cruz.
1816–17	140	96	36	6	2—viz. 1 West Indies, 1 Barbadoes.
1817–18	164	118	25	15	6—viz. 2 Jamaica, 1 Barbadoes, 1 Demerara, 1 East Indies, 1 Paris.
1818–19	200	135	43	17	5—viz. 2 Jamaica, 1 Demerara, 1 St. Vincents, 1 Quebec.
1819–20	215	148	56	7	4—viz. 1 America, 1 St. Vincents, 1 Demerara, 1 Grenada.
1820–21	162	119	28	13	2—viz. 1 America, 1 St. Vincents.
1821–22	204	149	41	13	1—viz. Jamaica.
1822–23	186	130	35	14	5—viz. 2 Jamaica, 1 St. Vincents, 1 Cape of Good Hope, 1 Berwick.
1823–24	199	136	39	15	9—viz. 4 Jamaica, 3 America, 1 East Indies, 1 St. Vincents.
1824–25	262	194	39	24	5—viz. 4 Jamaica, 1 America.
1825–26	277	199	40	28	10—viz. 5 America, 1 Nova Scotia, 1 Jamaica, 1 Demerara, 1 Trinidad, 1 St. Kitts.

N. B.—The number of Students in the last year of the former Professor, or in the Session 1789–90, is understood to have been 49. The Catalogues of the Gowned Students are printed annually, and copies are distributed to the Professors, and may be deposited in the Library; but the same care has not been taken hitherto with those of the Non-togate. The above Catalogue contains the numbers only of the Students of Anatomy till the Session 1812–13, when it was found convenient, indeed necessary, to have the class-list more descriptive. The number of Medical Students in the University (including those of Botany and Chemistry) has of late years varied from 300 to 400.

From 1789–90 to 1800–1, the Honorarium of the class was £2. 2*s.*; from that time to the present it has been £3. 3*s.*

(Signed) JAMES JEFFRAY, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.

University, Glasgow, 26th September 1826.

Paper transmitted by Dr. Freer.

Note of Students of Medicine who have attended Lectures by Dr. Freer in the College of Glasgow, from 1796 to 1825 inclusive.

Theory of Medicine.

In 1796, his first class consisted of 33—viz. 27 from Scotland, 3 from England, and 3 from Ireland.
1797, his class consisted of 24—23 from Scotland, and 1 from Ireland.
1798 ,, 30—25 from Scotland, 3 from England, and 2 from Ireland.
1799 ,, 32—24 from Scotland, 2 from England, and 3 from Ireland.
1800 ,, 35—30 from Scotland, 2 from England, and 3 from Ireland.
1801 ,, 24—22 from Scotland, 1 from England, and 1 from Ireland.
1802 ,, 25—17 from Scotland, 3 from England, and 5 from Ireland.
1803 ,, 25—19 from Scotland, 3 from England, and 3 from Ireland.
1804 ,, 34—28 from Scotland, 3 from England, and 3 from Ireland.
1805 ,, 40—32 from Scotland, 4 from England, and 4 from Ireland.
1806 ,, 44—36 from Scotland, 4 Eng., 2 Ireland, 1 India, and 1 Portugal.
1807 ,, 48—32 from Scotland, 9 England, 6 Ireland, and 1 from India.
1808 ,, 49—28 from Scotland, 5 from England, and 16 from Ireland.
1809 ,, 82—58 from Scotland, 2 from England, and 22 from Ireland.
1810 ,, 45—30 from Scotland, 14 from Ireland, and 1 West Indies.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXX.

1811	his class consisted of	52—31 from Scotland, 3 England, 17 Ireland, and 1 from
1812	,,	77—51 from Scotland, 5 from England, and 21 from Ireland.
1813	,,	120—80 from Scotland, 4 from England, and 36 from Ireland.
1814	,,	119—78 from Scotland, 2 England, 38 Ireland, and 1 West Indies.
1815	,,	121—84 from Scotland, 3 England, 32 Irel., 1 Demer., 1 W. Indies.
1816	,,	78—56 from Scotland, 3 England, 16 Ireland, and 3 West Indies.
1817	,,	72—48 from Scotland, 4 England, 18 Ireland, and 2 West Indies.
1818	,,	49—32 from Scotland, 6 England, 9 Ireland, and 2 West Indies.
1819	,,	77—57 from Scotland, 2 from England, and 18 from Ireland.
1820	,,	82—55 from Scotland, 1 England, 25 Ireland, and 1 Demerara.
1821	,,	94—69 from Scotland, 11 from England, and 14 from Ireland.
1822	,,	63—40 from Scotland, 6 from England, and 17 from Ireland.
1823	,,	62—43 from Scotland, 6 England, 10 Ireland, and 3 West Indies.
1824	,,	72—45 from Scotland, 6 England, 19 Ireland, and 2 West Indies,
1825	,,	89—53 from Scotland, 12 England, 19 Ireland, 1 North America, 2 Demerara, 1 East Indies, and 1 West Indies.

After having lectured for several years on the Practice of Medicine, to which office he had been appointed by a Commission from his late Majesty in 1796, under the denomination of Professor of Medicine, in the University of Glasgow—No lectures had ever been given in this University upon the Theory of Medicine—I judged that at least there might be no impropriety in making the attempt; this being considered as essentially necessary in the University of Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. Accordingly, for many years past, I have invariably delivered, during the session of College, a lecture on the Theory of Medicine, three days in every week, without receiving any fee. Whenever his Majesty shall be pleased to nominate a Professor of the Theory of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, the beforementioned lectures on that subject will instantly be discontinued.

Glasgow College. (Signed) ROBERT FREER.

Order XXXI. ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class during each Session, during the same period.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Number of Students at each Class for the last Fifty Years, so far as can be ascertained.

Session.	Theology.	Hebrew.		History.		Law.		Medicine.	Anatomy.		Surgery.	Midwifery.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Mat. Med.	Nat. Hist.	Nat. Phil.	Moral Phil.	Logic.	Greek.		Humanity.		Mathematics.		Astronomy.
		Jun.	Sen.	Eccles.	Civil.	Rom.	Scotch.		Lecture.	Dissec.										Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Jun.	Sen.	
1776—7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1777—8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1778—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1779—80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1780—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1781—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1782—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1783—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1784—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1785—6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1786—7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1787—8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1788—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1789—90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	39	5	..
1790—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	40	9	..
1791—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	39	0	..
1792—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	52	26	..
1793—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	39	18	..
1794—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	47	19	..
1795—6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	53	18	..
1796—7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	96	..	..	..	..	30	24	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	49	9	..
1797—8	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	24	85	..	..	..	..	9	23	..	..	83	70	..	..	..	..	50	15	..
1798—9	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	30	110	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	78	68	..	..	..	..	65	20	..
1799—1800	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	32	115	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	76	81	58	..	..	.	..	60	18	..
1800—1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	35	113	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	55	75	52	..	..	..	..	40	10	45
1801—2	..	..	..	10	6	6	..	24	102	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	52	70	58	..	..	..	..	46	8	34
1802—3	..	..	..	13	..	11	..	25	98	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	70	77	78	..	..	..	..	51	15	32
1803—4	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	25	91	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	68	80	77	..	..	..	..	74	15	..
1804—5	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	34	101	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	85	98	67	..	..	..	..	68	9	17
1805—6	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	40	144	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	85	124	106	..	..	..	..	75	12	18
1806—7	..	..	..	23	..	1	29	44	166	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	61	130	97	..	..	..	..	60	11	21
1807—8	..	..	..	31	..	5	21	48	170	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	72	128	143	..	..	..	..	65	11	15
1808—9	..	..	..	39	..	4	31	49	199	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	57	126	131	..	..	..	..	80	8	..
1809—10	..	..	..	45	..	3	29	82	205	..	..	..	..	..	61	32	88	130	134	..	..	..	..	75	19	..
1810—1	..	..	..	43	..	1	29	45	232	..	..	..	..	..	48	33	65	119	153	..	..	..	..	81	9	..
1811—2	..	..	..	37	..	..	28	52	259	..	..	..	..	..	51	67	86	180	162	..	..	..	..	85	14	..
1812—3	..	..	..	35	..	6	31	77	280	..	..	..	..	..	58	65	91	148	173	..	..	..	..	100	23	..
1813—4	..	..	..	42	..	1	43	120	352	..	..	..	..	..	68	42	108	198	175	..	..	..	..	101	20	..
1814—5	163	54	..	47	..	..	38	119	254	71	..	..	..	..	71	60	104	146	172	..	..	..	..	116	27	..
1815—6	161	54	11	40	..	6	49	121	166	50	79	..	..	..	33	36	104	180	186	..	..	320	..	88	22	..
1816—7	181	41	11	48	..	12	34	78	140	47	44	..	..	..	39	73	89	152	188	..	..	263	..	86	23	..
1817—8	179	37	7	37	..	..	35	72	164	61	90	..	213	..	48	69	114	224	174	..	..	282	..	103	37	..
1818—9	186	43	11	61	..	4	43	49	200	52	116	..	190	..	50	44	124	150	156	..	..	297	..	102	36	..
1819—20	233	57	23	74	..	..	29	77	215	88	158	..	151	38	80	198	120	185	176	..	..	257	..	88	35	..
1820—1	223	46	14	54	..	..	42	82	162	68	139	..	101	55	57	42	89	149	152	..	..	293	..	81	29	..
1821—2	191	48	14	56	..	11	38	94	204	96	171	..	153	32	79	99	113	153	167	388	0	298	..	75	38	..
1822—3	204	35	19	54	..	..	25	63	186	90	190	..	116	39	73	80	99	136	169	416	89	320	..	83	28	..
1823—4	176	47	8	44	..	..	31	62	199	96	199	..	122	38	80	67	122	156	193	441	107	335	..	92	31	..
1824—5	178	47	14	50	..	..	33	72	262	113	200	..	150	55	82	39	97	132	176	407	86	309	..	75	29	..
1825—6	171	61	11	60	..	..	24	89	277	100	219	..	177	61	87	38	87	143	177	389	77	256	..	86	32	..

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXXI.

The Numbers, as stated in the preceding page, are, in most instances, only those who have attended during the incumbency of the present Professors—the Catalogues of their predecessors not being in our possession, and no public record having been kept, till very lately, of the Students attending the higher classes in this University. It is to be observed, that the sum of the numbers now reported exceeds considerably the number actually attending, as the same Student, in many instances, attends two or three classes, and is consequently included two or three times in the enumeration.

Order XXXI.*

ORDER XXXI.*—Returns to Requisitions of the University Commission, by Letter to the Clerk of the College, dated 15 September 1830.

1. It appears from the list of students matriculated with the University Library, the list of students in the public printed catalogue of Togates, and in the University calendar, that the number of students entered in the University of Glasgow, and engaged in different descriptions of study, during session 1826-27, and subsequent sessions, were

	Natural Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Logic.	Greek.	Latin.	Theological Classes.	Law.	Medical Classes.	Total Matriculated.
1826-27	79	99	152	201	100	162	21	432	1,256
1827-28	65	76	149	212	114	161	34	440	1,251
1828-29	55	96	152	179	99	130	31	435	1,177
1829-30	67	78	157	168	99	118	15	451	1,144

2. There is no record from which any Return can be made of the dates of certificates. It may, however, be stated that, though a student is entitled to a certificate for any part of a session during which he has attended, yet a certificate for a part of a session does not entitle him to proceed in the Curriculum of Study, or to the Academical privileges belonging to a certificate of full attendance. And it may be further stated, that very few instances occur of students requiring certificates before the end of the third last week of the session; but in respect to such as do, the certificate bears testimony to the insufficiency of the students' attendance. Attested by

(Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, *Cler. Coll.*

Order XXXI. **

ORDER XXXI.**—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Halls in the different Colleges in Scotland, for the last 25 Years, distinguishing the Number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

Return—Glasgow.

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
1814-15	128	35	163
1815-16	122	39	161
1816-17	126	54	180
1817-18	123	56	179
1818-19	136	64	200
1819-20	165	68	233
1820-21	159	64	223
1821-22	133	57	190
1822-23	141	63	204
1823-24	128	48	176
1824-25	123	55	178
1825-26	125	46	171

Note by Principal Macfarlane, Glasgow.—The above is a Return of the students of Divinity, who have attended regularly, and of those whose attendance has been only occasional, during the incumbence of the present Professor, being the only period in which the number could be ascertained from documents in the possession of this University.

With regard to those commonly called *occasional* or *irregular* students of Divinity, I beg leave to say, that none are enrolled here without being actually present—that the attendance of a very few is limited to two or three days, or perhaps even a single day; and that the rest attend for periods, varying from a week to several months, so as, in some instances, to approximate to a session of regular attendance, or, at least, what would be accounted so, where the course of Lectures is of shorter duration than it is here.

Order XXXII.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Degrees are conferred in Divinity, Laws, Medicine, and Arts, by the Senate of the University.

Order XXXIII.

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said College; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The degree of A.M. is never given without the attendance and examination of the candidate. Each candidate must have gone through a regular course of Languages and Philosophy, except in the case of those students who have been (previously to their entering the University) educated in English schools, and so fully instructed in classical Literature as to undergo the regular examination

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXXIII.

in Greek which is required of those who can enter the First Philosophy or Logic Class. The degree of A.B. is conferred in like manner after two years' study in the Philosophy classes. These rules were fixed by the ancient constitution of the University, and are observed invariably. With regard to degrees in Medicine, the first printed paper annexed contains the regulations with regard to Medical and Surgical degrees, and the Medical Curriculum which, from the year 1790, by undergoing various improvements, have been acted on for ten years—and the second paper contains the regulations as amended in April last. Some further alterations to fit them to the present regulations of the examining boards in London will be necessary.

These rules were formed, and are enforced by the authority of the senate of the University.

I.—Regulations respecting Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

MEDICINE.

1. Before any person can be allowed to be a candidate for a degree in Medicine in this University, he shall appear personally before the Senate, or Committee of Examiners, and lay before them satisfactory evidence that he is not under twenty-one years of age.

2. He shall produce evidence as above that he has, during at least three years, (or sessions of six months each,) regularly attended the following Medical classes, in some University or Universities, viz. Anatomy during three such sessions; the Theory and Practice of Physic during two such sessions; Chemistry during two sessions; Materia Medica during two such sessions; or one session, if he shall have attended an apothecary's shop during two or more years; Midwifery during one session; the Principles and Practice of Surgery during one session; Botany during one course; together with at least two years' attendance at a public hospital. Two courses, of between three and four months each, on Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Midwifery, or Chemistry, given by eminent Medical teachers in London, or one six months' course of Anatomy, and on the Practice of Physic, delivered in the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, will be allowed as a course (on these particular branches) at a University.

3. He shall bring forward evidence that, during one year at least, he has attended Medical classes in this University.

4. The candidate shall undergo three examinations in private, by the Medical Professors of the University; and write a commentary on an Aphorism of Hippocrates, and another on a case of disease propounded to him by the said Examiners. The first examination shall be on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, on the Institutions and Practice of Physic; and the third, on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

5. The Examiners shall report to the Senate their opinion, respecting the Medical knowledge of the candidate; and if their report be favourable, his name, as a candidate for a degree, shall be entered on the minutes of Senate; and a day shall be fixed, when the candidate shall read his commentaries on the Aphorism and Case; and answer such questions, on the several branches of Medical science, as shall be put to him by the Examiners, in presence of the Senate. If the Senate be of opinion that the candidate has shown himself worthy of a degree, it shall be conferred, in presence of the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, provided the candidate has not published a Thesis, which he may or may not do, according to his own option; but, if he shall have published a Thesis, he must defend it, and the degree must be conferred in presence of the students and other members of the University, assembled in the Comitia.

6. The three first examinations are usually conducted in the English language, the remainder in Latin; and the commentaries on the aphorism and case must be written in the Latin language.

SURGERY.

1. Every candidate for a degree in Surgery shall intimate to one or other of the Medical Professors his wish to be received upon trial, and at the same time produce evidence that he has attended the following courses of six months each, by Professors or Lecturers in a University, one of which sessions must be at this University, viz. Two courses on Anatomy, one course on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, one course on the Institutions of Medicine, one course on the Practice of Medicine, one course on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, one course on Chemistry, one course on Midwifery, together with at least twelve months' attendance at a public hospital. As in the Curriculum of education for degrees in Medicine, two courses given by eminent Medical teachers in London, or one six months' course on Anatomy and the Practice of Medicine delivered in the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, will be allowed as one course at a University.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to examination before the third week in March of his last year's course of study.

3. The candidate shall be examined on all the above branches by the Medical Professors of the University.

4. If the Examiners approve of the answers of the candidate, they shall make their report accordingly to the Senate; and, if approved of by the Senate, a day shall be appointed for conferring the degree, in presence of the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, after the candidate shall have taken and subscribed the usual oath.

The fee to Library, &c. for the degree of M.D. is	£15	
The duty on Stamp for do.	10	
		£25
The fee for the degree of Chirurgiæ Magister is		10 10*s.*

The degrees are conferred on the 3d Tuesday of April, the 3d Tuesday of July, and the 3d Tuesday of November, and at no other times.

II.—Last Regulations respecting degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

MEDICINE.

1. Every candidate for a Medical degree must bring evidence that he has reached the age of twenty-one.

2. He must bring evidence of having attended for four years some University, in which Medicine is regularly taught, or the Lectures delivered in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, Dublin; or those delivered in London: one of these years at least, he must have attended the University of Glasgow.

3. He must produce certificates of having attended the following Medical classes, in the above-mentioned schools. Each course being reckoned to last during six calendar months, viz.

Anatomy, during two such courses. Institutions of Medicine, one such course.
Chemistry, during two such courses. Practice of Medicine, one such course.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXXIII.

Materia Medica, one such course. Botany, one course in a University.
Midwifery, one such course. Infirmary, during twelve months.
Surgery, one such course.

N. B.—Two London courses, of between three and four months each, to be reckoned equivalent to one six months' course.

4. Each candidate for a Medical degree must announce his intention, and lodge the requisite testimonials with the youngest member of the Medical Faculty in the University, two months before the time of graduation; that is to say, by the 1st of March and the 1st of June, otherwise he cannot be taken on trials till the following year.

5. Every candidate for a Medical degree shall undergo three examinations. The first on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, on Chemistry and Pharmacy; and the third, on the Practice of Medicine. He shall likewise write a Latin Commentary on the Aphorism of Hippocrates, and a Medical Case.

6. The degrees shall be conferred on those candidates who have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Examinators, on the last Wednesday of April, and the 1st Wednesday of August, in each year, and at no other time.

SURGERY.

The Curriculum of students who mean to take degrees in Surgery to be three years; during which period they must attend the following courses of six months each, or the equivalent London course, as specified in the case of Physicians, viz.

Anatomy, two courses. Practice of Medicine, one course.
Surgery, two courses. Midwifery, one course.
Chemistry, one course. Materia Medica, one course.
Institutions of Medicine, one course. Infirmary, during twelve months.

One of the years of attendance at least must be in the University of Glasgow. The degrees in Surgery to be conferred only on the last Wednesday of April.

The fee to Library, &c. for the degree of M.D., is . . .	£15	
The duty on stamp for ditto	10	3*s.*
		£25 3*s.*
The fee for the degree of Chirurgiæ Magister is . . .		10 10*s.*

University, Glasgow, 17th April 1826.

Order XXXIII.*

Order XXXIII.*—A Copy of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Faculty, at which the new Regulations as to Examinations for Degrees in Arts, were passed.—Ordered 5 January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Glasgow College, 3d November 1826.

The meeting having considered the proposals respecting an improvement in the mode of examination of candidates for Degrees in Arts, agreed to refer the further consideration of this subject to the Principal and other members of the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, together with the Professors of Divinity, Mathematics, and Church History, as a Committee, who are required to bring in their Report as soon as possible.

Glasgow College, 15th November 1826.

The Committee appointed to examine the proposal for an improvement in the mode of examining candidates for Degrees in Arts, gave in a plan, which was read and discussed at great length, article by article; after which, the Meeting agreed that, with some small alterations made in it by the Meeting, it should be engrossed in the Records of the University, and printed, that it may be generally known and acted upon in future.

Regulations respecting the Examination for Degrees in Arts, 1826-7.

1. The ancient practice, in conformity to the statutes of the University, of examining publicly all candidates to the Degrees of M.A. and B.A. shall be resumed, and observed invariably.

2. Candidates for these degrees must give in their names, with a list of the books and subjects on which they are willing to be examined, to the clerk of Senate, on or before the 15th day of February in each year.

3. The Examinations shall take place on certain fixed days, viz., on the Thursdays of March and April, if necessary, and in the presence of at least two Professors.

4. The minimum of examination, with regard to the subjects in Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the number of books in the ancient languages, shall remain as at present, it being understood that in all these the candidate must be thoroughly prepared, and that he must evince an adequate knowledge of the principles of the Greek and Latin tongues, and of Latin composition.

5. Those who pass this examination in a satisfactory manner, shall receive a printed certificate, signed by all the Examiners, the production of which shall entitle each candidate to receive his degree, on payment of the usual fees.

6. The names of those who submit to an examination in a greater variety of subjects, and a larger number of books than are indispensable (as specified in the annexed schedule), and who, on their examination, evince a distinguished degree of scholarship and general talent, shall be arranged in a separate class or classes, announced publicly in the meeting of the University on the 1st of May, printed in the newspapers, and inserted in the University calendar.

7. These honours may be obtained by candidates who submit to a more extended examination in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, though they undergo only the minimum of examination in Languages, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and *vice versâ*, by those whose examination is more extensive in the departments of Classical Literature and the Philosophy of Mind, while it is confined to the minimum in the Mathematical and Physical branches of Science.

N. B.—Students in the Ethic class, who have passed through the Junior classes, are entitled to the degree of B.A., on being examined on Languages, Logic, and Moral Philosophy; and students in the Physic class, or who have previously finished a course of Philosophy, to the degree of M.A., by being examined on the same subjects, with the addition of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

Table of Subjects of Examination for Degrees in Arts, according to the different Classes of Distinction which Candidates have in view.

In	Minimum for Graduation.	For Honourable Distinction.	For Highest Distinction.
Latin.	Livy, Three Books; Virgil, Æneid, Three Books; Horace, Odes, Two Books.	In addition, Cicero, on Old Age and Friendship, and Tusculan Questions; Tacitus, Life of Agricola, and on the Manners of the Germans (or Annals, one Book); Horace, Epistles and Art of Poetry; and Juvenal, Three Satires.	Virgil, Æneid, Twelve Books; Livy, a Decade (or Cicero, Nine Orations); Plautus or Terence, Two Plays; and Persius, Three Satires.
Greek.	New Testament, the Four Gospels; and Homer, Three Books.	In addition, Thucydides, Four (or Herodotus, Five) Books; and Four Plays of a Tragic Author, or of Aristophanes.	Thucydides (or Herodotus), the whole; Sophocles, the whole (or Æschylus, the whole; or Euripides, Seven Plays, or Aristophanes, Seven Plays); Aristotle, the Poetics (or Longinus de Sublimitate; or Dionysius of Halicarnassus on Composition.)
Logic.	Examination on the Intellectual Powers, the Ancient or Aristotelian Logic, the Modern or Inductive Logic (including the Theory of Evidence); and the Greek or Latin books which may have been read in the Class, with the Doctrines and Opinions contained in them; and the Exercises which were given in to the Professor in the Class, attested by him, to be produced.	In addition, Examination on the Philosophy of Grammar, Taste, and Criticism, and the Art of Rhetoric.	Perfect accuracy in all the branches of Examination, with proof of eminent talents and acquirements.
Moral Philosophy.	Examination on the course of Lectures, including Evidences of Natural Theology; Public Theme written in the Ethic Class, with Class Exercises, certified by the Professor, to be produced and examined; those parts of Greek or Latin books which have been read in the Class to be translated, and an account given of the Doctrines and Sentiments contained in them.	In addition, Four voluntary Exercises in English or Latin, written during attendance on the Class, and certified by the Professor, to be produced; Examination on the whole of the Greek and Latin Treatises, parts of which have been read in the Class; and on the Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Doctrines of the more distinguished Philosophers in ancient or modern times.	Perfect accuracy in all the branches of Examination, with proof of eminent talents and acquirements.
Natural Philosophy.	Examination on the Subjects explained in the Class; Public Theme written in the Physic Class, with the Class Exercises given in every Monday, from the First of December during the Session, certified by the Professor, to be produced and examined. To those Candidates who may have been some time absent from College, the Professor will prescribe a set of Exercises.	In addition, all the other Exercises of the Class, whether voluntary or not; with Examination on Newton's Principia, Book I. Sections I. II. III., and Book III. the whole.	Examination on the Mécanique Céleste of Laplace, and the whole of Newton's Principia; with perfect accuracy in all the branches of Examination, and proof of eminent talents and acquirements.
Mathematics.	Euclid, first Six Books. Plane Trigonometry. In Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations.	Euclid, Books XI. and XII. Spherical Trigonometry. Conic Sections. In Algebra, Equations of the Higher Dimensions, and the Differential Calculus.	Integral Calculus. La Grange's Theory of Functions. Analytical Works of Apollonius and the other ancient Geometricians. Perfect accuracy in all the branches of Examination, with proof of eminent talents and acquirements.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Glasgow by
(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Sen.*

Order XXXIV.

Order XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in the presence of the whole University; and if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Candidates for Degrees in Arts are examined by the Professors of Humanity, Greek, the three Philosophy classes, and Mathematics. The examination of late years has been private, but may, at the option of the candidate, be public. Since April 1826, a plan for rendering all the examinations public, and permitting students of superior attainments to distinguish themselves by submitting to a more extended examination than is absolutely necessary for obtaining a Degree, has been under the consideration of the Senate, and will probably be carried into effect during next session. In Medicine all the Professors of the Medical Faculty are Examinators. The last examination is public, sometimes before the whole University, but most frequently in presence of the Senate, immediately before the Degree is conferred.

Order XXXV.

Order XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University without the Examination or Attendance of the Persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 Years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—One honorary degree in Medicine only has been conferred in this University since 1790. It was a degree *ad eundem*, and was conferred when the Russian princes visited the University, on Dr. Crichton, a graduate of Edinburgh, and their body physician.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix. Order XXXVI.

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University, Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The degrees of D.D., LL.D., and LL.B., as conferred by this University, are honorary degrees, and no others.

Order XXXVII.

ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the Persons who have graduated at the said College during the last 50 Years, distinguishing the Number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties; and in the Faculty of Medicine specifying the Number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of Graduation;—the Number who had carried on part of their Medical Education at other Universities;—and also the Number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign Countries.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Return of the Number of Degrees of D.D. conferred during the fifty years from 1776 to 1830,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1777	0	0	0	0	0	0	1804	3	0	0	1	0	4
1778	1	0	0	0	0	1	1805	0	0	0	0	0	0
1779	0	0	0	0	0	0	1806	4	0	0	0	0	4
1780	0	0	0	0	0	0	1807	0	0	0	0	0	0
1781	1	0	0	0	0	1	1808	1	0	0	0	0	1
1782	0	0	0	0	0	0	1809	0	0	0	0	0	0
1783	1	1	0	0	0	2	1810	1	0	0	0	0	1
1784	1	0	3	0	0	4	1811	0	0	0	0	0	0
1785	0	0	0	0	0	0	1812	4	0	0	0	0	4
1786	5	0	2	0	0	7	1813	1	1	0	0	0	2
1787	0	0	0	0	0	0	1814	4	0	0	1	0	5
1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	1815	0	0	0	0	0	0
1789	1	2	0	0	0	3	1816	4	0	0	0	0	4
1790	0	0	0	0	0	0	1817	0	0	2	0	1	3
1791	3	0	0	0	0	3	1818	1	1	1	0	0	3
1792	2	0	0	0	0	2	1819	0	1	0	0	0	1
1793	1	0	1	0	0	2	1820	2	2	1	0	1	6
1794	0	0	1	0	0	1	1821	1	0	0	2	0	3
1795	2	1	0	0	0	3	1822	0	1	0	2	0	3
1796	1	0	0	0	0	1	1823	1	0	0	0	0	1
1797	1	0	0	0	0	1	1824	1	1	0	0	0	2
1798	2	0	0	0	0	2	1825	1	1	0	2	0	4
1799	1	2	1	0	0	4	1826	0	0	0	0	0	0
1800	3	0	1	0	0	4	1827	0	0	0	0	0	0
1801	1	0	1	0	0	2	1828	0	0	0	0	0	0
1802	1	0	0	0	0	1	1829	0	0	0	0	0	0
1803	1	0	1	0	0	2	1830	0	0	0	0	0	4

Return of the Number of Graduates in Law from 1st January 1776 to — September 1830,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries.

Doctors.							Doctors.						
Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1777	0	0	0	0	0	0	1790	1	0	0	0	0	1
1778	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791	0	3	0	0	0	3
1779	0	0	0	0	0	0	1792	0	1	0	0	0	1
1780	0	0	0	0	0	0	1793	0	0	0	0	0	0
1781	0	0	0	0	0	0	1794	0	2	0	0	0	2
1782	0	0	0	0	0	0	1795	0	1	1	0	0	2
1783	0	0	0	0	0	0	1796	0	0	0	0	0	0
1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	1797	0	0	0	0	0	0
1785	0	1	1	0	0	2	1798	0	1	0	0	0	1
1786	0	1	0	0	0	1	1799	2	0	0	0	0	2
1787	0	0	0	0	0	0	1800	2	1	0	0	0	3
1788	0	1	1	0	0	2	1801	0	0	0	0	0	0
1789	0	0	0	0	0	0	1802	1	0	0	0	0	1

University of Glasgow.

Return of the Number of Graduates in Law, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	Doctors. Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Year.	Doctors. Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1803	0	0	0	0	0	0	1820	3	1	0	0	0	4
1804	8	0	1	0	0	9	1821	0	1	1	1	0	3
1805	0	0	0	0	0	0	1822	0	0	0	2	0	2
1806	0	3	0	0	0	3	1823	0	1	0	0	0	1
1807	1	0	0	0	0	1	1824	2	4	0	0	0	6
1808	0	2	0	0	0	2	1825	0	1	0	0	0	1
1809	0	3	0	0	0	3	1826	0	0	0	0	0	0
1810	1	0	0	0	0	1	1827	0	0	0	0	0	0
1811	1	0	0	0	0	1	1828	0	0	0	0	0	0
1812	3	1	0	0	0	4	1829	0	0	0	0	0	0
1813	1	0	0	0	0	1	1830	0	0	0	0	0	3
1814	0	0	0	0	0	0							
1815	2	2	0	0	0	4	Bachelors.						
1816	1	0	0	0	0	1							
1817	1	1	1	0	0	3	182	1	0	0	0	0	1
1818	0	0	1	0	0	1	1822	1	0	0	0	0	1
1819	0	0	1	0	0	1	1825	1	0	0	0	0	1

Return of the Number of those who have taken the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from 1st January 1776 to — September 1830,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1776	1	1	0	0	0	2	1804	2	2	1	0	0	5
1777	2	0	0	0	0	2	1805	5	0	0	0	0	5
1778	2	0	1	0	1	4	1806	3	1	2	0	0	6
1779	0	0	0	0	1	1	1807	0	1	0	0	2	3
1780	3	0	2	0	1	6	1808	9	3	2	0	1	15
1781	0	0	1	0	0	1	1809	0	2	3	0	0	5
1782	2	0	2	0	0	4	1810	5	0	0	1	0	6
1783	3	0	3	0	0	6	1811	2	1	0	1	0	4
1784	2	1	5	0	1	9	1812	4	1	3	0	0	8
1785	2	1	6	3	1	13	1813	10	2	2	0	0	14
1786	5	2	6	1	2	16	1814	0	4	3	0	0	7
1787	2	2	12	0	2	18	1815	7	0	1	0	0	8
1788	1	0	5	0	0	6	1816	8	0	3	0	1	12
1789	3	0	2	0	0	5	1817	4	1	4	2	0	11
1790	2	2	5	1	0	10	1818	6	3	2	1	0	12
1791	2	1	8	1	2	14	1819	3	2	0	0	0	5
1792	0	5	0	0	0	5	1820	8	1	7	0	0	16
1793	0	1	0	0	4	5	1821	4	2	1	0	0	7
1794	0	1	1	1	0	3	1822	19	4	3	0	0	26
1795	0	1	3	0	0	4	1823	13	6	2	0	0	21
1796	1	1	6	1	0	9	1824	1	3	1	0	0	5
1797	0	1	0	0	1	2	1825	6	4	4	0	0	14
1798	1	3	1	0	1	6	1826	9	10	6	1	0	26
1799	4	3	4	1	0	12	1827	0	0	0	0	0	18
1800	1	3	1	1	1	7	1828	0	0	0	0	0	41
1801	4	3	2	1	3	13	1829	0	0	0	0	0	33
1802	6	4	6	1	0	17	1830	0	0	0	0	0	33
1803	3	1	3	1	0	8							

Return of the Number of Chirurgiæ Graduatorum from 1st January 1776 to — September 1830,—distinguishing the Number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies, and from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Magistrorum. Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	Year.	Magistrorum. Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
From 1 Jan. 1776 to 29 Oct. 1817 no Nos. given.							1826	17	6	16	0	1	40
							1827	0	0	0	0	0	23
1817	0	0	1	0	0	1	1828	0	0	0	0	0	9
1818	9	0	4	0	0	13	1829	0	0	0	0	0	13
1819	6	1	8	0	0	15	1830	0	0	0	0	0	20
1820	14	0	13	0	0	27							
1821	11	0	3	0	0	14	Baccalaureorum.						
1822	14	0	7	0	0	21	1819	0	0	1	0	0	1
1823	9	2	8	0	0	19	1820	0	0	2	0	0	2
1824	11	0	7	1	0	19	1821	0	0	0	0	0	0
1825	13	1	15	2	0	31	1822	0	0	3	0	0	3

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XXXVII.

Return of the Number of Students Graduated in Arts, from the Year 1777 to 1830, inclusive, specifying the Number of M. A. and B. A. in each year, and distinguishing the Countries to which the Graduates belong.

	M.A.					B.A.				
Years.	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Total.	Scots.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Total.
1777	10	0	15	0	25	1	0	1	0	2
1778	7	0	9	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
1779	5	0	6	2	13	0	0	0	0	0
1780	3	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
1781	11	2	14	0	27	0	1	0	0	1
1782	10	2	12	0	24	1	1	0	0	2
1783	4	0	6	0	10	1	0	1	0	2
1784	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
1785	5	0	2	0	7	1	0	0	0	1
1786	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
1787	6	3	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1788	7	0	7	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
1789	6	1	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1790	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
1791	7	0	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1792	9	3	3	0	15	0	1	0	0	1
1793	7	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1794	10	0	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
1795	8	1	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1796	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
1797	7	0	9	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
1798	9	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1799	4	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
1800	4	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
1801	4	1	.	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
1802	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0	0	1
1803	10	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1804	7	0	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
1805	6	2	9	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
1806	6	1	13	1	21	0	0	0	0	0
1807	4	3	9	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
1808	9	1	12	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
1809	4	3	23	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
1810	7	2	23	0	32	0	0	1	0	1
1811	8	1	14	0	23	0	1	0	0	1
1812	10	2	21	1	34	0	0	0	0	0
1813	13	3	19	0	35	0	2	0	0	2
1814	14	2	30	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
1815	12	2	17	0	31	0	4	0	0	4
1816	12	0	19	0	31	2	1	0	0	3
1817	10	2	10	1	23	0	0	0	0	0
1818	19	2	10	0	31	0	2	0	1	3
1819	21	4	6	2	33	0	2	0	0	2
1820	20	4	7	1	32	1	0	0	0	1
1821	18	2	14	0	34	0	2	0	0	2
1822	8	7	2	0	17	2	0	0	1	3
1823	16	3	3	0	22	0	4	0	0	4
1824	26	4	2	0	32	0	4	0	0	0
1825	17	8	3	3	31	0	0	0	0	4
1826	18	4	1	0	23	1	2	0	0	3
1827	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	3
1828	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2
1829	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1
1830	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2

Order XXXVIII. ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors, *ex-officio ;* and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same ?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—1. A Lecturer on Materia Medica, who gives five lectures each week during the session of the College. He has a salary of £70 per annum, and a fee of £3 3*s.* from each student. He is appointed by the Faculty of the College.

2. Chaplains (generally two) for performing Divine service in the College chapel, and preaching twice every Sunday during the session of College; for which they have an allowance of £50 between them out of the College funds. They are appointed by the Faculty of the College. There is also an allowance of £10 to defray the expense of dispensing the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, twice during the session, out of the said funds.

3. There is an allowance to a Precentor of £10, and the same sum to a band of music during the

session, for the purpose of leading the congregation in singing psalms. They are appointed by the Faculty, and paid out of the College funds.

4. A Librarian, whose salary is paid out of the College funds—a Sub-Librarian, with an allowance from the same funds.

5. A Factor, with a salary of £178 13*s.* 4*d.* paid out of the College funds, besides his salary as Factor, on the Mortification for several bursaries, whose business is to collect the revenue, pay the expenses, and to keep clear and distinct accounts of every article of revenue and expenditure, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, by which he is appointed to his office.

6. A Clerk of the College and University. His duty is to attend the Meetings of Faculty and Senate, to take down minutes of their acts, and take charge of their being correctly engrossed in the College and University records, for which he has an allowance of £21. He is appointed by the Faculty.

7. The Janitor of the College. His emoluments and perquisites, after deduction of the cost of fuel and other expenses, may be estimated to produce, at an average, an income of £92 per annum.

8. The Bedellus. His annual salary is £19 4*s.* 4*d.*, and his other emoluments, at an average, £62 4*s.* 6*d.*; in all, £81 8*s.* 10*d.* He is appointed by the Faculty.

9. The Chamber-keeper, who is also master of work. As master of work, he has an allowance of £10 10*s.* from the funds; and as chamber-keeper, a salary of £1 13*s.* 4*d.* His salary, and other perquisites arising from a small sum from each students, is, after deducting the cost of fuel, and the expense of two under-servants necessary for the proper discharge of his duties, in all at an average £75 per annum.

10. The Gardener. He receives 15*s.* per week. He is appointed by the Faculty.

11. The Watchman. He has an allowance of 14*s.* per week. He is appointed by the Faculty.

12. The Bell-ringer, who is also scavenger. He receives salary £15 1*s.*, and perquisites, at an average yielding £43; amounting in all to about £58 1*s.*

(N. B.—*It was not thought to be necessary to print the details of the duties of the six preceding office-bearers.*

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the Members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what power, privileges, or immunities in the Town in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same? Order XXXIX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal and Professors of the College, residing within the College, are, by charters and letters patent from the Archbishop of Glasgow, confirmed by various sovereigns, and ratified in Parliament, exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates of the town of Glasgow, and from all burghal taxations and burdens. These privileges were ascertained and defined in a question between the College and the magistrates of Glasgow, about the year 1756, by a decree-arbitral, confirmed by a judgment of the Court of Session. Of late it has been disputed whether Regius Professors residing within the city, and belonging to the University, but not to the College, are entitled to claim those exemptions.

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College? Order XL.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Professors have, neither individually nor collectively, any jurisdiction as magistrates within the city of Glasgow.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or deliquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished? Order XLI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Disorders, delinquencies, breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the students, may be brought by complaint of any Professor or student, or the information of one of the College-servants, before—1*st*, The *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, composed of the Principal and five Professors of Languages and Philosophy, who punish by admonition, fine, and sometimes extra exercises; 2*d*, The Faculty, composed of the Principal and thirteen Professors in the College, who punish by private or public rebuke, fine, rustication, and sometimes expulsion; and 3*d*, The Rector's court, composed of the Rector or Vice-rector, with his assessors, (commonly the Principal and all the Professors of the University.) This last is a Court of Record, which the others are not, at least for the purposes of discipline, and has power to punish by public reprimand, pecuniary mulct, expulsion, and, in the case of a graduate, degradation. In former times the Rectorial Court was in use to inflict corporal, or even capital punishment, and there have been instances within the last fifty years of disorderly students having been imprisoned under its authority.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded? Order XLII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There is no doubt of the power of the Rector's Court to expel any student whose conduct may be found to deserve such a sentence. That power is also claimed, and has been exercised by the Faculty of College; but some doubts are entertained of the validity of their claim.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order XLIII.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, are excluded from admission, matriculation, or graduation at this University, not, so far as is known, by any express regulation, but as matter of propriety, and a necessary inference from the Acts of Visitation requiring certificates of good conduct from students removing from one University to another.

Order XLIV.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Students entering at this, who have studied previously at any other College, are not in practice required to produce certificates of good conduct, unless when some suspicion of previous irregularity or misconduct is entertained.

Order XLV.

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Graduates of other Universities are admitted *ad eundem* in this University.

Order XLVI.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said College? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal of the College of Glasgow must be a Minister of the Church of Scotland, and a layman cannot hold the office.

Order XLVII.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal does not visit or examine the students of any of the classes.

Order XLVIII.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any Course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority, was it discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal does not teach any class, nor give any course of Lectures. By the charter of Nova Erectio 1577, he was appointed the sole Professor of Theology, and taught Divinity in all its branches, till near the middle of the 17th century. He seems afterwards to have taken for a considerable period a part of that duty. It does not appear distinctly at what time, or by what authority, he ceased to give regular lectures, but there are instances of a later date, when he has supplied the place of the Professor of Divinity, in whole or in part, at the desire of the Faculty.

Order XLIX.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what authority or jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Lords of Council and Session in 1772, found and declared, that "all the Professors of the said College are subject to the daily and ordinary inspection and jurisdiction of the Principal of the said College; and that the Principal and all the Professors of the said College, with the advice of the Lord Rector, and Dean of Faculty of the said University, have the sole right of trying every one of the Professors of the said College for negligence of duty, or misbehaviour in other respects; and of inflicting on him or them, the pains of suspension, deprivation, or such censures as their negligence or misbehaviour shall deserve." The jurisdiction of the Rector and his assessors over the students is stated in Answer to No. XLI, and its origin will be found in the Return to No. I.

Order L.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? *University of Glasgow.* Appendix, Order L.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no controversies, pleas, or disputes, &c., such as are described in this query, now subsisting in this University.

ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? Order LI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no controversies, pleas, or disputes, &c. such as are described in this query, now subsisting in this University.

Memorial of the Regius Medical Professors in the University of Glasgow to the Hon. Commissioners for visiting the Universities in Scotland.

[*Transmitted 3d March* 1827.]

When Dr. Muirhead was appointed Professor of Natural History in this University, in the year 1807, it was maintained, by the majority of the Professors, that the King had no power to increase the number of Professors in the College of Glasgow, or to communicate to any new Professors the same powers, privileges, and emoluments, enjoyed by those who then constituted the College. To support this position a distinction was made between the College and the University; and, for the first time, we believe, it was maintained that there were two distinct Corporations, the one within the other, or a College within the University, but distinct from it, and enjoying patrimonial right independent of it. That many separate Colleges may exist in a University we know; but, wherever this is the case, we find distinct foundations, evidence of erection, and regulations respecting the design of these Colleges, or the number of their members. On the plea advanced by the University in Dr. Muirhead's case, no definitive judgment was given by a court of law; and, as all the deeds and charters relative to the University or College of Glasgow are in possession of the Commissioners, we submit, for their consideration, whether any College has ever been founded, or can be said to exist, distinct from the University, or within it as a separate Corporation. The only attempt at proof ever made, or the only argument offered, is founded on the gift of Lord Hamilton, in 1459, of a tenement of houses and four acres of land for the *Collegium Artium*. But, on reverting to an earlier date, we find that the Bishop assigned a house for the Faculty of Arts to teach in, which was called the *Pedagogium*, or *Collegium Artium*. Lord Hamilton no more founded a new College than the Bishop did, when he gave a *Pedagogium*. He gave to a Society, already existing, a local habitation, but not a name. The Society consisted of all that was apparent, or really existed, of the *Studium Generale;* and the buildings and land were given to that Society, by whatever name it was known, whether Studium, University, or College; and the number of which that Society consisted varied at different times. If the argument employed be correct, and if the King has no power to interfere with this supposed College or little Corporation, or to increase the number of its members, then, still assuming that such a Corporation really exists, it is no less clear that the Corporation has no power to alter, by addition or diminution, the original number of which it consisted; and it follows, that those Professors, who have been admitted into it since 1459, have been improperly admitted, and that the School of Arts, as it is called, must continue for ever as it was at first. But, if no such separate and distinct Corporation ever was founded, it follows that the terms Studium, University, and College, are, to all intents and purposes, synonymous, and that he who is admitted a member of one, is, *de facto*, a member of all, there being no real or legal distinction. Memorial of Regius Professors, Glasgow.

In this, as in other Universities, three different meetings or assemblies took place—the Comitia, the Senate, and the Faculty. It is maintained that the Senate is the meeting of the Glasgow University, and the Faculty the meeting of the Glasgow College; and accordingly, Dr. Muirhead was admitted a member of the former, but not of the latter. We submit to the inquiry of the Commissioners, whether there be any necessary connexion between the Faculty and the supposed College, even if it existed. The Faculty we conceive to be a meeting of the different Faculties under a Dean, and its constitution has nothing to do with the existence, or non-existence of a College. In a University founded for teaching every allowed Faculty, we scarcely think it necessary to say that every Professor must belong to some one Faculty recognised in the University, and must have a place in that Faculty to which his department belongs, and, as a matter of course, must, *de facto*, be entitled to sit in the General Meeting of the Faculties. We further submit to the Commissioners, that, if the King or Patron at any time founded a new Professorship, whether of Medicine, Civil Law, Natural History, or Astronomy, the new Professor, if admitted at all, must be admitted as a Member of some one Faculty, and would be entitled to all the powers, privileges, and rights enjoyed by any former Professor. We grant that the case might be otherwise if any individual Professorship had been previously established with special rights and emoluments, declared by the Founder to belong to that Professorship, and to no other. But no such endowments do exist in this University, all the Professors being, in point of privileges and powers, exactly on the same footing.

To prevent all plea in future, on the part of new Professors, the College procured, when the Regius Medical Professorships were recently founded, the insertion into the Commissions of certain restrictions. But the present Professor of Botany received a Commission without any restriction, and therefore he is, in so far, on a different footing, in point of right, from the rest.

The restrictions are three in number:—1*st*, We are not to have any management of the funds, or what are called the patrimonial rights of the Corporation, or to participate in these; 2*d*, We are not to have a vote in the election of a Professor. 3*d*, We are not to take any part in the examination of Candidates for Medical degrees, nor receive any part of the fees paid for these. But with these exceptions we are to enjoy all the powers and privileges belonging to any other Professor or Teacher. The argument, founded on the legal right which could have been maintained by Dr. Muirhead, cannot, in consequence of these restrictions, be brought forward by us. We at once give up the claim to be placed, in every respect, on the same footing with the former Professors. But whilst we plead no claim, we respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, how far it is for the advantage of the University, or of the public, that these restrictions should continue, and whether these be not quite in opposition to the general Constitution of the University, and proposed solely for the benefit of individuals.

1. With regard to the first, which prevents us from having any management of the funds, or participation in them, we submit that the distinction is invidious, and consequently injurious to the general character and interest of the University. It may so happen that a measure shall, in the Senate, of which we are members, be declared to be essential to the welfare and reputation of the University; but if the measure involve expense the Senate cannot carry it into effect. The measure must be submitted to the Faculty, and a majority may decide against it. Then what the larger body has declared to be necessary, the smaller may determine to be an improper step, leading to useless expenditure.

If the funds be granted for the benefit of the Corporation, we submit that, as Professors, we are interested in the proper application of these funds; and, even if no part were adjudged to us, we might advantageously administer the surplus for the general benefit of the University.

With respect to the term "Patrimonial Rights," we confess that we do not very well understand its meaning. We are in a great degree ignorant of the revenues and income of the College, and of the ground on which any special title is maintained to be connected with individual Professorships. If any revenue were destined by the granter for the sole behoof of one particular Professor, or of several individual Professors, and no other,—and if these individuals possessed exclusive privileges, by the nature of the charter, we could understand, in so far as related to them, the meaning of Patrimonial Rights. But in the case of general grants of money to the College or University, or of general privileges connected with the office of a Professor in the University, we can see no patrimonial claim which any number of individuals can set up, to the exclusion of those who may be appointed members of the same body. If we be not misinformed, the greatest part of the Revenue arises from the gift of the Crown, and ought surely to depend on the pleasure of the Crown. We do not, however, wish to lessen the means of the present incumbents; and, therefore, should all distinction be removed, some method might be easily devised to preserve to the present Professors the enjoyment of their full salaries and houses, and yet place the Regius Professors on an equality in point of rights and privileges. There might either, at an inconsiderable expense to the nation, be an indemnification given to the present incumbents, or a grant might be made, for the purpose of raising the salaries of the Regius Professors; and afterwards, the general assemblage of Professors being on an equality of interest, they could, without any fear on the part of the present incumbents, be admitted to a management of the funds, and participation in any future benefit.

But we do not make this application for the mere purpose of obtaining an addition to our salaries, but for the more important purpose of being placed, in all respects, on the same footing with our Colleagues, which would be more for the advantage of the University, and more agreeable to the Regius Professors, than any addition which could be made to their income; at the same time, when we have been led to notice our salaries, we beg leave to state that they are the smallest in the University, and some of us are obliged to expend nearly all we receive in the necessary preparations for teaching our Classes.

With regard to the funds set apart for literary purposes, or the payment of bursaries, we submit, that it is most invidious to exclude the Regius Professors from any management of these, or deciding on the claims of an applicant. Certain of these bursaries were founded before the erection of some of the Professorships now admitted to belong to the Faculty, and yet these are not excluded. This is a distinct branch of the funds, in which every Professor is interested. It can scarcely be called a patrimonial right, unless it were intended to keep these in the families of the present Professors. It involves only Patronage; and extending that to all the Professors can be surely no injury to the Faculty. But so far is this principle of monopoly carried that we are not allowed to vote even in the election of a servant of the College, or any University officer; and if any servant did misbehave, or become insolent, we must make our complaint to the Faculty, and appear there as clients.

2. With regard to the restriction from voting for a Professor we do think that no one reason can be offered for its continuance. Giving a vote in the election of a Professor to the Regius Professors does not deprive the others of any personal or patrimonial advantage they formerly enjoyed. It can scarcely be said to curtail their patronage; but even if it did it is only extending the patronage to those who are surely as much interested as themselves in the fitness of the candidate to fill the vacancy. We are as much concerned in the prosperity of the University, and the qualifications of a Professor of Languages and Philosophy, as the Professor of Astronomy, or of Civil Law, or of Medicine, can be. We respectfully submit to the Commissioners, whether the Regius Professors appointed by the Crown are not as likely as the College Professors to elect a man sound in his religious principles, steady in his loyalty, and eminent in his department, whatever that may be. We are entrusted with a vote for a Dean of Faculty, for the purpose that the Senate may return a proper person, whose vote might come to decide an election; if so, we surely with more advantage may be entrusted with a vote for the Professor himself. We can see no one argument capable of being brought forward against the proposal; and, therefore, can enter into no refutation of objection.

3. The restriction from examining for Medical degrees is most injurious to the Medical School. Degrees granted on the examination of only two of the Medical Professors are little better, in public estimation, than those formerly granted by other Universities on mere certificates of ability. This appeared so evident to the Senate that it took off the restrictions relative to examination, but continued the prohibition to receive any part of the fees. We believe that all the restrictions would have appeared equally injurious, and have been spontaneously removed, had there been no interference with funds or patronage. But the Commissioners will at once observe that the Senate cannot, in equity, impose a duty, and continue a privation. If the Senate assume the power of dispensing with a restriction, and

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LI.

Memorial of Regius Professors, Glasgow.

of saying what part of the Royal order shall be nugatory, as inconsistent with the interest of the University, it is presumed that the whole of the restrictions ought, for the same reason, to be removed. Were the Regius Professors to examine for Medical degrees, and reject an unqualified candidate, the two Professors who receive the fees might impute this strictness to unworthy motives. The Regius Professors have, however, undertaken the task, with the exception of the Professor of Surgery, who, for the reason assigned, and objections to the equity of the measure, has declined examining.

The Regius Professors would further represent, that most of the business is transacted by the Faculty; nor was it till a remonstrance was made, that even the consideration of holidays was given up by the Faculty. The chief business of the Senate consists, at present, in conferring degrees, and choosing a Dean of Faculty and Member for the Assembly.

The Hunterian Museum, undoubtedly intended by Dr. Hunter for the University, by some verbal expression, is considered as under the sole and entire management of the Faculty. The Regius Professors, who, with the exception of the Professor of Anatomy, are the only Professors interested in it, have nothing to do with its care or its management. The accommodation for classes is entirely at the disposal of the Faculty. It was by some of the Professors maintained that the Regius Professors had no title to class-rooms, but that, if his Majesty appointed a new Professor, he ought also to provide a room for him. Were the Regius Professors Members of Faculty, this doctrine (not, indeed, continued to be acted on) could never have been maintained.

The Commissioners, who are in possession of the charters, will see that certain immunities and exemptions were granted by the Archbishop and the City, to the Professors and all the other Members of the University. These were intended as a *bonus*, in return for the advantages of education. They are still claimed by the Faculty Professors, and the point has not been disputed with them. But the Regius Professors, being left to their own individual efforts, have been obliged to pay the city taxes, or to support, at their own expense, the rights of the University. The Magistrates, indeed, not only have not countenanced these exactions, but struck out of the last Police Bill a clause, intended to declare the liability of the Members of the University. But still the Police Commissioners insist on payment; and, although the sum be small, we trust that the Royal Commissioners will preserve inviolate the privileges and immunities of the University.

(Signed) JOHN BURNS, *Regius Professor of Surgery.*
THOMAS THOMSON, *Professor of Chemistry.*
WM. JACKSON HOOKER, *Regius Professor of Botany.*
JOHN TOWERS, *Regius Professor of Midwifery.*

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? Order LII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no controversies, pleas, or disputes, &c. such as are described in this query, now subsisting in this University.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the said College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities belonging to the same, so instituted? Order LIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Bull of Pope Nicolas V. in 1450 creating the University, institutes Faculties in the University, in the following terms:—"In eâdem Civitate Generale Studium, Auctoritate Apostolicâ, erigimus, et statuimus, et etiam ordinamus, ut in ipsâ Civitate de cætero studium hujusmodi perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat, tam in *Theologiâ, et Jure Canonico* et *Civili, quam Artibus, et quavis licitâ Facultate.*"

We know of no other authority, or corporate body, office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting *new Faculties* in this University.

There are in this University, besides the Principal, thirteen Professorships in the *College*, some of them instituted by the *Crown* and others by the College: and there are five University Professors, who are not members of the College, all of them instituted by the Crown. We know of no other authority or corporate body, office-bearer, or any set of individuals, other than the Crown and College, who have any right of instituting *new* Professorships in this University.

See the Memorial of the Regius Professors, appended to Order LI.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected? Order LIV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Professors, whose offices have been instituted by the Crown since 1806, are admitted members of the University, and have seats in the meetings of Senate. They vote in elections of Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Librarian, Trustees of Widows' Fund, and Members of the General Assembly, in all matters respecting the management of the public library, and in the conferring of degrees. The Professor of Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany, are understood to belong to the Faculty of Medicine.

See the Memorial of the Regius Professors, appended to Order LI.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LV.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—No Students live within the buildings or precincts of the College; nor do any live under the inspection and observation of the Professors, excepting such as live in Professors' houses as boarders.

Order LVI.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—By the statutes of Bishop Turnbull, all members of the University are ordered to wear gowns; but this rule is not in practice observed by the senior students. The gowns of the Professors are black, and those of the students of Languages and Philosophy, scarlet.

Order LVII.

ORDER LVII.—Were any buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof?—and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Till the Revolution 1688, several of the students resided within the College; but, as after that period the public table was given up, few students continued to lodge in College chambers; which now, from the increased number of students, have been converted into class-rooms for teaching.

Order LVIII.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses or buildings within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—About the year 1720, the College began to build houses for the accommodation of Professors and their families; and to defray the expense, money was borrowed, to be repaid out of the surplus profits of the Archbishopric. Ten houses have been built, and two sets of apartments in the old buildings converted into dwelling-houses. This was done by authority of the Faculty of the College. The debt has been sometime ago extinguished. The houses are examined from time to time, and are kept in repair out of the general funds of the College.

See also the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners at page 2, et seq. of this Volume.

Order LIX.

ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The buildings of the College, being very mean and ruinous, were in the 17th century almost entirely rebuilt by money left for that purpose by Mr. Michael Wilson, Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, Mr. Zachary Boyd, and by a general subscription from the noblemen, gentlemen, professors, and others in the country around; but there are no particular funds mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of this College. To keep the buildings in a state of perfect repair has always been considered as the first and most essential application of the general funds of the College, to which every other claim was to be postponed, and they have of late years been improved and enlarged to a great extent, and at very considerable expense.

Order LX.

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied? and if not so employed, to what purposes and by what authority have such funds been diverted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Answer under the preceding.

367

University of Glasgow.

Appendix. Order LXI.

Order LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There is a splendid Museum, left by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London, to the Principal and thirteen Professors of the College, as trustees for the purposes mentioned in his will; for containing of which there is a handsome building erected within the precincts of the College. The Professors have the privilege of showing to their students such preparations or specimens from this Museum as are suitable for the illustration of their lectures in their respective classes.

There is an excellent collection of instruments or apparatus for philosophical experiments, provided partly by an allowance of £12 per annum out of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, partly from the funds of the College, and partly by a voluntary contribution of the Professor of Natural Philosophy, to whose profession they are attached, and under whose superintendence they are placed.

The Professor of Mathematics has also a collection of instruments for the illustration of his courses provided by the College.

There is an excellent chemical apparatus, provided partly by the College, and partly by the Professor of Chemistry, under whose superintendence it is.

The Professor of Anatomy has an extensive collection of Anatomical Preparations procured at his own expense.

Most of the classes of the college have class Libraries, in which there are valuable collections of books, selected with a view to the subjects treated of in each class.

Order LXI*.—Copy of Dr. Hunter's Will.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Order LXI.*

Return—Copy of Dr. Hunter's Will sent—Will dated 31st July 1781.

Dr. Hunter's Will.

Extract is printed of part applicable to University of Glasgow:—

"In the *first* place, to make out or complete, or cause to be made out or completed, the Catalogue or Catalogues that I shall leave of my said books, printed and manuscript, prints, and books of prints, engraved copperplates, drawings, pictures, medals and coins, anatomical preparations of every kind, fossils and ores, shells, corals, and other marine productions, birds, insects, and all other preserved animals, or parts of animals, dried plants, curiosities from the South Seas, and whatever can be naturally reckoned a part of my Collection of Curiosities; all the cabinets, cases, and apparatus for containing and preserving the above articles, instruments for Anatomy or Surgery, and a chased silver cup, which was presented to me by the students of Anatomy, respectively; and as soon as may be, to transmit a true, full, and perfect Catalogue thereof, signed by my said trustees, and by my said nephew Mr. Baillie, and the said Mr. Cruickshank, or the survivors or survivor of them, to the Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow; and also deliver one other Catalogue thereof, so signed as aforesaid, to the said Mr. Mathew Baillie and Mr. Cruickshank respectively; and also upon the further trust and confidence that they the said George Fordyce, David Pitcairn, and Charles Combe, do permit and suffer the said Mr. Mathew Baillie, during the space of twenty years, to be computed as aforesaid, if he shall so long live, to have the possession, use, and enjoyment of the said books and manuscripts, prints, books of prints, engraved copperplates, drawings, pictures, medals and coins, anatomical preparations of every kind, fossils and ores, shells, corals, and other marine productions, birds, insects, and all other preserved animals, or parts of animals, dried plants, curiosities from the South Seas, and whatever can be naturally reckoned a part of my Collection of Curiosities, all the cabinets, cases, and apparatus for containing and preserving the above articles, instruments for anatomy and surgery, and a chased silver cup, which was presented to me by the students of Anatomy; and in case of his death within the said space of twenty years, then I do hereby direct the said George Fordyce, David Pitcairn, and Charles Combe, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to permit the said William Cruickshank, if he shall be then living, to possess, use, and enjoy the same, and every part thereof, for and during the remainder of the said term of twenty years: And I do hereby desire, that when my said nephew Mathew Baillie, and the said William Cruickshank shall be respectively put into possession of my said books, manuscripts, prints and books of prints, engraved copperplates, drawings, pictures, medals and coins, anatomical preparations of every kind, fossils and ores, shells, corals, and other marine productions, birds, insects, and all other preserved animals or parts of animals, dried plants, curiosities from the South Seas, and whatever may be naturally reckoned a part of my Collection of Curiosities, all the cabinets, cases, and apparatus for containing and preserving the above articles, instruments for anatomy and surgery, and a chased silver cup, which was presented to me by the students of anatomy, that they do respectively sign an undertaking or engagement, to return the same safe and undefaced, in good condition, to the said Dr. George Fordyce, David Pitcairn, Batchelor in Physic, and Mr. Charles Combe, or to the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of the survivor of them, reasonable use and wearing, and all damages done by fire, or other inevitable accidents, only excepted: And I do hereby further direct the said Dr. George Fordyce, David Pitcairn, Batchelor in Physic, and Mr. Charles Combe, and the survivor of them, his executors and administrators, at and immediately after the expiration of twenty years after my death, or the death of Mr. Baillie and Mr. Cruickshank, which shall first happen, to cause the said books, manuscripts, prints and books of prints, engraved copperplates, drawings, pictures, medals and coins, anatomical preparations of every kind, fossils and ores, shells, corals, and other marine productions, birds, insects, and all other preserved animals or parts of animals, dried plants, curiosities from the South Seas, and whatever can be naturally reckoned a part of my Collection of Curiosities, all the cabinets, cases, and apparatus for containing and preserving the above articles, instruments for anatomy and surgery, and a chased silver cup, which was presented to me by the students of anatomy, to be well and carefully packed up, and safely conveyed to Glasgow, and delivered to the Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow, to whom I give and bequeath the same, to be kept and preserved by them and their successors for ever, to and for the use of the said Principal and Faculty of the College

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LXI.*

of Glasgow, in such way, sort, and manner, as I shall, by any codicil to this my will, or any other writing or writings under my hand, direct or appoint; and in default of any such direction or appointment, in such sort, way, manner and form, as to the said Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow, and their successors for the time being, shall seem most fit and most conducive to the improvement of the Students of the University of Glasgow, vide p. 502."

Order LXII.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said College, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same, and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Alexander Macfarlain, Esquire, of Jamaica, bequeathed his Astronomical Instruments to this college, on condition that they should build an Observatory and appoint an Observer. The Observatory was built without loss of time; and in 1760 his Majesty George II. was pleased to grant a presentation to Dr. Alexander Wilson to be Professor of Practical Astronomy and Observer, with a salary of £50 per annum, paid out of the Exchequer.

Besides the instruments left by Mr. Macfarlane, several valuable additions have been made to them by the college, and by a donation from the late Dr. Patrick Wilson, who succeeded his father as Professor of Practical Astronomy. There is an annual charge upon the Archbishopric of Glasgow of £12 for the support of the Observatory.

Order LXIII.

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the said College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The early records of the University are so very imperfect, that the origin of its Library cannot now be traced with any degree of precision. It is to be presumed, however, that no such establishment as a public seminary of education could long exist without some collection of books for the accommodation of its members, and we find accordingly catalogues of a collection of this description belonging to the *Pædagogium* or Faculty of Arts, even prior to the Reformation, but which is supposed to have been in great measure dispersed during the turbulence of the last-mentioned period. The next indication of a library occurs under the date of 1578, but there is no formal announcement of its foundation. From that time, donations of books are frequently acknowledged in the records, and the subscription in 1632 was for erecting a Library as well as rebuilding the fabric. It now contains upwards of 30,000 volumes.

The funds for its support are derived—1*st*, From the interest of certain small sums bequeathed by individuals, amounting on the whole to £43 6*s*. 8*d*.; 2*dly*, From graduation fees, in the proportions stated in the answer to No. 8; 3*dly*, From the contrbutions of students, as particularized in the regulations, and the interest which may happen to accrue from their deposit-money.

The custody and management of the Library, and the superintendence of its funds, are vested in the Senate, who annually elect one of their own number as *Quæstor* or Treasurer of the Library, and who also appoint the Librarian and Sub-librarian.

A printed copy of the rules and regulations under which the Library is open to the Professors and students, is annexed.

By a subsequent resolution of Senate, it is enacted, that three of the seven shillings contributed by every regular student, shall be appropriated to the use of the Class Libraries within the college.

Regulations respecting the Public Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted by the Senate, on the 4th day of April 1820, and the 11th of April 1822, and by the Committee of Curators on the 18th of June 1822.

1. That hereafter, no professor or lecturer shall enrol a student, receive a fee from him, or give him a ticket, till he shall produce a matriculation ticket for the session or course of study which he means to attend, subscribed by the principal librarian; and further, that the library shall be open every day, except holidays and Saturdays, for matriculating students, from eleven to one o'clock, from the first day of October to the first day of February, after which day no student shall be matriculated in the library, without special orders either from the Senate or from the Faculty of the College.

2. That the library shall be open for giving out and receiving back books every lawful day, on Saturdays from eleven to one, and on other days from eleven till three o'clock, during the winter session; and on Wednesday and Friday, from twelve till three o'clock, during the summer recess.

3. That every student shall pay seven shillings at the beginning of the session to the University library for the winter session; and three shillings and sixpence more, if he chooses to have the use of the library during the summer.

4. That subscriptions to the library shall not be imperative upon the irregular students of Divinity; but that all of them must matriculate to the library before they can be enrolled, for which they shall pay a fee of one shilling; and if they shall choose to read from the library, they shall pay six shillings more.

5. That the library shall be open to every subscribing student, on his paying a deposit of one pound sterling, as a security against injury or loss to the library; but that, in place of such a deposit, the Curators agree to accept of the security proposed by the students of Divinity.

6. That no books with valuable plates, and no romances, novels, tales, or plays, be lent to students.

7. That the money collected from the contributions of the students shall be employed, in the first place, principally in making up the deficiencies in the Memoirs of the Foreign Academies, which

ought to constitute a part of every University library, and which belong equally to all departments of science; and, secondly, that the sums paid by the students in the different Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts, shall, as far as possible, be appropriated to the purchase of books connected with their particular branches of study, with this understanding, that the largest expenditure shall be made in those departments in which the books are most expensive, and in which the library is at present most deficient.

8. That six Curators shall be appointed annually from among the professors, to superintend the disposal of the library funds, beginning at the top of the roll, and taking them in succession till they meet.

9. That a statement of the sum of money collected for the library, and of the manner in which it has been expended, shall be made out annually by the curators, and recorded in a book, which shall be open to the inspection of all concerned.

10. That one thousand pounds shall be expended immediately in supplying the deficiencies in the University library.

11. That the librarian shall have an assistant, who shall be paid out of the funds collected for the library.

12. That these regulations shall be printed, a copy of them sent to every professor and lecturer for his government at the commencement of next session of College, and that one be forthwith put up in every class-room of the University.

Order LXIII.*

Order LXIII.*—A Copy of the Minutes of the Senate respecting the use of the Library by the Professors.—Ordered 11th October 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Glasgow College Library.

Extracts from the Records of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, 2d December 1796.

Regulations, 1796.

Regulations to be observed in the Public Library of the University of Glasgow.

1. That the Library shall be open every lawful day, from the 10th of October till the 10th of June, from noon till two o'clock afternoon, excepting Saturdays and holidays—and from the 10th of June till the 10th of October, upon the first and third Wednesdays of July, August, and September, for three hours during each of these days.

2. That the Librarian has the fullest powers from the Faculty to preserve the strictest order and decorum in the Library.

3. The Librarian shall lend no book to any student that contains valuable maps, prints, or figures, without an order of the Faculty; nor any splendid and valuable book, nor any book whatever, before it is marked with the Library mark, and entered into the Catalogue, or at least into the Librarian's separate List of new books which are not arranged and inserted in the Catalogue.

4. The persons entitled to read and consult books in the Library, or to borrow books out of it, are the Members of the Senate, the Lecturers appointed by the Faculty, the Established Ministers of Glasgow, the students of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy, upon the said students subscribing and paying annually the sum of five shillings at least, which is to be collected by the Librarian in the Library. That the order to the Librarian for lending out any books to a student, be signed by the professor of that Class to which the student belongs.

5. An order signed by one or more Members of Faculty to any subscriber, shall continue in force three weeks, and no more.

6. If any student shall keep a book after the time prescribed by Rule 5th, he shall pay a fine of twopence sterling for every night he keeps it beyond that time—which fine or fines shall be levied by the Librarian for the Library Fund; and if any student refuses to pay the fine incurred, the Librarian shall report his contumacy to the Principal.

The Librarian shall take particular notice of the condition of the books which he delivers to any person, both when they are delivered and when they are returned; and if any person shall write upon, scrawl or abuse, or blot any volume which he has consulted in the Library, or has carried home, he shall pay the price of that volume, if the book consists of one volume only; but if it consists of more, he shall pay the price of all the volumes, as it shall be ascertained by a bookseller called by the Librarian for that purpose. The Librarian is to report such abuses or delinquencies to the Principal, if necessary.

7. No student shall lend a book which he has borrowed out of the Library to any other person whatever, under the penalty of ten shillings sterling, and of being deprived of the use of the Library during such time as the Faculty pleases.

8. No student shall have more than three volumes out of the Library at one and the same time, nor shall any Member of the Senate, nor any Lecturer nor Minister, have above 20 volumes at one and the same time.

9. No Member of Faculty, Lecturer or Minister of Glasgow, or any other person, shall keep a Library book above six months, nor longer than three months, if a demand be made by any other person, and notified to him, under the penalty of five shillings sterling.

10. That no person shall keep any book that has not been in the Library more than six months, longer than a week, if it be demanded by any other person having a right to the use of the Library.

11. That there shall be a register of demands always in the possession of the Librarian.

(Signed) Pat. Wilson, *Cler. Sen.*

N.B. The above Regulations are in MS.; those which follow have all been printed.

Regulations, 6th May 1818.

Regulations respecting the Public Library, adopted by the Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 6th of May 1818.

1. The Public Library shall be opened to all students in the University who engage to attend a Class in the University for at least three months.

2. Every such student shall be enrolled at the commencement of each Session, in a General University Register, and shall, on his enrolment, pay six shillings, which shall be appropriated wholly to the University Library.

3. The books of the Library shall be purchased by a Committee, who shall be chosen annually by

University of Glasgow.

Appendix. Order LXIII.*

Regulations, 6th May 1818.

the Senate. This Committee shall consist of the Principal, one Professor from each of the Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, one Professor from the Gown Classes, and two others to be chosen indiscriminately from the Professors of any of the Classes, according to the pleasure of the Senate.

4. The sums paid at enrolment by students in Divinity, Law, and Medicine, shall be appropriated solely to the purchase of books belonging to their several professions, and the sums paid by the students in the other classes shall be appropriated for books of general Science and Literature; it being understood, notwithstanding, that all the books of the Library shall be equally accessible to students of every class.

5. One half of the money arising from Degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be appropriated to the purchase of books for the Medical department, and the other half shall be applied to the purchase of books at the discretion of the Annual Committee. This regulation to be in force for three years, after which it shall be revised by the Senate. All other unappropriated funds shall be, in like manner, applied at the discretion of the Annual Committee.

6. Students of Divinity, who are not regular students, shall notwithstanding be obliged to enrol in the public Register each year, for which they shall pay 1*s.*, which shall go to the Public Library; and such as choose to pay such addition as shall make up the sum of 6*s.* shall be entitled to the same privileges of the Library as the other students.

7. No student shall be required to pay for more than one enrolment, whatever number of classes he shall attend; and the profession or class under which he chooses to be enrolled shall be fixed by the student himself.

8. Any student taking out a book from the Library shall deposit a sum equivalent to its value.

9. Such books as, on account of their great value, the Committee shall think ought not to be lent out, shall lie open to the students to consult in the Library.

10. Students in the Gown Classes shall be required to produce to the Librarian a line from their Professors, authorizing them to receive the books for which they apply.

(Signed) Stevenson M'Gill, *Vice Rector.*

Regulations, 13th November 1818.

Regulations respecting the Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted at a Meeting of Senate, held on the 13th of November 1818.

1. No student shall get out from the Library, at one time, more than two volumes.

2. Octavos shall be returned to the Library in the course of two weeks, Quartos in three weeks, Folios in four weeks.

3. Every student who shall keep a volume longer than the time specified, shall pay one penny for each volume that is kept beyond the allotted time.

4. Every person who shall injure or lose any volume belonging to the Library, shall be obliged to furnish a new copy of the work, of equal value, or pay such a fine as the Committee on the Library shall fix.

5. From the 10th of October to the 10th of June the Library shall be open every lawful day except Saturday, betwixt the hours of eleven and two; and from the 10th of June to the 10th of October it shall be open during the same hours every Wednesday.

6. During the session of College books shall be given out to students on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and shall be received on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

7. Before any student shall receive a book out of the Library he shall deposit half a-guinea, which shall remain in the possession of the Librarian so long as the student shall continue to use his privilege.—Extracted from the Records of the Senate, by

(Signed) James Mylne, *C. P. T.*

Regulations, 4th April 1820.

Regulations respecting the Public Library of the University of Glasgow, adopted by the Senate on the 4th of April 1820, and to be in force from the commencement of next Session of College.

1. Every student shall pay seven shillings, at the beginning of the Session, to the College Library for the Winter Session, and three shillings and sixpence more, if he chooses to have the use of the Library during the Summer Session; but students in the Divinity, whose attendance is partial, shall pay only three shillings and sixpence at the commencement of the Session.

2. Every Professor, before he gives out his Ticket for his own Class, shall ask the student whether he has already been enrolled as a *Civis* in the University Library; and if not, the Professor shall inform him that it is requisite to present the certificate of his enrolment before he can receive his Class ticket.

3. The money thus collected shall be employed, in the first place, principally in making up the deficiencies in the Memoirs of the Foreign Academies, which ought to constitute a part of every Library, and which belong equally to all departments of Science.

4. Six Curators shall be appointed annually from among the Professors, to superintend the disposal of the Library-money, beginning at the top and bottom of the roll, and taking them in succession till they meet.

5. The library shall be open to every student; but before getting out a book, he shall deposit a reasonable sum with the Librarian, as a security that he shall return the book borrowed in proper condition. This sum to be returned to him when he brings back the book.

6. The Library shall be open every lawful day during the Winter Session, and twice a-week during the Summer months, from eleven to four o'clock.

7. The Librarian to have an Assistant, who shall be paid out of the funds collected for the Library.

8. A statement of the sum of money collected for the Library, and of the way in which it has been expended, shall be made out annually by the Curators, and recorded in a book, which shall be open to the inspection of all concerned.

9. As soon as the above, or any other Regulations, are fixed upon by the Senate, they shall be printed and made known to the students, as Regulations to be enforced at the commencement of next session.

10. That One Thousand Pounds shall be expended immediately in supplying the deficiencies in the University Library.

(Signed) Jos. Walker, *Vice Rector.*

Extracted from the Records of the Senate, by (Signed) James Mylne, *C. P. T.*

371

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LXIII.*

REGULATIONS respecting the Public Library of the University, adopted by the Senate on the 4th day of April 1820, and the 11th of April 1822, and by the Committee of Curators on the 18th of June 1822.—(For these Regulations, see pp. 544, 542 of this volume.)

(NOTE. *The Librarian appointed as successor to Dr. Muirhead has a salary of £70 per annum, and his assistant £50 yearly.*)

ORDER LXIII.**—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same—the year when such borrowing took place—the name of the Borrower—and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons—together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered.—Ordered 11th October 1827.

Order LXIII.**

N.B.—The following Table contains an Abstract of the Numbers of the Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the Number of Volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns,* together with the number of Volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner.

(1.)—*Glasgow College Library.*

Glasgow College Library.

Books borrowed by Professors.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 11th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 11th Oct. 1827, and 25th Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 11 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 25 Oct. 1828.
Prin^{l}. Macfarlan, 1825	3	13	11	..	..
26	8	15	15	10	6
27	2	6	6	2	..
Total	13	34	32	12	6
Prof. M'Gill, 1815	1	1	1		
16	1	3	3		
17	3	4	4		
18	1	1	1		
20	5	5	5		
21	3	3	3		
22	2	2	2		
23	7	7	7		
24	21	26	26		
25	18	32	32		
26	21	35	35		
27	17	28	28		
Total	100	147	147		
Prof. Jeffray, 1790	1	3	..	..	..
91	2	2	..	..	..
95	1	1	..	..	..
96	2	2	..	..	..
98	1	1	..	..	..
99	2	2	..	..	..
1802	1	1	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	..	..
4	4	4	..	..	..
5	1	1	..	..	..
6	3	3	..	..	..
7	2	4	..	..	..
12	3	4	..	..	..
16	2	7	..	..	..
18	2	2	..	..	..
19	2	3	..	..	..
20	2	4	..	..	..
21	1	1	..	..	..
23	1	1	..	..	..
25	1	1	..	..	..
26	3	4	2	..	..
27	38	80	77	9	8
Total	76	132	79	9	8

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 11th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 11th Oct. 1827, and 25th Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 11 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 25 Oct. 1828.
Prof. Millar, 1796	1	1	..	..	..
97	1	1	..	..	..
1801	3	3	..	..	..
2	3	4	..	..	..
5	1	2	..	..	..
6	2	2	..	..	..
8	1	1	..	..	..
9	3	6	..	..	..
11	1	1	..	..	..
17	4	8	3	..	..
21	..	..	..	4	..
22	1	3	..	..	..
23	1	1	..	1	..
27	39	68	63	..	..
Total	61	101	66	5	Nil.
Prof. Mylne, 1806	1	1	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	1	1
18	1	1	..	3	3
23	1	1	..	2	2
24	..	..	..	1	..
25	1	1	..	..	..
26	8	8	8	..	..
27	42	74	74	1	1
Total	54	86	82	8	7
Prof. Meikleham, 1808	..	..	..	1	..
17	..	..	..	1	..
19	1	1	..	..	..
21	2	2	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	1	1
25	4	5	5	..	..
26	6	8	8	..	..
27	5	6	5	2	2
Total	18	22	18	5	3
Prof. Davidson, 1801	11	16	3	..	..
2	7	10	2	..	..
3	15	24	3	..	..
Carry forward	33	50	8	..	..

* The College Returns, containing the titles of the Books borrowed, are with the Clerk.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix. Order LXIII.**

Glasgow College Library.

Books borrowed by Professors.

Glasgow College Library—(continued).

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 11th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 11th Oct. 1827, and 25th Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 11 Oct 1827.	Returned on 25 Oct. 1828.
Prof. Davidson, for[d].	33	50	8	..	..
(*continued*) 1804	30	43	18	..	..
5	13	15	..	..	..
6	15	27	8	..	..
7	8	10	1	..	..
8	20	39	5	..	..
9	8	12	..	..	..
10	12	28	6	..	..
11	12	17	4	2	..
12	3	4	..	..	..
13	18	61	4	..	..
14	2	9	5	..	..
15	8	10	5	..	..
16	12	12	..	2	2
17	33	67	4	2	..
18	13	14	1	..	..
19	44	60	2	..	..
20	22	32	3	..	..
21	28	34	5	1	..
22	23	30	5	..	..
23	38	47	3	..	..
24	27	32	11	..	..
25	24	34	2	..	..
26	51	74	24	..	..
27	61	83	25	21	2
Total	558	844	149	28	4
Prof. Couper, 1803	2	3	..	..	..
4	12	15	15	..	..
5	4	7	7	..	..
6	3	4	4	..	..
8	1	2	2	..	..
10	1	1	..	..	..
13	3	3	2	..	..
15	1	1	..	..	..
20	5	7	6	..	..
21	7	11	9	..	..
22	6	8	4	..	..
23	5	6	4	..	..
24	13	19	18	..	..
25	14	20	18	2	1
26	17	35	35	..	..
27	22	36	35	..	..
Total	116	178	159	2	1
Prof. M'Turk, 1824	1	1	..	..	..
27	1	3	3	2	2
Total	2	4	3	2	2

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 11th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 11th Oct. 1827, and 25th Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men &c.	
	Works.	Vols		Out on 11 Oct 1827.	Returned on 25 Oct 1828.
Prof. Muirhead, 1822	1	1	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	3	1
24	1	1	..	1	..
26	..	..	..	2	1
27	6	10	9	3	2
Total	8	12	9	9	4
Prof. Walker, 1816	3	3	..	..	..
18	3	3	..	..	..
22	1	1	..	1	..
23	1	1	1	..	..
26	1	1	..	..	..
27	10	13	13	2	2
Total	19	22	14	3	2
Prof. Burns, 1825	2	2	2		
27	1	1	1		
Total	3	3	3		
Prof. Thomson, 1826	2	2	..		
27	5	9	8		
Total	7	11	8		
Prof. Hooker, 1822—Total	1	1	Nil.		
Prof. Gibb, 1821	6	8	8	..	..
23	1	1	1	..	..
24	1	1	1	..	..
25	3	5	5	..	..
26	2	3	2	..	..
27	11	36	36	2	2
Total	24	54	53	2	2
Prof. Towers, 1823	4	4	..		
26	2	2	..		
27	15	26	23		
Total	21	32	23		
Prof. Sandford, 1824	1	3	..	..	..
27	24	28	28	1	1
Total	25	31	28	1	1
Prof. Buchanan, 1827—Total	5	8	8		

Glasgow College, 25*th October* 1828.—The preceding Table was made up from the Receipt-books of the Library, in the presence of Mr. Aitken, with as much accuracy as possible.

(Signed) William Park, *Librarian.*

Sir, *Glasgow College*, 23*d December* 1828.

By desire of the Senate of this University, I beg leave to transmit Report, made out by the Librarian in obedience to their directions, of the state of the University Library in respect of Books borrowed by Professors previous to the 11th October 1827, down to this date, in terms of the Request of the Commissioners for visiting Universities, &c., in Scotland, communicated in your letter of the 10th November last.

I am respectfully, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

James Aitken, Esq. (Signed) D. Macfarlan, *Principal.*

Books Borrowed by Professors.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Vols. borrowed prior to 11th Oct. 1827; *and not returned on 23d Dec.* 1828.	For Literary Men, &c.
Principal Macfarlan ...	2	2
Professor Macgill	None.	None.
Professor Jeffray.....	37	5*
Professor Millar	34	14*
Professor Mylne	None.	3
Professor Meikleham ..	None.	None.
Professor Davidson....	38	14
Professor Couper.....	15	None.
Professor Macturk	None.	1*
Professor Muirhead ...	None.	3
Professor Walker	None.	None.
Professor Burns	None.	None.
Professor Thomson....	None.	None.
Professor Hooker	1	None.
Professor Gibb	1	None.
Professor Towers	7	None.
Professor Sandford	None.	3*

The preceding Table was made up from the Receipt-books of the Library, with as much accuracy as possible.

(Signed) Wm. Park, *Librarian.*

P. S. It may be stated, that several of the above appear to be books of little value.

(Initialed) W. P.

* *Note.*—In the above Return, there being more volumes standing out in the names of these four Professors, as having been borrowed for Literary men, &c., than in the former one, dated 25th October 1828, the Librarian was requested to explain the cause of this difference, when he answered, with respect to the lists of Professors Jeffray, Macturk, and Sandford, that "the scrutiny consequent on the return of books led to the knowledge "of individuals for whom volumes had been borrowed by Professors whose names were not mentioned in the "Receipt-book. Acting on this knowledge, I transferred such volumes from the Professor's own list, to that "of the accommodated friend." And with reference to Professor Millar's list, it appears that the difference arose, partly by counting as *separate*, in the second Return, parcels of music which had been *grouped* in the first.

Order LXIII.***—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during session 1826-27, with the number of Volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 9th October 1827. Order LXIII.***

Abstract of the certified List transmitted from Glasgow for Session 1826–27.

Out of 1,027 Students, entitled to use the Library, there were 458 who availed themselves of that privilege. These 458 had 4,612 Volumes receipted against them, giving an average of $10\frac{292}{458}$ to each Student.

Order LXIII.****—A Return of the Total Number of Books amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the number amissing as at 1st January 1826. Order LXIII.****

R.—Glasgow. In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Muirhead, and the appointment of the present Librarian, an examination of the Library was ordered by the Senate, on his producing the usual securities for the accuracy of his conduct, in the sum of £2,000 sterling. The result of this examination, conducted by the Principal and Professors, was that 311 Volumes were amissing. This examination took place on the first and second weeks of May 1828.

Order LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges? Order LXIV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no meetings of Graduates held at this University, nor do they attend any meetings except the Comitia in common with the other students.

Order LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed? Order LXV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The University has invariably returned a Representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The election is made by the Senate, composed of all the Professors of the University, with the Rector and Dean of Faculty.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LXVI.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—No complaints of the description mentioned in this query are now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of this University.

Petition of Students.

Petition of certain Students in Glasgow College to the Royal Commissioners.

Unto the Most Noble and Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for Investigating the State of the Scottish University.

The PETITION of the Subscribers, students in Glasgow College;

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the Petitioners would venture to direct your Honours' attention to the following matters, regarding which they respectfully take leave to think there is a little mismanagement;—the correction of which would be of signal advantage to them, as well as to the whole Students in the University.

The matters hereafter referred to have often been the source of much angry feeling on the part of the Students towards the Professors; and at this moment there does exist a very great prejudice against the latter body—not concealed, but most openly avowed—to the great discredit of this ancient seat of Learning, and to the mutual disadvantage of both Professors and Students. It is not with anything of this feeling, however, that the Petitioners would now address your Honours; nor do they wish to make any exaggerated complaints, but simply to state certain facts, without appealing to any of the feelings at present so prevalent regarding them. And while it may appear rather strange, that so few subscriptions are appended to this application, the Petitioners trust that that circumstance will not tend to lessen its weight in your Honours' estimation; as, though they have not deemed it necessary to apply to any of their fellow-students for their co-operation, and while some perhaps, from a certain dread of offending "those in authority," might decline following this example openly—yet the Petitioners are confident, that were each Class in the University to be polled, there would be found almost an unanimity of opinion on the subject.

I. The first abuses—for so the Petitioners cannot help deeming them—are connected with the Library.

The Petitioners have had no access to know what are the regulations prescribed by the University's Charter, or other deed of erection, regarding the Library; but they understand, that till within these few years, it was customary for the Students to get the use of it without payment of any fee. Of late, however, all the Professors have refused issuing their Class-tickets (the fees for which vary from four guineas to a guinea and a half) unless the Students *shall have previously paid* to the Librarian a Fee of seven shillings—an outlay which, to by far the larger proportion of Students, is a very great hardship; and to those (as many are) already connected with other Libraries, and who do not therefore require the use of this one, it operates only as a severe and improper tax. When, however, the Students, after paying this sum, which at first is held out as the only requisite towards enjoying the use of the Library, apply for a book, they are informed that none are allowed to be issued unless £1 is deposited with the Librarian, which is returned, without interest, when the book is sent back.

The *poor* Students—and your Honours are aware that this is the most numerous class—being unable to advance so large a sum, are thus wholly deprived of one of the most valuable privileges connected with the College—a privilege, too, for the *enjoyment* of which they have actually been compelled to make a very large payment.

Another hardship, connected with the Library, is also worthy of attention. From some cause or another, unknown to the Petitioners, the Deputy-Librarian declares himself unable to give out to the Students many of those valuable *modern publications* in Science and Literature, the perusal of which is connected with the immediate business of the College; and thus, even to those who have paid the seven-shillings fee, and are able and willing to make the deposit, the Library is in a great measure rendered useless.

And lastly, the Petitioners would humbly call your Honours' attention to the practice of not allowing any Student the use of Novels, Dramatic Works, and the like, in the English language, while similar works in foreign and ancient languages are permitted—a practice, the authority for which is unknown, but the pernicious effects of which, the Petitioners too well know, and which, they are sure, can readily be appreciated by your Honours.

II. The second matter, with regard to which, apparently, grievous abuses exist, respects the mode of filling up vacancies in the English Bursaries in the gift of the College. It is understood that there are, in Oxford at least, certain valuable Bursaries, which, in the ordinary course of nature, must some time or another be vacant, and which, according to the general opinion, should *regularly* be filled up after due *public* notice of the vacancies, and on an examination of the respective Candidates, if more than one. It so happens, however, that it is never known among the Students when a vacancy occurs. No public intimation of the vacancy, no notice of the requisite qualifications of the Applicant, nor of the person or persons to whom application should be made, is ever given; and it is rumoured (though the Petitioners for themselves disclaim all belief in the report) that these Bursaries happen to be always filled up, as they are understood to be at present, by persons connected, either by birth or interest, with the Professors themselves.

It may be the case that such persons alone are competent to enjoy these valuable privileges; but as this is not the general opinion in the University, the public knowledge of it would tend much to remove many grudges that must exist, when it is imagined, however erroneously, that any undue influence is used in securing privileges, for which all think themselves equally entitled to compete.

III. The Petitioners may only allude, in the last place, to the notoriously careless and improper

manner in which the other Bursaries for Students *here* are filled up. But on this they will not dwell, as perhaps most of them, being out of the power of the Professors, and vested in close Corporations or particular Noble Families, it would be unfair to make the abuses regarding them the subject of complaint against the unoffending party.

The Petitioners are respectfully of opinion, that it would be for the material advantage of the Students, were your Honours to make inquiry into the matters now submitted to your consideration;

And may it therefore please the Most Noble and Honourable Commissioners to take this Petition into consideration; and on finding all or any of the grievances before mentioned to exist, to afford such relief as to your Honours shall seem proper, and is in your power to bestow; and at all events to condescend to answer this Petition. And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

(*Signed by* 26 *Students.*)

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken? Order LXVII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Principal and Professors, before being admitted to their respective offices, produce certificates of having taken the Oath to Government before a magistrate, and pledge themselves, on the first convenient opportunity, to subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland before the Presbytery of the bounds, and to produce evidence of their having done so; which pledge has always been fulfilled.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed? Order LXVIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There has no Common Table been kept in the College, for any Professors, bursars, poor scholars, or students, since the Revolution 1688.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College? Order LXIX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are many private buildings erected on property belonging to the college, though not strictly within its precincts, the funds having been repeatedly invested in the purchase of lands which were afterwards feued out for building.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor; how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases specify the names of the incumbents, and of the persons appointed assistants and successors, and of the parties, or body, by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors? Order LXX.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LXX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—From the year 1774, it has been the practice to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and successor to such Professor. The instances are as under:—

Date.	Office.	Incumbent.	Assistant and Successor.	By whom appointed.	Salary when known.
1774 June 2	Logic	James Clow	George Jardine	College	Class Fees
1780 May 18	Moral Philosophy	Thomas Reid	Archibald Arthur	College	
1781 April 10	Anatomy	Thomas Hamilton	William Hamilton	Crown	
1786 March 2	Astronomy	Alexander Wilson	Patrick Wilson	Crown	
1789 Feb. 26	Mathematics	James Williamson	James Miller	College	Class Fees
1789 Oct. 27	Medicine	Alex. Stevenson	T. C. Hope	Crown	
1797 March 6	History	Hugh M'Leod	William M'Turk	Crown	Class Fees
1814 Sept. 21	Oriental Languages	Patrick Cumin	Gavin Gibb	College	
1824 June 10	Logic	George Jardine	Robert Buchanan	College	£210 from Professor Jardine, to which the College have added £50 for house-rent.

Order LXXI. ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws, of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—No nomination of a Professor is known to have taken place, in which the qualifications required by the charters, statutes, or laws, were dispensed with.

Order LXXII. ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—No person is known to have been appointed a Professor under 21 years of age.

Order LXXIII. ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time; or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are no Lands nor any Revenues attached to any Professorship in the University of Glasgow (other than as shown in the Return of Salaries). There are a dwelling-house, offices, and small garden attached to the office of Principal, and a dwelling-house to that of Professor of Divinity. Those houses are inspected and put into repair at every vacancy; and, on application of the incumbent to the faculty meeting, those repairs which are judged necessary are made on them at any time, in the same manner as on the dwelling-houses of other Professors.

Order LXXIV. ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The provisions with respect to the Residence and Attendance are in observance. Non-residence is unknown, and consequently leave of absence has not for many years been applied for, or even heard of. If non-attendance were to take place, the charter of Nova Erectio 1577 will be found to provide for the correction of it.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said University or College, and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The College are Patrons of the parish of Govan, by charter from Charles I. 1630. This right of patronage is exercised by the Principal and thirteen Professors in the College (with the Rector and Dean of Faculty) in the same manner as such a right is by any other patrons, viz. by granting a presentation to a qualified person on each vacancy.

ORDER LXXVI.—Whether the direction in the Act of Visitation in 1727, prohibiting any person who holds the situations of Principal or Professor in the University, or is related to such by consanguinity or affinity in a nearer degree than first cousin, from being factor, or sub-factor, or tacksman, of any part of the revenues of the College—has been observed? Order LXXVI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The directions in the Act of Visitation 1727, prohibiting a member of the University, or his near relation, from being factor, sub-factor, or tacksman of any part of the College revenue, has been observed.

ORDER LXXVII.—Has the Inventory directed by the Act of Visitation 1727, to be made from time to time of the funds and revenue of the University,—of the mortifications belonging thereto,—been made and recorded, as prescribed by the said Act of Visitation, and how often? Copy required of the last Inventory drawn up in terms of the direction in the said Act of Visitation? Order LXXVII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Accounts are every year made out and sent to the College, for the inspection of the several members of Faculty, and are afterwards compared with the vouchers, and docqueted and subscribed at a meeting of Faculty. They contain a specification of all the funds and revenues of the College. In the Faculty press the accounts immediately subsequent to the year 1727 are put, under title of "College Accounts and *Inventories*." A collection book, containing the names and particulars of all the subjects pertaining to, and debtors of the College at the time, is also necessarily made up, and require to be renewed every fifth or sixth year; but no separate "inventories" have been made up, of which the reporter is aware.

ORDER LXXVIII.—Have the Factor's Accounts of the University of Glasgow been kept, and recorded, and examined, in the manner prescribed by the Act of Visitation 1727; or in what manner are they kept, and examined, and audited? Order LXXVIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—When the reporter first saw the Act of Visitation, some years ago, he made some investigation as to the cause of the form of the College accounts having for so long been made out by the present form of charge and discharge only, instead of ledger and journal, according to the practice of merchants; and he found, that about 50 years ago the latter mode was attempted, but from the very ponderous unfilled-up volumes in the College archives, it appears it was almost of necessity abandoned, from the accountant having attempted to effect too much, and opening accounts for every one of the great variety of heritors in each parish, from which the revenues arose; the reporter therefore thought it expedient to attempt a set of books, by regular journal and ledger (commencing with crop 1823), on a somewhat similar plan, which in time can be rendered more complete. But from the long experience of the present plan, it of course has not been abandoned, but is also continued as formerly, and necessarily should be so, until it is found, as it is hoped it will be, that the other form can also combine all the advantages which, in so many respects, the form of charge and discharge certainly possesses.

ORDER LXXIX.—Are the other Regulations of the Act of Visitation 1727 duly observed; and if not, in what particulars are there deviations? Order LXXIX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Regulations of the Visitation 1727 are in observance, except in regard to the teaching of Botany by the Professor of Anatomy, which has been rendered unnecessary by the foundation of a Regius Professor of Botany; and that the Professors of Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, and History, conclude their Lectures annually on the 1st, instead of the last day of May.

ORDER LXXX.—Are the Accounts of the Administration of the Revenue of the College of Glasgow laid before the Ordinary Visitors of the College,—examined and approved of by the said Visitors, and the surplus of the Revenue disposed of and applied by the said Visitors in terms of the decision of the Court of Session, November 23, 1770? Order LXXX.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix, Order LXXX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Accounts of the Administration of the Revenue of this College are laid, from time to time, before the Ordinary Visitors of the College, examined and approved of by the said Visitors, and the surplus disposed of and applied, by their advice and consent, in terms of the judgment of the Court of Session 1771.

Order LXXX.*

ORDER LXXX.*—Copy Minutes or Acts of Visitors authorizing the appropriation of any part of the surplus Revenue since 1771.—Ordered 4th January 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Return— *Glasgow College, 4th November* 1776.

Surplus Revenue. Nov. 4, 1776.

A MEETING of the Ordinary Visitors of Glasgow College being summoned and convened—Present, the Reverend Dr. Findlay, Dean of Faculties, and the Reverend Dr. John Hamilton, Minister of Glasgow,—

The Visitors approve of and consent to the resolution of Faculty, on the 28th of October last, to purchase the feus of Stobcross at 25 years' purchase, provided the rights are good, and the facts as represented.

(*Sic sub.*) ROB. FINDLAY, *Dean of Fac.*
JOHN HAMILTON, *Min. of Glasgow.*

College, Glasgow, 18*th April* 1780.

April 18, 1780.

We, the Lord Rector and the Dean of Faculties, the only two ordinary visitors at present of the College of Glasgow, have considered the preceding Minutes from the 10th November 1779 till this day, and approve of the same as far as is competent to us, and authorize the expenditure of the College money during that period; and particularly, we consent to the building of the two new houses, to the addition to the house No. 2, and to the additional building to the University Library, out of the surplus money.

(*Sic sub.*) LAUDERDALE, *Rector.*
ALEX. DUNLOP, *F. F. D.*

Glasgow College, 10*th June* 1783.

June 10, 1783.

It having been represented to us, the Ordinary Visitors, that certain reparations and pieces of work, ordered by the meeting of Faculty of the 9th June, were intended to be executed speedily, and that our consent was desired; we do hereby give our consent to the said pieces of work, at the sums and estimates specified.

(*Sic sub.*) ALEX. HUTCHISON. *F. F. D.*
WILL. TAYLOR, *Min. of Glasgow.*

Glasgow, 11*th April* 1787.

April 11, 1787.

We, the Lord Rector, Dean of Faculties, and Minister of Glasgow, Ordinary Visitors of the College of Glasgow, having read and considered the College Records from the 1st day of September 1785, to the 2d of February 1787, both inclusive, do, in as far as is competent for us, give our consent to the deeds of Faculty during the above period, and do approve of the same; and in particular, we consent to and approve of the deed of Faculty, by which they have resolved to subscribe five hundred pounds for erecting an infirmary in the city of Glasgow, as appearing to us highly expedient and conducive to the interests of the public, and of Literature in this University.

(*Sic sub.*) R. GRAHAM, *Rector.*
ALEX. HUTCHISON, *D. D.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *M. of G.*

Provisional Resolutions of the Commissioners, and Report of the University of Glasgow on those Resolutions.

PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

That it is the opinion of the Commission, that it would in a high degree raise the standard of Classical Literature in Scotland, that the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities be discontinued, and that no person be received into the first Greek class, who had not been accurately instructed in the Grammar, and had not attained such proficiency in the language as to read with facility the Historical parts of the New Testament, and the three first Books of the Anabasis, or the three first Books of the Cyropædia of Xenophon—That for ascertaining and securing such preparatory knowledge, there shall be, at the commencement of every Session, a strict Examination, by not fewer than three persons properly qualified, not being Professors, appointed for this purpose by the Senatus Academicus of the several Universities, whose Report of such as are duly qualified shall be transmitted to the Professor of Greek, in order to entitle them to be enrolled as Students of his Class—That the appointment of the Examiners, to whom, upon their election an oath *de fideli* shall be administered, shall be for a period not exceeding three years; and that the change of practice now specified shall not take place till five years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by his Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities. [That for accomplishing, in the most effectual manner, the object contemplated, means should be adopted for securing adequate qualifications in Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters.]

The clause within brackets was omitted in the copies transmitted to the Universities.

It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that a similar Examination shall take place, of those intending to enter the first Latin Class, in the Latin Grammar, in the Æneid of Virgil, or in the Odes of Horace, and in Sallust or the first five Books of Livy, and in translating, at the time of Examination, from English into Latin—and that the Examiners shall report to the Professor of Humanity, in the like manner as is prescribed in the case of Greek, in order to entitle such as are qualified to be enrolled as Students in his Class—That the change of practice above recommended, as to the Latin Class, shall not take place till two years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by his Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities.

Curriculum.

1*st Year.*—It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that the Curriculum for the first year shall include the first Latin and first Greek Classes—that the Examination of Students intending to enter these Classes shall begin on the 1st of October annually, and terminate on the 10th of the same month, upon which day, the regular business of these Classes shall commence, and continue till the 1st of May following; and that the only exception to this rule shall be in the case of illness, family misfortune, or such unavoidable cause; when, upon special application being made, a later Examination may be allowed by the Senatus Academicus, to take place on or before the 10th of November.

That the first Latin and first Greek Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

2*d Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the second year of attendance at College shall include the *second Latin*, *second Greek*, and first Mathematical Classes.

That there shall be entrance Examinations of Students desirous to enrol themselves for the second Latin and second Greek, to be conducted in the same manner, and by the same class of Examiners, as the Examinations for admission to the Classes of the preceding year.

That these Examinations shall apply to the studies of the first year.

That no Students shall be enrolled in these Classes who do not appear to be qualified for the second Classes, in the course of the above-mentioned Examinations.

That the second Greek and second Latin Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

That the Examinations for these Classes shall commence when the regular Examinations for the first classes terminate (*i. e.* on the 10th October), and the regular business of the Class shall commence in the first week of November.

That Students proposing to enter the Mathematical Class must pass an Examination in the first six Books of Euclid.

That the Examiners for this Class shall be chosen in the manner above mentioned.

That the Examinations for this Class shall commence on the 20th of October, and the business of the Class in the first week of November.

3*d Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the *third* year of attendance at College shall include a *third* Greek Class, a second Mathematical Class, and a Class for Logic and Rhetoric.

That the *third* Greek shall be taught for one hour each day, and that a small fee shall be exacted from those who have attended the first and second Greek Classes, and a full fee from all others.

That the second Mathematical Class shall be taught for one hour each day.

That the Logic Class shall be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second hour in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, Composition, &c.—with such extra Meetings as the reading of Essays, additional Examinations and Exercises, may, in the judgment of the Professor, render advisable.

4*th Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the fourth year of attendance at College shall include the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy, with liberty to attend the third Greek Class without the payment of any fee.

That the Classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy shall each be taught for two hours each day of the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c.

That the Entrance Examinations above prescribed for the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Classes, shall apply to all Students, without any distinction, intending to attend these Classes.

That in order to obtain admission to the Mathematical, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes, no previous Examination in Greek or Latin shall be required.

That the Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy Classes, shall be imperative on all the Students, except on those who have obtained

University of Glasgow.

Appendix.

Provisional Resolutions.

an exemption, on an application to the Principal to that effect; and no Student so exempted shall be present at the Examination hours, or shall be entitled to a Certificate of attendance on the Class, or be admitted as a Competitor for Prizes, or a Candidate for Degrees.

That the Commissioners are strongly of opinion, that the Examinations of all the Students in the several Classes ought to be as general and as frequent as circumstances will admit.

That previously to the end of each Session, there shall be a public Examination, by the Professor of each Class, in the several Classes forming the Curriculum of Study, of those Students who desire to undergo such Examination, and of those who are selected for the same by the Professor of the Class—to be held in the presence of the Senatus and other Members of the University, and the parents and friends of the Students.

Class Prizes.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion in favour of the plan of giving Prizes in all the Classes, as materially promoting emulation and exertion on the part of the Students.

Fines and Impositions.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion, that the principle of punishing in the several Classes by Fines is very objectionable, and ought to be entirely abolished; and recommend, that, in place of them, impositions by additional Exercises or Examinations shall in future be resorted to by the Professors, as one method of punishing Students for any misconduct.

Political Economy.—The Commissioners are of opinion, that Political Economy should be regularly taught by the Professors of Moral Philosophy in all the Universities, as a separate Class, at a separate hour.

That this Class may be attended, during the fourth year of the Curriculum, by the Students of the Class of Moral Philosophy, for a small additional Fee; and that a full Fee shall be exigible from other Students, or when attended in the fifth Session.

Natural History.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the establishment of a Professorship of Natural History in those Universities in which such Class does not now exist.

Higher Natural Philosophy.—That the Commissioners propose the institution of a higher or more advanced Class of Natural Philosophy, to be taught at a separate hour.

Degrees.

Degree of B.A.—That Students who have completed the Curriculum of Study above prescribed, for four years, shall be qualified to be Candidates for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*.

That this Academical Honour shall be conferred only on those Candidates who have had a regular University Education, and after a strict Examination, as after regulated.

That attendance at Oxford and Cambridge shall be allowed in computing the attendance required at a University during four years—under this condition, that, in all cases, attendance during the fourth Session of the Curriculum in the Universities of Scotland shall be required, in order to entitle such Candidates to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Degree of A.M.—That previously to the Degree of A.M. being conferred, attendance shall be required in the Classes of Natural History, Chemistry, Political Economy, and higher Natural Philosophy (where there are such Classes), and that the said Degree shall not be conferred until after the lapse of at least one year, subsequent to the four years' Curriculum enjoined for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

That attendance in the additional Classes required for the Degree of A.M. may take place during any of the years of attendance at College, except in regard to the higher Natural Philosophy Class and the Class of Political Economy; neither of which shall be attended before the fourth year.

That the Degree of A.M. shall be conferred only on Bachelors of Arts of the Universities of Scotland, with the under-mentioned exception.

That the Degree of A.M. may be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College of Dublin, who shall attend the additional Classes above prescribed, and shall undergo the requisite Examinations.

That the Degree of A.M. shall only be conferred after Examinations conducted in the same manner as Examinations for the Degree of B.A.

General Prizes.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the regular Students of the Classes included in the Curriculum.

That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the Students at the University.

Certificates.

Form of Certificate to Students leaving the several Classes.

I certify, that during the Session 18 ,
attended the * Class of
* out of * meetings
performed * out of * exercises prescribed,
in a manner
was regularly examined during the Session,
and gave answers, indicating
that his progress
and that his conduct, so far as it has been known to me,

* Numbers to be inserted in words.

Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

Examinations for Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

1. Bachelor of Arts

The Commissioners, thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of Degrees in Arts, and to establish a uniform system in the requisite Examinations in the several Universities, propose the following plan:—

That in order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Candidate must undergo an Examination with credit, in the following requisites:—

Latin.—That, in Latin, he shall be examined in two Decades of Livy, or in the Orations of Cicero, and in the whole of Virgil, or Horace, or Juvenal—translating the same either *vivâ voce*, or in writing, or both, as the Examiners may prescribe, and shall be called to perform Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—That, in Greek, he shall be examined in Thucydides or Demosthenes, or Aristotle's Ethics or Rhetoric, in Prose—and in two Tragedies of Sophocles or of Euripides, in Poetry.

That with regard to the Latin and Greek Examinations, the Candidate to have his choice of which of the above-mentioned Authors he will be examined on; the Examinations comprehending both Prose and Poetry.

Mathematics.—In the 11th and 12th books of Euclid—Spherical Trigonometry—Conic Sections—Algebra, including Equations of the Higher Denominations.

Logic,
Natural Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy.
} That in these branches of study, the Candidates shall be examined in the subjects of the courses of the several Classes.

In Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, Exercises and written Examinations to be performed in the presence of one or more of the Examiners.

That those who take the Degree of Bachelor with Honours, shall be arranged in two Classes—One Class—entitling Candidates to *Honourable Distinction.*
Another Class—to be called the *Highest Class of Honours.*

The Senatus are requested to consider, Whether it would be most eligible to have two classes for Honours, or only one.

That with reference to the proficiency or attainments necessary to entitle Candidates either to Honourable Distinction or to *Highest* Honours, it is not expedient to specify, with the exception under-mentioned, any particular subjects of Examination as the test of merit, it being understood that, in general, Candidates cannot be enrolled in either Class for Honours, unless they undergo an Examination in a greater number of works or subjects than those in the Class immediately inferior in the same year, except in some rare instances, where very singular and extraordinary proficiency and attainments in the subjects above specified may entitle the Candidate, in the judgment of the Examiners, to Honourable Distinction.

That for *Honourable Distinction*, excellence in Latin Composition, and in all the written exercises prescribed, shall be particularly required.

That in addition to what entitles to be classed for Honourable Distinction, the *Highest Honours* may be taken by Candidates either in Classical or Scientific attainments.

That if *Highest* Honours are desired in Classical attainments, good Greek, as well as Latin, Composition, in prose, shall be necessary, in addition to the attainments entitling Candidates to Honourable Distinction, and a greater number of Latin and Greek Authors must be professed.

That proofs of Composition must be given while the Candidates are enclosed during the Examinations.

That if *Highest Honours* are desired in Scientific attainments, the Candidate must undergo an Examination in some of the higher and more difficult Branches of Science.

For Degree of Master of Arts.

Master of Arts.

That after attendance on the additional Classes above mentioned as necessary for the Degree of A.M., an Examination shall take place in the subjects of the Courses of these Classes—But

That the principal Examination to entitle to the Degree of A.M. shall take place in any branch of Literature, Philosophy, or Science, which the Candidate may select—the Examination to be conducted in such a manner as to secure very high attainments.

General Rules.

General Rules for Examinations.

That there shall be six Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor, and four for the Degree of Master of Arts—of whom four and three respectively must be present at each Examination.

That the Examination for Degrees shall be conducted by sworn Examiners.

That the Examination shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

That the Examination shall commence and the hours of Examination to be from ten till four.

That not more than six Candidates shall be examined in one day.

That in order to be entitled to Honourable Distinction, or *Highest* Honours, in taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Candidates shall be taken for Examination on several days, and as often as the Examiners may deem necessary.

That the names of all the Bachelors and Masters of Arts shall be published—distinguishing, in the case of Bachelors of Arts, in separate Lists, those who take *Highest* Honours, and those who take the Degree with Honourable Distinction.

That the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts shall be conferred publicly at a University Meeting.

Scheme of Hours for the Attendance of Classes forming the Faculty of Arts.

Table of Hours.

	Hours of first Meeting of Class.			*Hours of second Meeting of Class.*			
Junior Humanity Class	*From* 11	to	1 o'clock.				
Senior do.	9	,,	10	*from* 2	*to*	3	o'clock.
1st Greek Class	10	,,	11	1	,,	2	
2d do.	8	,,	9	12	,,	1	
3d do.	3	,,	4				
1st Mathematical Class	10	,,	11				
2d do.	1	,,	2				
Logic Class	9	,,	10	2	,,	3	
Moral Philosophy Class	9	,,	10	2	,,	3	
1st Natural Philosophy	11	,,	1				
2d do.	2	,,	3				

University of Glasgow.

Appendix.

Provisional Resolutions.

Table of Fees.

Table of Fees proposed to be taken in those Classes forming the Curriculum of Study for a Degree in Arts.

There shall be no distinction of Rank among Students. No Primars, Secondars, or Ternars. No Professor in the Faculty of Arts to be entitled to charge more than £3. 3*s.* from any Student for one Session. Those who attend the First and Second Class not to be required to pay a third year.

Humanity.—1st Class	£3	3	0
2d do.	3	3	0
Greek.—1st Class	3	3	0
2d do.	3	3	0

3d do. Free to such as have previously paid twice. Such as have paid only once before, to pay £3. 3*s.*

Such as have not paid the Fee once, to pay £4. 4*s.*

Mathematics.—1st Class	£3	3	0
2d do.	3	3	0
If a 3d do. such as have paid twice before, to pay	1	1	0
Such as have not paid twice, to pay	3	3	0
Logic Class	3	3	0
Moral Philosophy do.	3	3	0
Political Economy, to Students of Moral Philosophy	1	1	0
To such as have not attended Moral Philosophy	3	3	0
Natural Philosophy Class	3	3	0

These Fees to be exigible in every University from all Students, including Bursars, unless the exaction shall be found to be inconsistent with such foundations of Bursaries as are obligatory upon the respective Universities.

Applications for gratuitous attendance to be made to the Senatus Academicus, who are to judge of the circumstances.

Dues for Library	£0	7	6
All Class dues whatever	0	5	0

These two sums to be paid at enrolment, and no money to be allowed to be paid or received at any of the Classes for door-keepers, fires, cleaning, or other purposes.

THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

Professor of Systematic Theology.

This Class proposed to be open to all the Students of the University, who in that case shall pay the full fee.

First Class.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion—comprehending the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of Scripture, and its sufficiency as a Rule of Faith. To meet one hour each day, for five days of the week,—three days for Lecture, and two for Examination. Session to be for six months.

Second Class.—Theology strictly so called—embracing the great Doctrines of Revelation, and the ground upon which they rest—View of Systematic Theology—Polity and Government of the Church—and the Qualifications and Duties of the Pastoral Office. Three Lectures each week; and two hours for Examinations upon Lectures, or upon standard Theological Works appointed to be read by the Students. Recommended that the Professor of Divinity complete his proper Theological Course in three Sessions.

Professor of Oriental Languages.

First Class.—Elements of Hebrew, and translation of the Historical Books of the Old Testament. One hour for five days of the week.

Second Class.—Poetical and Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, Chaldee and Syriac—and occasional Lectures on Hebrew Antiquities. One hour, for five days of the week.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

First Class.—Historical View of the Old Testament Dispensation—Introduction of Christianity—Apostolic age, and Historical and Critical Account of the Apostolic Fathers. To meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examination.

Second Class.—History of the dissemination and establishment of Christianity—of the opinions which have been entertained as to its Doctrines—its morality, and the various forms under which it has been administered. Five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Exercises and Examination.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Two Classes.—This department to be assigned to the Principal. The first Class to meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examinations and Exercises. The second Class to meet three days a-week. Exercises and Addition delivered by the Students, according to the requisition of the Church, to be heard by this Professor.

The Session for the Theological Classes to last for six months.

Distribution of the Theological Course.

The Senatus are requested to take into consideration whether the Class of Ecclesiastical History shall be attended in the first and second—or in the second and third—or in the third and fourth years.

First Year.—First Class of Theological Professor—to be open to the Students of the University—all but Theological Students paying the stated Fee of £3. 3*s.*
First Hebrew Class.
First Class of Ecclesiastical History.

Second Year.—Second Hebrew Class.
Second Theological Class.
Second Class of Ecclesiastical History.

Third Year.—Second Theological Class continued.
Biblical Criticism.

Fourth Year.—Second Theological Class continued.
Second Class of Biblical Criticism.

The Discourses of the Students required by the Church—after assigning the Exercises and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism—to be heard and criticised by the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Hebrew, if a Professor of Theology—in such manner as the Theological Faculty may arrange—the Discourses being delivered separately, before the respective Professors—and the judgment pronounced on them to be reported to the Professor of Divinity.

Hours for the different Theological Classes.

Table of Hours.

First Theological Class	From	10	to 11	o'clock.
First Hebrew Class	„	11	„ 12	
First Ecclesiastical History Class	„	12	„ 1	
Second Hebrew Class	„	10	„ 11	
Second Theology Class	„	11	„ 12	
Second Ecclesiastical History Class	„	1	„ 2	
First Biblical Criticism	„	2	„ 3	
Second Biblical Criticism	„	1	„ 2	
Discourses for three days of the week	„	9	„ 10	
On Saturdays	„	12	„ 2, if necessary, which will probably not be the case except in Edinburgh and Glasgow.	

Number of Hours to each Professor.

Hours to each Professor.

Professor of Divinity.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

Professor of Hebrew.—Two hours for five days of the week, if not a Professor of Divinity—if he be, and hear Discourses, three hours for three days of the week, and two hours for two.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—Two hours for six days of the week.

Degrees in Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity.—Degree of Bachelor of Divinity to be conferred on distinguished Students who have regularly attended the Theological Course, and who, by submitting to an Examination on the Evidences and Doctrines of the Christian Revelation, on Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, have evinced that they are worthy of this Academical honour, provided that they have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or, if they have not, that they undergo a strict Examination upon Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy, such as is required from Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; the Examinations in both cases to be conducted by Examiners as already specified. The Degree of Doctor of Divinity to be limited to those who have taken the Bachelor's Degree, and who also are Masters of Arts. That the Examiners for Degrees shall be the Theological Faculty, along with a Committee of the Presbytery of the bounds.

Fees proposed for Theological Course.

It appears to the majority of the Committee appointed to prepare a Table of Fees, that it is, upon the whole, expedient that Students of Divinity should pay moderate Fees, as under—

Table of Fees.

1st Theological Class	£1	1	0	
2nd Theological Class	1	1	0	
Ditto—Second year	1	1	0	—the third year no fee.
1st Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
2nd Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
1st Hebrew Class	2	2	0	
2d Hebrew Class	1	1	0	
Biblical Criticism, 1st year	2	2	0	
2d year				No fee.
Fees of the Course	£10	10	0	

According to the above Table, Students of Divinity will pay for the First Session of the Course, £4. 4*s.*; for the Second Session, £3. 3*s.*; for the Third Session, £3. 3*s.*; for the Fourth, no fees exacted.

The above Fees to be paid by all who are enrolled as students of Theology, whether attending regularly or otherwise.

LAW.

That the Curriculum of Study of Law ought to include attendance for three Sessions.

The Senatus of will suggest what Regulations will be most applicable to their particular University.

Civil Law.—That in the first year, Civil Law should be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second in Examinations, Exercises, &c.

Scotch Law.—That the Course of Lectures on Scotch Law ought to extend over two Sessions, the Professor lecturing one hour daily in each Class, with a separate hour two days of the week, for each Class for Examinations.

That the Examinations shall be required from all Students in Law, in order to entitle them to a Certificate of attendance.

That during the first year's attendance on the Law Classes, it is expedient that the Class of Civil Law alone should be attended—and that to secure this object, the Class of Civil Law, and the first Class of the Professor of Scotch Law, ought to meet at the same hour.

That the Session for the Law Classes shall be six months.

N. B.—The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh are requested to state, whether attendance on the Class of Conveyancing ought to be required, and, if so, in what year.

MEDICAL COURSE.

That the general attainments of Candidates for the Degree of M.D. shall embrace a liberal Education in Latin and Greek, with the addition of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the French Language. That in order to ascertain their proficiency in these respects, an Examination, *previous to the Examination* for the said Degree, shall take place. The Senatus are requested to point out the mode which they think best for conducting both of these Examinations, and to suggest who ought to be the Examiners for each—how they should be chosen,—and how remunerated, without the remuneration varying with the number of Degrees.

Course of Medical Study.

1*st Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica.

I. SUMMER—Natural History, Practical Chemistry, and Pharmacy. Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy may be taken with a private Lecturer, when not taught in the University.

2*d Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Theory of Medicine, Surgery.

II. SUMMER—Botany, Infirmary, Clinical Surgery.

3*d Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Infirmary, either Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, or attendance on the ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary, when there is no Professor of Clinical Medicine or Surgery giving Lectures in the Infirmary.

III. SUMMER—Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Midwifery, Military Surgery, Course of Pathology.

4*th Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence.

For *regular* Students, attendance on the Lectures and Infirmary, during the Summer of their 4th year, proposed to be gratis.

Attendance on a second Course of Chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second Course, with a Private Lecturer for a Course of six months, will be permitted.

In order to entitle attendance with a Private Lecturer to be taken into account, such Lecturers must adapt the length of their Course to the Regulations of the University—must adopt the form of Certificate prescribed for the Universities, and must report themselves to the Senatus as intending to do so; and when irregularities occur, it shall be in the power of the Medical Faculty to report the same to the Senatus, as a ground on which the latter may hold the attendance on such Private Lecturer not to be adequate.

The Summer Session proposed to be five months, and the Winter Session six months.

Examinations in the Medical Classes to be imperative on all Students attending the several Classes for the first time, and also on those attending the Classes of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine for the second time, but with the exception, in all cases, of persons not enrolling themselves as Medical Students—in which latter case, no Certificate of attendance to be given, and the attendance not to qualify for any Medical Degree.

A Catalogue to be called daily in the Medical Classes, and the same form of Certificate to be used as in the other Classes.

All the Medical Classes to belong to the Medical Faculty.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Professor of Surgery in the College of Edinburgh, by separating Surgery from Anatomy, as has been done at Glasgow.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Chair, in the University of Glasgow, for the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a Professor of Pathology, distinct from the Class of the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed, that when the Candidate for the Degree of M.D. has taken the Degree of A.M., the Degree to be conferred shall be that of Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, and the same shall be conferred at a public meeting of the University.

Scheme of Hours.

Scheme of Hours suggested for Attendance on the Medical Classes:—

1*st Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
,, ,,	Chemistry	11 to 12	
,, ,,	Materia Medica	1 to 2	
,, SUMMER	Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy	8 to 10	3 to 4 twice a-week or oftener, for Examinations and exhibition of Specimens.
,, ,,	Natural History	11 to 12	
2*d Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	3 to 4 twice a-week for Examinations.
,, ,,	Theory of Medicine	8 to 9	
,, ,,	Surgery	2 to 3	
,, ,,	Practical Anatomy.		
,, SUMMER	Botany	2 to 4	
,, ,,	Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine.		
3*d Year* WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
,, ,,	Midwifery	3 to 4	
,, ,,	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		
,, SUMMER	Pathology	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
,, ,,	Military Surgery	3 to 4	
,, ,,	Clinical Medicine and Clinical Midwifery.		
4*th Year*, WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
,, ,,	Medical Jurisprudence	8 to 9	
,, ,,	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		

PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Right of Property in Apparatus.

That when a Professor is appointed to any particular Class, to which any collection of instruments, philosophical apparatus, models, drawings, or preparations, or any collection intended for the purposes of the Class, is attached, a distinct catalogue, descriptive of the articles of such collection, shall be made out, subscribed by the Professor and Principal, and carefully preserved: that Professors making use of any articles belonging to themselves, and deposited generally in the University, shall annually give in to the Principal of the University a list of the same: that in the event of the death of any Professor, all articles in the Collection belonging to any Class shall be taken to belong to the University, when the same do not appear in the said lists of articles belonging to the individual Professor, unless they can be proved to be acquired or brought to the College by him since the date of the annual list given in during the preceding year.

Catalogue.

That a Catalogue be called at each hour of meeting in all the Classes of the College, and a note taken of the attendance of the Students, by which the Professor, in granting Certificates, may be regulated.

That in very numerous Classes the Class be called over by Censors, in sections of the Class, or in any other manner, calculated to attain the end without loss of time.

Chapel Service.

That Divine Worship shall be performed in the University Chapel by the Principal and Divinity Professors, and by such other Professors, hereafter to be appointed, as have been licensed by the Church of Scotland, in rotation, during the Winter Session of the College.

Some of the Professors in rotation always to attend in the chapel.

Subscription of Confession of Faith.

That the subscription to the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, by Professors before their induction, should be enforced in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Joint-Professors, Assistants, and Successors, &c.

That in future no appointments shall be allowed of Joint-Professors, or of Assistants and Successors, except in the case of insanity, as after provided.

That in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or old age, he shall be entitled, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always, that such resignation shall be approved of as necessary by the Chancellor and his Court of Assessors.

That in the other Universities it is desirable that some provision should be made for a retiring allowance for a Professor, in the above circumstances, either by drawing a proportion of the Salary and Emoluments, or from some other source.

That it shall be in the power of the Chancellor and his Court, upon proper cause shown, to direct the resignation of any Professor when, from the above causes, he shall be unfit for the duty of Professor, giving him right to the above proportion of the Fees payable to the Successor; or, in the event of insanity, to authorize the appointment of a Joint-Professor on the same footing.

Qualification of Professors.

That from and after the time when the Regulations of the Commission shall be promulgated, no persons entering the University shall be capable of filling the Chairs of Professors in the Universities, who have not taken the Degrees of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Arts with First Class honours, and also of Bachelor of Divinity in regard to the Theological Faculty.

Christmas Vacation.

That the Christmas Vacation shall not be longer than three days.

Professorial Librarian, Factor, &c.

That none of the Professors should hold the situations of Librarian, Factor, or other responsible situations in the University.

Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

That it is expedient that there should in future be two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow;—such arrangement to take effect on the occasion of any vacancy occurring by the death or resignation of any of the present Professors of the Classes of Humanity or Greek.

Scheme for the constitution of the University of Edinburgh is here omitted.

Syllabus.

That within years after his appointment, each Professor shall publish a Syllabus or Outline of the General Subjects of his Course of Lectures.

Tutors.

That it is desirable, if possible, to establish in the Universities the system of teaching by Tutors, in addition to the public teaching by the Professors, and in subordination thereto.

That for this purpose the Senatus Academicus of each University should name a certain number of persons to act as Tutors, from among those who, having been Students in Arts and Philosophy, had passed through the Curriculum with known credit. It should be understood, that, after the new system shall have been long enough in operation to secure a supply, these Tutors should be selected from such Masters of Arts as should have taken the Degree of Bachelor with distinction.

It is desirable that a Fund should be established, from which per session should be paid to each Tutor, who should have no right to demand any fee, but should have full permission to accept fees from those among his Pupils who might be disposed to offer them.

That the public duty of the Tutors should be to instruct, in the after part of the day and in the evening, the Students of the Language, Mathematical, and Logic Classes, in the books used, and on the subjects treated of by the Professors of those branches—to assist them in their studies—and to examine them, with a view to ascertain their progress and excite them to application and exertion.

That for this purpose the several Classes before mentioned should be divided among the Tutors, in such manner, and according to such proportions, as the varying numbers and circumstances of the Universities may seem to require.

Proposals for Consideration.

In some of the Colleges, a certain number of the Tutors ought perhaps to be appropriated to the Language Classes, while the Students of Logic and Mathematics might be divided among the rest. In others of the Colleges such a division might be uncalled for, the numbers of the Students being small; but in all the Colleges every Tutor should be *capable* of instructing Pupils in all the above-mentioned branches of Literature and Science.

It is conceived that attendance on those Tutors should be imperative, unless the parents or guardians of a Student should, in person or in writing, make it known to the Professors whose classes his son or ward is about to attend, that he is under the care of a Private Tutor, fully qualified to carry him on in the studies he is to prosecute; or unless, from particular circumstances, of which the Professors are to judge, they shall deem it more for the advantage of a Student that he should follow his studies in private only.

It is proposed that the Tutors should be under the immediate control of the Professors to whose classes they are attached, and subject to the superintending authority of the Senatus Academicus.

It is deemed well worthy of consideration, whether the duty of the Tutor should be merely to go on daily with the work of the class, or whether, in the Language department especially, he should not extend the sphere of his usefulness and efficiency, by encouraging his Pupils to profess the whole or considerable parts of the authors they are studying, or even of other authors connected with the branches in the study of which they are engaged; and by examining them in those authors in such manner as not only to ascertain their progress in Classical acquirement, but their improvement in such branches of History, Antiquities, or Philosophy, as may form the subject-matter of the books they are reading.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether it might not be permitted to the Tutors to give such portions of their time as they can spare, after the performance of their regular duties, to the more private tuition of those among their Pupils who, under the sanction of the Professors, may be desirous of profiting by their assistance.

These suggestions are submitted for deliberation—not without a sense of the difficulties that may present themselves to the general application of the proposed plan to the Scottish Universities—and it is felt, of course, that one of the chief impediments will be, the difficulty of finding an adequate fund for the remuneration and fitting maintenance of the Tutors.

It is possible that in some of the Universities the consolidation of Bursaries might, if on other grounds just and reasonable, to a certain extent answer the proposed end; but should *other means* be withheld, it is obvious that no such plan can be proposed as a general and permanent arrangement in all our Colleges. Supposing, however, that the system as suggested were not to be adopted, it remains for consideration whether it would not be desirable to permit the nomination of Tutors by the Senatus, to be paid by fees, for the benefit of such Students as might be desirous of such aid and assistance in the prosecution of their studies—it being enjoined to the Principal and the Professors of the enumerated Classes to encourage, by the sanction of their advice and recommendation, all those Students who manifested any desire to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their improvement.

Union of Chairs.

(The Commissioners determined that the discussion, upon the principle contained in the following paper, shall be taken under separate heads:—1st. As to the expediency or not of allowing a union between the Language and Philosophical Chairs, and the Minister of a Parish Church; 2dly. Whether or not such a union should be permitted with the Chairs in the Theological Faculty; and 3dly. As to the incompatibility or not of the Professors of the Language and Philosophical Classes being engaged in an active secular employment.—*Extract from Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners.*)

The Commissioners, taking into consideration the nature of the office of a Professor in a University in Scotland, the extent of duty assigned to each Professor by the regulations proposed by the Commissioners, and the great importance of that activity, zeal, and undivided attention, in the discharge of the Professorial duties, which their regulations are intended to encourage,—are of opinion that it is not expedient that any Professorship in the Universities should be held along with a Benefice in the Church, to which a Cure of Souls or stated Pastoral duties are attached: and they do therefore recommend, that a positive law to this effect shall be established in all the Universities, to be enforced by the proper University Authorities.

But the Commissioners, farther considering the importance of preserving the connexion which has hitherto subsisted between the Universities and the Church of Scotland, and of effectually securing the purity of the Theological Faculties in the several Universities,—and considering that it is not necessary or expedient for them to form any collective judgment or opinion on any controverted question which may exist, as to the rights or duties of Professors of Theology as Members of the Church Courts, or as to their subjection under the existing laws to the jurisdiction of those Courts,—are of opinion, that without compromising or abridging the powers of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland (or at least a licensed Preacher therein); and that, in case any such Professor in the Faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the Holy Ministry (or deprived of his licence to preach), or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of Heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or any other Ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University: and they recommend a law to this effect to be established, at the same time with the regulation prohibiting a Professor from holding a Church Benefice.

The Commissioners are farther of opinion, that it is not expedient that a Professorship in any of the Language or Philosophy Classes (viz. the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy) should be held by any person who is at the same time engaged in any active secular profession or calling; and they recommend, that a Law to this effect ought to be in like manner established.

Report of the University of Glasgow on the Provisional Resolutions.

Extract from the Records of Senate of the University of Glasgow.

Glasgow College, 16th December 1828.

Two Communications from the Commissioners of Visitation, one relating to the Curriculum for Degrees in Arts, and the other to the Curriculum for Degrees in Laws and Medicine, were produced and read—and the Senate, having considered them at great length, unanimously agreed that they are not at present prepared to give any satisfactory opinion regarding these communications, and they therefore delay the farther consideration of this subject till their next meeting.

Glasgow College, 22d December 1828.

The farther consideration of the subject of the communications from the Royal Commissioners regarding the Curriculum for Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, is delayed till next meeting.

Glasgow College, 15th January 1829.

The farther consideration of the subject of the communications from the Royal Commissioners, respecting the Curriculum in Arts, Law, and Medicine, is delayed till next meeting.

Glasgow College, 7th April 1829.

The consideration of the subject of the communications from the Royal Commissioners, respecting the Curriculum in Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology, which has been delayed from time to time from the 16th December last, the Senate resolve to renew, on Tuesday the 21st instant, with a view to a representation on the subject to the Commissioners.

Glasgow College, 21st April 1829.

A meeting of Senate being duly convened, according to appointment of the Meeting of the 7th instant,—

After long deliberation the Senate agreed to adopt the following Report, in so far as the proposed changes by the Commissioners have reference to the Faculty of Arts:—

I. Faculty of Arts.

Arts.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow have observed, with peculiar pleasure, that the system of education long followed in that University has obtained the approbation of the Commissioners, and is, in many of its branches, recommended to general adoption.

They are also gratified by finding in the proposed regulations many valuable suggestions, of which they will be most happy to avail themselves, in so far as these are compatible with the constitution and circumstances of this seminary.

They must however represent, most respectfully, that several of the proposed alterations seem to infringe so deeply on the charters of Glasgow College, and affect so seriously the privileges and interests of its professors and students, that they cannot conceive the possibility of their being introduced by any authority short of an Act of the Legislature, and without an adequate compensation being provided to those who must be injured by their introduction. Though, in this view, they might perhaps be excused for declining to enter into a detailed examination of the various changes which have been suggested, they trust they may be permitted to offer the following general remarks, which they submit with perfect confidence in the candour of the Commissioners, and in their enlightened zeal for the interests of public education.

Curriculum of Arts.

1st. The abolition of Elementary Greek and Latin classes, however desirable ultimately, is impracticable in the present state of classical education throughout Scotland, and if attempted at this time, would banish from the College that large and most valuable body of students now furnished by the middle ranks of society, and the remoter districts of the country.

2d. It does not appear where sworn Examiners for either the first admission of students, or the conferring of Degrees, are to be found sufficiently qualified for such an office, nor how they are to be recompensed for their sacrifice of time and labour.

3d. Admitting students to the public Philosophy classes without an examination on the learned languages, appears to many a hazardous experiment, and at variance with the principles of a regular University education.

4th. To have Moral and Natural Philosophy studied in one session, is to give too little time to either, and, in particular, will destroy the study of Natural Philosophy almost altogether. The plan of having a first and second Natural Philosophy class is a very desirable one, if proper means are taken for its accomplishment. At present, and for more than a century, it has been attempted in this University to accomplish this object, by dividing the Lectures in Natural Philosophy into two divisions, the one containing all the experimental facts and illustrations, forming what is called the experimental or first course, and the other containing the Mathematical Elements of the Science founded on facts, and forming a sort of second course. If the plan of the Commissioners is literally adopted, these two courses will be blended into one, and it is feared no second course will be desired.

5th. The additional year of study, on which it is proposed to insist from Candidates for the Degrees of B. A. and M. A., will operate as a prohibition from taking those Degrees, except in circumstances where graduation in arts is indispensably required. And where it is so required, as in the case of some Bursaries, the enforcement of such a rule would be a violation of the terms of their respective foundations.

6th. It is apprehended that to impose exercises and examinations as a punishment is inconsistent with the spirit in which these ought to be performed, and in some cases more objectionable than a pecuniary fine.

7th. If students from Oxford and Cambridge are to be admitted to take Degrees in Arts here, it is surely necessary that the same privilege should be conceded to our students in the English Universities.

8th. The hours of meeting of each Class in the several Universities must be regulated according to the number of the classes—the residence of the students—the hours of attendance at Hospitals, &c., and other local circumstances, of which those on the spot alone can judge, and therefore cannot be fixed by a general regulation extending to all the Universities.

University of Glasgow.

Appendix.

Report on Provisional Resolutions.

9th. Any regulation with regard to the fees for attending classes is unnecessary, since a regard to self-interest must lead each College to fix these in the most judicious and equitable manner.

10th. In Glasgow College, the Janitor has a right to a fee on the matriculation of every student, of which he cannot equitably be deprived; and as fees for fire must vary according to the number of classes attended by each student, they cannot in fairness be fixed at one sum for every student, and every year of the Curriculum.

The farther consideration of the subject is deferred till to-morrow at four o'clock.

Dr. Macgill requested that it should be marked that he agreed in the Report of the Senate to the Royal Commissioners, respecting the Faculty of Arts, with the following exceptions:—

1. In regard to the power of the Crown—he is of opinion that the Crown, without an Act of Parliament, has the power, not only to rectify abuses, but to appoint new statutes, which may either guard against evils, or promote the improvement of the Universities, provided that these new statutes be not contrary to charters, vested rights, or the general laws of the kingdom.

2. He differs from the Report in regard to the Elementary Greek classes, and is of opinion that students, before entering the Greek class, should have learned the Elements of the Grammar, and made that proficiency in the language which is pointed out by the resolution of the Commissioners.

This proficiency, he conceives, should be made either before entering the University, or by attendance on some teacher of Greek during the first year of attendance on the class of Humanity, till the teaching of Greek in parochial schools has become more general.

3. He differs from the Report in regard to the difficulty of finding and remunerating Examinators, and is of opinion that these might be appointed from among the elder graduates; and that in this way, such prospects of advantage being connected with Literary honours, would greatly contribute to promote learning and good conduct among the youth of the Universities.

Glasgow College, 22d April 1829.

A Meeting of the Senate being duly summoned, and being convened according to appointment of yesterday,—

The following Report, in reference to the department of Law, was unanimously approved of:—

II. Law.

Law.

In regard to the Law Chair in this University, the Commissioners have been already furnished by the Professor with the plan on which his Lectures are conducted.

His students consist chiefly of young men attending Writers' offices; and the Senate are unanimously of opinion, that if any material change were made, either in the plan, or the hours of teaching, it is at least very doubtful whether a class could be commanded.

III. Medicine.

Medicine.

A Report in reference to the Faculty of Medicine was produced as the opinion of the Medical Professors on this subject, and read. The Senate having considered this Report at great length, and many of them not finding themselves competent to judge of several of the matters contained therein, agree to transmit the Report to the Commissioners as the Report of the Medical Faculty, without the Senate pronouncing an opinion on every statement contained in it.

Memorial to the Royal Commissioners, by the Medical Faculty of Glasgow College.

The Members of the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow have considered with great attention the regulations proposed by the Royal Commissioners respecting the plan of Medical studies, and respectfully beg leave to lay before the Commissioners the following observations:—

1. They are fully aware of the importance of a good education, classical and scientific, before their students begin their medical studies; and have no doubt that the regulations of the Commissioners, could they be applied to all the Glasgow medical students, would tend to improve their education, and increase their respectability; but there are circumstances connected with the medical students in our University, with which it is requisite that the Commissioners be acquainted, before they recommend regulations which will alter the present system of medical education—a system, which the Medical Faculty are of opinion that they have improved as far as the circumstances of their students enable them to go. Several of the regulations proposed by the Commissioners have been more than once considered by the Faculty, and even by the Senate of the University; but the conclusion come to was, that any attempt to enforce them would have a tendency rather to injure than improve the Medical education of this University. We shall state, with all due respect, the reasons that led us to this conclusion.

1. The great majority (indeed almost the whole) of the medical students of this University belong to the middle or lower ranks of society. This remark applies probably to students of medicine in general. The profession of Medicine is not likely to have many attractions for men of fortune, or even for persons in easy circumstances. But we have reason to know, that the medical students of Glasgow are less able to support the expense of education than those of London or Edinburgh. Though the fees of the classes are only three guineas each, and the other College charges have been regulated with the utmost attention to the circumstances of the students, there are not a few who declare themselves unable to pay them, moderate as they are. The annual applications for gratis tickets are so numerous, that the Commissioners would probably be not a little surprised, if we were to state their amount.

Under these circumstances, if a preliminary examination in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, were made necessary before a student of Medicine could be admitted either to the Classes, or to Examinations for Degrees in the University, the consequence would be, that nine-tenths of the medical students would not come to the University at all. The medical students at present are not ignorant of Latin, if we except a few English apothecaries, men advanced in life, who have made themselves independent, and who attend the University in order to get a Medical Degree, which they think calculated to increase their respectability. But very few of our students understand Greek, except those who have previously attended the Gown Classes, the number of whom bears a small proportion to the whole. As for Mathematics, we have no means of forming an estimate of the number of medical students who have studied that science, but we scarcely think it exceeds that of those who understand Greek.

University of Glasgow.

To enforce a preliminary knowledge of Greek and Mathematics would be, to oblige every student to attend the College two or three years before he commences his medical studies. But men who can scarcely afford the money or the time requisite for the present course of education, could not submit to this additional tax upon their pockets. They would either give up the idea of becoming medical men, or, what is more likely, they would satisfy themselves with a single year's attendance upon private lecturers, as is at present very much the case in England.

All medical men in Scotland (with a very few exceptions) have had the advantage of a College education. In England, the enormous expense attending an education at Oxford or Cambridge precludes the greater number of medical men from these Universities. Those who can afford it come to Scotland to be educated; but a large majority satisfy themselves with a very imperfect education.

If it be the intention of the Commissioners that the preliminary examinations should be confined to those students who intend to take Degrees, the effect would be, that very few students of Medicine would take the Degree of M. D.; this would be highly injurious to medical education. The Degree of M. D. makes it certain that the practitioner has at least attended a University for four years, and that he has acquired considerable knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Pharmacy, Midwifery, Medicine, and Infirmary practice, both medical and surgical. The taste for taking the Degree of M. D. is increasing rapidly among the students, and the time is fast approaching when all who can supply the necessary funds will make a point of taking this Degree. The preliminary examinations would put an end to this, and as we have no control over the education of any of the students, except those who take Degrees, the consequence certainly would be, that the education of medical men in general would become worse than it is at present.

2. But this preliminary examination, whether before the student enter the classes, or before he can become a candidate for a Degree, would lead to another consequence, which would, we think, be highly injurious to the country. The Scottish Universities are not munificently endowed like the English. The Medical departments, in particular, can scarcely be said to be endowed at all. The Medical Professors in the College of Edinburgh have no salaries whatever, excepting a few lately erected Regius Professorships, which have each £100 a-year attached to them. In Glasgow, the Professors of Anatomy and the Practice of Medicine have considerable salaries. But the other medical professors have only £50 a-year each. The incomes of all these professors are derived chiefly or entirely from the fees of their students. Hence it is their interest to exert themselves to the utmost of their power, and to make their lectures as complete as possible, in order to raise the reputation of their respective Universities. The preliminary examinations would reduce their students to a very small number; their incomes would be diminished or nearly destroyed; they would lose their rank in society, or be under the necessity of falling upon some other means of securing a livelihood. The respectability of the Medical Professorships would sink, and they would soon come to be filled by an inferior set of men, destitute of the education of the present, and incapable of conveying the same quantity of information to their pupils.

3. The distinguishing feature of the Scottish Universities is the cheap rate at which education is obtained in them. The children of the poorer classes of society are not excluded from them, as they are from Oxford or Cambridge. A great proportion of young men in the middle ranks of society, and not a few of the poorer, enjoy in Scotland the benefit of a College education. It is to this circumstance, that the superior education, the moral rectitude, and the persevering industry which have so long characterized Scotsmen, are owing. Any serious increase of expense, such as would result from the preliminary examinations proposed by the Commissioners, would sadly diminish the numbers attending the Universities, and the boasted superiority, which has so long distinguished our countrymen, would speedily disappear.

4. But we are not sure that a knowledge of a little Greek and Mathematics is of much value to medical men, as to render it either necessary or advisable to run the risk of destroying the Scottish Universities, and deteriorating medical education, for the sake of such acquisitions. It is unnecessary to speak of Latin, because it has been seldom entirely neglected.

To the beauty and perfection of the Greek language, and to the value of the Greek Classics, as admirable models, we willingly subscribe. The poet and the orator may draw from them admirable examples for imitation. Even the moralist, the historian, and the mathematician, may study them with profit and delight. But to the physician they do not hold out the same advantages. There are, indeed, two Medical Greek Classics, which about two centuries ago were regularly studied by all medical men. We allude to the works of Hippocrates and Galen. But, in the present state of knowledge, these works hold out so little information, that we question whether there be a physician or a man in Great Britain who has perused them. The fact is, that no medical work, written before Harvey's discovery of the circulation, will repay the labour of a perusal.

Why, then, should medical men be obliged to acquire a language which contains no valuable medical information? If the beauty of the language, and the elegance of the Greek classics, be the motive, we allow that these hold out strong temptations to men of leisure who aim at becoming fine writers. They will doubtless produce their effect upon medical men who feel themselves so circumstanced. But as such a study can have no tendency to promote medical knowledge, we can see no adequate reason for constituting it an essential preliminary to a medical education.

5. When we object to the necessity of a previous course of mathematical education, we are far from calling in question the importance of mathematical knowledge. We are aware that it constitutes the key to some of those sciences which have done the greatest honour to human nature. But knowledge is so extensive, and life so short, that no man can expect or even hope to know everything. Every person who wishes to be useful must limit his studies to a particular branch. The quantity of information, which a medical man has to acquire, is very extensive, and quite sufficient to occupy the whole of his time, without turning his attention to extraneous studies. Medicine itself is an inductive science, and all the branches of knowledge which a medical man has to acquire are of the same kind.

Medicine, indeed, as far as it is entitled to the name of science, depends upon a knowledge of the functions of a living body in the state of health and disease. These functions are in no respect connected with mathematical knowledge, nor is the application of that science likely to throw any light upon their nature. It is not more than a century since mathematics were considered an essential preliminary to a medical education. Physicians were all mathematicians, and all the functions and diseases of the living body were accounted for on mathematical principles. It is now generally admitted, that no worse set of theorists, or more inert and blundering practitioners, ever existed, than the

Mathematical Physicians, and that those habits which are requisite for a good medical practitioner, are rather injured than improved by a profound knowledge of mathematics.

6. Were a preliminary examination of all the students who propose entering upon a medical education to be resolved upon, it would be a question of no little difficulty to determine who the Examinators ought to be. The task would be irksome and rather invidious: of course no one would undertake it without an adequate remuneration. Were the Medical Professors themselves to be the Examinators, it cannot be expected that they would be very rigid in their exclusions—aware, as they would be, that every rejection would occasion a diminution in their income. Indeed, it would be highly unjust to institute such a previous examination, till some means were fallen on to make the incomes of the Medical Professors in some measure independent of the fees of their students.

If the Examinators were independent of the College, the consequences would be still more pernicious. They would have the power of diminishing the incomes of the professors at pleasure, which would ultimately bring them into a state of dependence on the examinators. And should the examiners be connected with corporate bodies, whose interests were considered as at variance with those of the College, they might consider it as necessary, and they would have the power to degrade the University below their own corporate body.

7. There is a University already existing, in which these preliminary examinations of all the students is established—we allude to the University of Copenhagen. The effects of it in that University are most injurious. The students scarcely exceed 120, and the professors in general are too poor to prosecute the sciences, which it is their province to teach, with the requisite assiduity to ensure success.

II. The proposal to fix the Sessions at which the student shall attend each particular class, would, if enforced, have the effect of regulating the course of study more strictly than at present. But it would be attended by consequences so injurious to some of the most valuable of our students, as to be inadmissible.

At present the number of classes which must be attended to enable a medical student to stand candidate for a degree is fixed; nor is there much variation in the order in which they are usually attended, when the students have nothing else to mind but their own education. But both in Edinburgh and Glasgow several of the students have no other means of supporting themselves while at College, but private teaching. Such students have not the whole of their time at their own disposal. It might happen, that in the year fixed for attending a particular class, the hour at which the class meets is occupied in private teaching, yet the student may have leisure to attend some other class. An arbitrary rule fixing the Session at which every medical class must be attended, would be very injurious to such students, who are generally the best informed and most deserving young men at the College. Nor would it produce any material improvement; for it seems immaterial whether Anatomy, Chemistry, or Materia Medica, or Botany, be first studied; or whether, after becoming acquainted with Anatomy, the student first turn his attention to Surgery, Midwifery, or the Institutions of Medicine.

The Commissioners are probably not aware, that the hours at which the different Medical classes are taught in the College have not been fixed on at random, but are those which have been found most convenient for the respective professors and students. Were the hour for the Anatomical Lectures to be nine in the morning, it would be scarcely possible to have the *subject* prepared for demonstrations during the depth of winter. This would be a source of great annoyance to the professor, without any advantage whatever to the student. Were the hour at which the Chemistry class meets changed from ten to eleven, the practical students in the Laboratory would be deprived of an hour which, during the depth of winter, is the most valuable of the day. Instead of working from eleven to three, as at present, they would work only from twelve to three—a very injurious diminution of time, without any corresponding advantage whatever.

Besides all this, if a professor actively engaged in practice be confined at all times to teach at an hour peculiarly apt to interfere with his professional engagements, he must either relinquish practice, and thereby become less useful as a teacher of a practical branch of study, or he must be very often absent from his class. It is evident that he will be able to do his duties best as a teacher, if he be subjected to as few inconveniences as possible.

III. The regulations respecting Summer Classes do not apply, we presume, to Glasgow, where no Summer Classes exist except Botany; and where, if they were established, very few students would be likely to attend them. We abstain therefore from making any remarks on that subject.

IV. We are not sure that we understand the nature of the regulations which the Commissioners propose to introduce respecting Private Lecturers. It is said, in the printed regulations proposed by the Commissioners, that "Attendance on a second course of Chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second course with a Private Lecturer, for a course of six months, will be permitted."

The tickets of Lecturers in the great London Hospitals have been admitted for some years in this University, reckoning two of their short courses equivalent to one of six months. But no similar institutions exist in Scotland; and were the tickets of Scottish Lecturers to be placed on the same footing with those of the Professors, it would introduce evils of no ordinary kind.

Any person may *lecture*, whatever his preliminary education or his qualifications for the office may be. And such at present is the number of medical men without practice, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, that were the tickets of Lecturers available for Degrees, they would immediately start in such numbers, and upon such low terms, as would materially injure, if not destroy, the emoluments of the regular Professors. Even at present, there are Lecturers in Glasgow, who charge only a fee of five shillings. It is needless to observe, that unless Professors and Lecturers derive an adequate income from their labours, men of abilities and information will soon relinquish the profession, and the very end which the Commissioners have in view would be lost.

V. The Faculty of Medicine in Glasgow College feel no small gratification to find that their mode of teaching by Examinations has been so highly approved of by the Commissioners, that they have announced their intention of introducing it into the other Universities. We are satisfied, from long experience, that the students derive more information from the Examinations than from the Lectures themselves. They have the additional advantage of making us thoroughly acquainted with the degree of attention which each student is paying to the business of the class.

But it is not possible for men, engaged in active practice, to devote regularly two separate hours on certain days of the week; and we are persuaded that more practical benefit will result from leaving it to the professors themselves to judge whether to employ Saturday for the purpose of Examination, as

is done by some of them at present, or to devote a portion of the Lecture hour to examine the students. As two-fifths of additional labour will by this regulation be imposed on the professor, it is evident, that if his remuneration is to be increased in the same proportion, at least at the expense of the student, that must be productive of hardship.

VI. The regulation proposed by the Commissioners, that every Medical Professor shall call over the Catalogue of his students every day, would be very proper, because it would enable him to discover what students attended the class regularly, and who were in the habit of absenting themselves from Lecture. We regret, therefore, that the great number of our students renders the measure impracticable, without too great a sacrifice of time, which we think can be much better employed. Fortunately our students, with a few insignificant exceptions, are so anxious to acquire knowledge, and to fit themselves for exercising the medical profession, that the practice may be dispensed with, without any material injury. When the number of students does not exceed 100, the catalogue might be called without any great sacrifice of time; and in such cases it might be proper to attend to the regulation.

VII. With respect to the erection of a Professor of Pathology, the Medical Faculty beg leave respectfully to lay the following observations before the Commissioners.

1. The number of classes which a Medical Student is at present obliged to attend, before he can get the Degree of M.D., is, including the Hospital and Clinical Lectures, twelve. The time of study is four years; so that every student must attend at least three classes every session. Now we are of opinion that three classes are as many as any student can attend at once with any benefit to himself, and that any increase of the number would be merely an augmentation of expense, without any corresponding benefit.

2. The duty of the Professor of the Theory of Medicine (a Chair already existing in Edinburgh, and which the Commissioners propose to establish also in Glasgow) is to lay before his students a connected view of the functions of the living body. An account of these functions in a state of health is called Physiology. An account of the same functions in a state of disease is called Pathology. These two branches naturally throw light upon each other, and ought to be treated together. The Professor of Pathology could not make his observations on diseased functions intelligible to his students, without laying before them a previous account of these functions in a healthy state. Nor could the Professor of Physiology make the nature of healthy functions quite clear, without showing in what manner these functions are deranged by diseases. Thus, though the Professorship of the Institutions of Medicine were split into two different Chairs, which would in fact be done by the erection of a Professorship of Pathology, the two Professors could not keep clear of each other, but would each deliver a course of Lectures upon Physiology and Pathology. Nor do we consider the facts at present known respecting Physiology and Pathology as so numerous, that they cannot be treated in sufficient detail in a six months' course of six or even five lectures a-week, as has always been the practice in Edinburgh.

3. The number of students who take Degrees constitutes but a small proportion of the whole. But the attendance of those only who take Degrees can be enforced. In consequence of this circumstance, we are of opinion, that if a Professor of Pathology were established, he would have very little chance of establishing a class. For unless the necessity of attending such a class could be impressed upon the students, which would be a hopeless task, they would almost entirely neglect it. More than twenty years ago, Professorships of Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence were established in Edinburgh; but these classes, though they have been taught by men of abilities and reputation, have never been attended by the students.

It may be said, indeed, that Professorships of Pathology exist in some of the Colleges on the Continent, and that they are very well attended; but the same is the case with Medical Jurisprudence, which constitutes an important object of study in some of the German Universities—showing, that it would be next to impossible to introduce the subdivisions of Medical studies in use on the Continent into the Universities of Scotland. We are of opinion, that a Professorship of Pathology would be of very little use; and that, if such a class were established, it would be attended by very few students.

VIII. We trust that the Commissioners intend to enforce the granting of Degrees in Surgery, as well as in Medicine, in all the Universities; and will follow up the measure by recommending such encouragement to Graduates, as shall not only make them independent of the power of the Company of Apothecaries in England and Ireland, but place them on a footing, in point of all privileges, with the Licentiates of other corporate bodies.

And finally, we beg leave to call the attention of the Commissioners to the opinions given by the different Professors respecting the advantages to be derived from connecting more intimately the Universities with Hospitals existing in the cities where these Universities are established.

(Signed) James Jeffray, *An. P.*
John Burns, *Chir. P.*
Thomas Thomson, *Chem. Prof.*
John Towers, *A. O. P.*

The farther consideration of the Report to the Royal Commissioners is deferred till Monday at three o'clock.

Glasgow College, 27*th April* 1829.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Report to the Royal Commissioners, particularly in respect to the Theological Faculty, and agreed to the following Report on this subject:—

IV. Theological Course.

Theology.

On the Theological Course sent by the Royal Commissioners, for the consideration of the Senate of this University, the Senate beg leave to observe,—

1*st*, That they approve of the plan proposed for the Professor of Systematic Theology, and the Professor of Oriental Languages, and are happy to observe, that it is similar to that which is at present followed in this University.

2*d*, On the Class of Ecclesiastical History, they observe,—That although it may in some cases be advantageous to divide this class into two parts, yet as the number of students is often not great—and the Lectures may be easily understood by the students, though they should not enter at the commencement of the course—and as, in this College, the Professor is appointed to lecture also on Civil History,—it would be advisable that the Professor be at liberty to teach Ecclesiastical History to one or two

classes, as he shall judge most prudent—to meet four hours each week for lecturing, as proposed by the Commissioners, and one for Exercises and Examinations. This class, the Senate are of opinion, should be attended during the second or third sessions of the Theological Course, in so far as convenient for the students.

3d, On Biblical Criticism. The Senate are deeply sensible that it is of great importance that Lectures be delivered on Biblical Criticism, and probably it has hitherto received too little attention in the Theological instruction of this country. But the Senate are of opinion, as the principles of that branch of study must be in some degree illustrated in each of the classes of Theology, and as they conceive it will be studied with most advantage in connexion with its practical applications,—That in place of a separate department, it should form a part of the Lectures of the different classes of Theology, and more particularly of the Lectures delivered in the course of Divinity, during the four sessions of attendance of the students—that where it is thought advisable, the fourth session of the Divinity course should be assigned for the Lectures of the Principal; and that attendance on his Lectures be reckoned one of the years of attendance appointed by the Church.

4th, On the Discourses required by the Church,—The Senate are of opinion, that the Homily, Lecture, and Exegesis, as belonging properly to the students of the three first sessions, should be heard by the Professor of Divinity, and that the two remaining discourses should be heard by the Principal. That for this purpose, two separate hours in each week should, in addition to the hours of lecturing, be appointed by the Professor of Divinity, and one by the Principal.

5th, The Senate are of opinion, that the particular hours of each class should be adjusted by the Senate of each University.

6th, On Degrees in Divinity,—The Senate have no objection to the qualifications required before conferring the Degrees in Divinity, but are forced to object to the introduction of members of Presbytery among the Examiners, as being contrary to their charter, and in general to the rights and honour of the Universities.

7th, On the Fees proposed for the Theological Course,—The Senate are agreed that fees should be paid by students of Divinity, but they cannot approve of the suggestion that the Professor of Hebrew should receive *two* guineas, and the other Professors of Theology should receive only one guinea. They conceive also that it would be most advisable to leave to the Senates of the different Universities to adjust the amount according to their several circumstances, and as they shall judge best for the interests of all the parties concerned.

Dr. M'Turk, with due respect to the Royal Commissioners, begs leave to observe, that he is, by his patent, Lecturer on Civil as well as Ecclesiastical History—that at present he lectures on five days of the week—that his course of lectures on Ecclesiastical History is continued through three successive sessions of College; and he is happy to observe, that the plan which he follows in delivering them is the same with that suggested by the Commissioners for general adoption.

He is now in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the thirty-third of his incumbency; and he is humbly of opinion, that if the important alterations on the duties of his office be adopted by the Commissioners, they should only take effect at the appointment of his successor, which, in the course of nature, cannot be far distant.

The Clerk of Senate is directed to send to the Clerk to the Royal Commissioners Extracts of the Minutes of Senate, respecting the communications from the Commissioners, on the proposed changes in the Curriculum of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology.

Extracted on this, and the forty-eight preceding pages, from the Records of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, by

(Signed) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM, *Clk. Sen. Univ.*

(The following paper has been received from Dr. Badham, Professor of Medicine, in the University of Glasgow, in reference to the Provisional Resolutions:)—

GENTLEMEN,—I have been induced to draw up a separate statement on the subject proposed by your Honourable Commission, for the consideration of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, from noticing several passages in the rough draft of their intended Report, submitted to me before I left that city, in which (though I believe my opinions upon the whole will not be found to be essentially different) I do not entirely concur, and also because I have a personal interest at stake, which could not enter into the report of the body at large.

"The proposed alterations in Medical education, however desirable in the abstract, appear to me, so far as my imperfect knowledge of the country enables me to judge, unsuitable to the state of the profession in that part of Scotland; calculated for an order of students, differently circumstanced, and in possession of more ample means than the young men who frequent the University of *Glasgow* at least, are found to possess.

"The rural population of the greater part of the country is, I am informed, hardly able to remunerate the practitioner for the expenses which even now he must necessarily incur; and, as whatever diminishes the supply of a number of intelligent, though imperfectly educated men to country parishes must be a great loss to the community, the additional expenditure of money and time by which the Commission proposes to secure a more accomplished education appears to me of very doubtful expediency.

"It is a consideration no doubt subordinate, but in the next place, if, from the increased difficulty of education, a smaller number of persons shall be induced to frequent the University of Glasgow, *its* consequence will diminish; the personal interest of the Professors, both as to esteem and emolument, will be seriously affected. Incomes, at present small, will be made wholly incompatible with the respectability of station; as the public character and consideration of University teachers cannot be maintained without their independence.

"I must also apprehend, that if Degrees, which imply much previous education, and which must be attended with proportionate expense, are to be substituted for the present system, the small number of native students whose means and connexions are superior, together with a certain number who annually resort from England to Glasgow, only because there are at present some indulgences there in respect to periods of education passed elsewhere, will renounce Glasgow for places of more attraction, and thus, to a material extent, impair our establishment. I think, in short, that if the standard of

Medical education be suddenly raised too high, such a revolution will produce ill effects in the variety of directions alluded to.

" The Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy will hold out, I apprehend, few attractions, in comparison with the labour and expense of procuring it. The title, I should apprehend, will not take. It is one of which the bearer cannot beneficially avail himself in Britain, nor will it tell in his favour in society, which is become accustomed to look only to the medical qualifications of medical men. I may add, that Glasgow is not yet a place, unless I am mistaken, of which the medical or other honours are understood to bear the value which can induce high competition; that students go there for a merely useful education; that they are desirous chiefly of what they can immediately turn to account, and I think it may be doubted whether many candidates for this new title will be found in Scotland at all.

" A Professorship of Pathology is unknown to British, and, as far as I can recollect, to Continental education. This subject cannot, indeed, be alienated from that of the practical chair. Pathology is not yet a science at all ripe for systematic exposition, and I should say it is not possible to make even a three-months' course of lectures on Pathology alone, by any contrivance of the lecturer.

" As to the institution of a new chair for the Theory of Medicine, concerning the expediency of which I have already ventured an opinion, I will now take leave to say, that if that subject is separated from my office as Professor of Medicine generally, I shall lose directly the amount of the fees which the Senate authorized me to receive on undertaking that duty last year, which, though I did undertake, as your Honourable Commission is aware, with an expressed opinion against the necessity of it, yet as I have now gone through the labour of getting up a course of Lectures to supply the demand made on me, I must have a natural reluctance to find those labours rendered profitless, and the emolument assigned to another. And when I anticipate that the proposed increase of Professorships will diminish the number of our students, and reflect that four-fifths of the fees annexed to my Chair from its first institution have been recently taken away, and no compensation in point of salary made from the funds of the College, I feel that it will scarcely admit, at least as far as *I am concerned*, of any further deterioration.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) " CHARLES BADHAM.

" *College of Physicians, Pall Mall,*
15*th June* 1829."

Inventory of Unprinted Returns lying on the Table of the University Commission, so far as relates to the University of Glasgow.

Copies of Papers obtained from the Register-office, Edinburgh.

1. A Paper containing, among others, Copies of the following Papers:—
   1. Representation by the University of Glasgow against Edinburgh College, 1699.
   2. Answer for the University of Edinburgh against the College of Glasgow, 1699.
2. A Paper consisting of Copies, as titles bear, of several Documents relating to Commissioners of Visitation, and among the rest—
   1. Warrant for citing the keepers of the Libraries of the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, 1690.
   2. Petition for the University of Glasgow to the Commission of Parliament for visiting Colleges and Schools.
3. Statute and Act regulating the University of Glasgow, 19th September 1727.
4. Memorial as to the state of said University, 1696.
5. Account of the extraordinary Incomes and Charges of said University, from Martinmas 1690 to Whitsunday 1696.
6. Scroll of the Account of Charge and Discharge of said University, stated by the Committee of Visitors, 1696.
7. Minutes of the Committee for visiting the College of Glasgow, 1696-9.

Inventory of Unprinted Papers—(continued).

Tack of the Rents and Revenues of the Archbishopric of Glasgow by the Crown to the University of Glasgow, 1805.

Grant by King George IV., in September 1826, of £800 a-year, to the College of Glasgow for 14 years, as an equivalent for the loss of the Revenues of the Archbishopric, and for £100 per annum to the Regius Professor of Botany in said University.

Grant by Queen Anne, in 1714, of £90 annually, for a Professorship of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow, and of £40 annually, for a Professorship of Physic in said College.

Grant by King George I., in 1716, of £100 per annum, for a Professorship of Church History in said University, and of £70, in " augmentation of the Salaries of the Masters of the said Colleges and their Successors," &c.

Return of Copies of all the Commissions to the Principals and Professors appointed by the Crown to the said College from 1690.

Return of the Resolutions in Minutes of Faculty and Visitors of said College, authorizing the Building of House for Professors in 1722.

Return of the Resolutions in Minutes of Faculty and Visitors of said College, directing Repairs in Houses of the Professors during the last 20 years.

A Return of the Orders of Faculty of said College, as to payment of Accounts by the Factor, in 16 parts.

A Return of all Grants or Deeds of Mortification, instituting any Bursaries, &c., in said College; *viz.*,—Adamson, Ardkinglass, Armagh, Baxter, Boyd, Brisbane, Brown, Craigie, Dundonald, Forfar, Foundation Bursaries, Gartmore, Gilhagie, Hamilton, Hastie, Howieson, Gilchrist, Hutchison, Library (Old), Leighton, M'Intyre, Maxwell, Muirhead, Ross, Saunders, Stewart, Struthers, Walton, Williams, Wilson.

Return of the Volumes of the Records of said College, specifying the years to which the several Volumes refer, and the Titles by which they are distinguished.

N.B. The preceding List of Unprinted Papers is exclusive of those Unprinted Returns mentioned

University of Glasgow.

Appendix.

Report on Provisional Resolutions.

in the course of the various Printed Papers, as applicable to particular subjects, and transmitted to the Commission. These, of course, also lie on the Commissioners' Table.

Edinburgh, 30*th April* 1827.

Communications transmitted to the Commission relating to the University of Glasgow.

Copy of the Commission to James, Duke of Montrose, and others, for visiting the University of Glasgow, 30th August 1718.—Presented 30th October 1826.

Volume containing the Accounts of the Revenue of the College of Glasgow, for crops and years 1777 and 1824, and intervening years.—Presented 29th December 1826.

N.B. *The Accounts for years* 1777–83–84–85–86–88–93–98–1802–3–9–10–13–14–15–17–20–21–22–23–24 *are printed.*

Petition of the Earl of Morton, in regard to the presentation of four Bursaries founded in Glasgow.—Presented to Commissioners of Visitation at Glasgow, 5th January 1827.

Printed catalogues of Books of the Library belonging to the Students of the Divinity Hall, Glasgow. Given in by Dr. M'Gill to the Commissioners of Visitation at Glasgow, on 6th January 1827.

Memorial from Dr. Richard Millar, Glasgow, in relation to his situation as Lecturer on Materia Medica in the College of Glasgow. Minutes of Evidence of Principal Macfarlane, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, and Mr. M'Intosh, and letter of his Grace the Duke of Montrose, all in relation to said Memorial: which Memorial was presented to the Commissioners of Visitation at Glasgow, 8th January 1827.

INDEX TO VOL. II.

ACADEMICAL DRESS, of students and Professors, 540.

Accounts, College, Returns relative to mode of keeping, 551.

Anatomy, as to nature of course, 136, 137.

Anne—Queen Anne's donation, explanation as to, 136.

Apothecaries' Act, England, inexpediency of, 129, 138, 139, 194.

——— *Ireland*, 194, 195.

Apparatus, Philosophical, 34, 35.

——— for Philosophical Experiments, state of, and funds for providing, 541.

Arts, Degrees in. See *Degrees in Arts.*

Assistants and *Successors to Professors*, unable, from old age or other cause, to perform their duty—provision for enabling such Professors to retire, 134, 135, 142, 165.

——— dates, names, and salaries of those appointed since 1774, 550.

Assistants to Humanity and Greek classes, necessary, 166; with reference to Greek class only, 74, 75, 83.

Astronomy, Professorship of, 34; no lectures of late years, 149.

BADHAM, Charles, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medicine, examination of, 189.

Balliol College exhibitioners, 492.

Berry, Mr., his letter as to order of Glasgow course of study, 198. See *Course of Study.*

Biblical Criticism, 29, 30, 67, 124, 170, 171, 223, 224.

Blackstone Examinations, 23, 27, 28, 39, 71, 78, 79, 96; effect of rejection at, 183, 188 (instance of D. M'Lachlan rejected, 185, 219), 190, 192, 199, 200, 220.

Botanical Garden, £2000 subscribed by College for, 35, 51; funds for support of Garden inadequate, 157.

Botany, Professorship of, 31, 32; as to being taught not by a physician, 151, 152; nature of course, 158; Salary of Professor inadequate, 157; included in Medical Curriculum, 157, 158; as to a winter course, 158.

Buchanan, Rev. Robert, A.M., Assistant Professor of Logic, examination of, 36; Professor of Logic, 183.

Buildings.—See *College Buildings.*

Burns, John, Esq., C.M., Regius Professor of Surgery, examinations of, 126, 193.

Bursaries, as to utility of, 72, 97; should any of the bursary funds be appropriated to support tutors? 97; Exchequer bursaries, mode of nomination, 97; utility of bursaries, 126; (manner of keeping accounts of—are they kept conform to Act of Visitation 1727? 134), 162; (explanation as to bursary accounts, 168), 198.

——— and mortifications for, historic notices, and full Return of, 477 *et seq*; specific Return of the accounts in regard to bursaries for 1826, 496.

——— Examination of candidates for, 521.

Bursars—foundation bursars,—in whom is the right of presentation? 36, 167; no intrant examinations of, 92.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, Esq., of Blythswood, M.P., lord lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, examination of, 148.

——— Thomas, Esq., Lord Rector, examination of, 158.

Canal Shares, account of, 471.

Catalogues, as to daily calling of, to enforce attendance of students, 33, 71.

Certificates, explanation of practice of receiving students from other Universities without certificates of good conduct, 28.

——— *of good conduct*—Are students going from one College to another required to exhibit? 536.

Chancellor (elected by Senate), 25, 31, 70, 147, 172.

——— Rector, &c., how elected, Return relative to, 299.

——— their authority, 536.

——— *Vice*, 100.

Charter of Nova Erectio, as to construction put on part of, 31.

Charters of Erection, 229.

Chemistry, manner of conducting class, as to being taught not by a physician, 151; Experimental class, manner of conducting class, 203.

Church Attendance, 32, 64, 65 (on calling catalogues on Sunday to ensure attendance, 65), 81, 82, 92, 99; complaint against one of the preachers, 176, 177, 179, 187, 188, 194.

——— attendance at, regulations respecting, 522; Reports of Committees respecting the mode of securing a better attendance on the College chapel, 523.

——— livings, patronage of, 551.

——— candidates for church must be 21 years of age, 67.

Civil History Class, no lectures since 1802, cause of, 84.

Classes, number of, when instituted, Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course, whether classes are carried on for more than one session, 506, 507.

——— how taught, 509.

——— transferred from one Faculty to another, change of course of study, 521.

Class Rooms, inadequate for medical classes, 194, 199, 202; proposal to appropriate Dr. Hamilton's Legacy to build new ones, 204.

Classical Literature, as to little encouragement to study it in Scotland, 73, 74, 92, 93.

Clerk of Faculty, his duties, 150.

Clinical Lectures, as to extension of, 25, 32, 127, 138, 150, 151, 155, 166, 167, 193, 204, 213, 214, 218, 221.

College Buildings, funds for maintaining, 540.

——— ——— appropriated for res nce of students and funds for, 540.

——— *Garden*, Return relating to copy of missive lease of, 478.

——— *Regulations*, 279, *et seq.*

——— *and University*, distinction as to, 171, 172.

——— *Garden*, feu of, 208.

Common Table, period since which there has been none, 549.

Complaints from students, 548.

Confession of Faith, &c., as to subscription of, by Professors, 33.

——— ——— &c., Return as to subscription of, by Professors, 549.

Controversies in regard to the jurisdiction, &c., of Chancellor, Rector, &c., Return as to, 537.

——— in regard to the members composing the Senatus, or the several Faculties, &c., Return as to, 537.

——— in regard to granting degrees, 539.

Corkindale, James, Esq. M.D., examination of, 218.

Couper, Rev. James, D.D., Professor of Practical Astronomy, examination of, 149, 195.

Course of Study, order of, on objections to the admission of students to the higher classes of the curriculum without having first attended the lower ones, 163, 179, 182—186 (Professor Jardine's opinion on, 185), 198, 199, 200. See *Berry, Mr.*

——— (general), or order of attending classes or course of stuty, 509.

——— *at King's College*, order of, 213.

——— See *Classes.*

DAVIDSON, Robert, Esq., Advocate, Professor of Law, examination of, 145.

Dean of Faculties (elected by Senate), his duties, 25, 173.

Degrees in what Faculties conferred, 528.

——— qualifications for, A.M., Medicine, and Surgery, 528-530.

——— Examiners for, mode of examination, 531.

——— conferred without examination or attendance, 531.

——— Honorary ones, 532.

——— tables of number granted in Divinity, Law, Medicine, &c., distinguishing the countries to which the graduates belong, 532-534.

——— *in Arts*, generally, course of study for, and order of, 26, 42, 66, 71, 74, 76—78, 93, 94, 97, 103, 121, 147, 153, 164 (list of degrees conferred under the new Regulations, 168), 186.

——— as to examinations for, 71.

——— new regulations respecting the examination for, 1826-27, 530; Table of subjects of examination for, according to the different classes of distinction which candidates have in view, 531.

——— *in Medicine.* See *Medical Degrees*

Dewar, Rev. Daniel, LL.D., a Minister of Glasgow, examination of, 211.

Disorders, breaches of the peace, &c., how punished, 535.

Dissection, want of subjects for, 179.

Divinity, additional Professor of, recommended, 58, 59, 170.

——— *Class*, manner of conducting class, and account of the subjects treated, 55—60; number of discourses, and hearing ditto, 58; class examinations, 59; on study of Hebrew, 59, 60; explanation as to mode in which Return of partial students was made out, 60; average number of regular students, 171.

——— *Course of Study.* See *Theological Curriculum.*

——— *Students*, as to ascertaining their qualifications previous to entering Divinity Hall, 28, 67.

——— ought to be divided into a junior and senior class, 64; as to their making up deficencies in preliminary education, 97.

——— as to their paying fees, 35, 36, 61, 62, 125, 212, 223.

——— Return of. See *Students.*

——— number of, regular and irregular, 528.

——— partial attenders on Divinity-hall. See *Theological Curriculum.*

Dress Academical, 540.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, Does the Professor of, do the duty prescribed by Act of Visitation 1727? 30; manner of conducting class, 83, 84; when fee of class instituted, 84; no lectures on Civil History since 1802, cause of, 84.

Elementary Education, as to not being taught in a University—state of parochial education, 75, 95, 192. See *Greek*, as to abolishing Elementary Class of.

Estates. See *Revenue.*

Examinations, Returns as to, 521.

Examinations—class examinations, 64, 71, 129, 160, 201, 203.

——— *Entrance Examinations*, for ascertaining fitness of boys to enter College, 65, 75, 135.

——— as to ascertaining qualifications of Divinity students previous to their being admitted to the Divinity Hall, 28, 67.

Expenditure. See *Revenue.*

Expense to Students for the Degree of Master of Arts, 316.

Expulsion of Students, as to power of, 32, 163.

——— power of, in whom vested, and by whom exercised, 535.

——— Are students expelled excluded from admission or graduation at other Colleges? 536.

FACTOR, entry of sum paid to, by whom made, 477; Return as to the mode of keeping and recording Factor's accounts, 551.

Faculty of College, as to power of instituting a new Faculty or Professorship, 33.

Faculties, number of, how and when instituted, 506.

——— power of instituting new ones, Return relating to, 539.

Fees, graduation fees, and class fees, 35, 135.

—— including those of graduation, return of, 312; authority by which fixed, and letter from Dr. M'Gill in regard to payment of fees by Students in Divinity, 313; resolutions regarding Professor's fees, 315.

Fellowships, endowment of, in each Scotch University, recommended, 74.

Feu-contracts granted by the Faculty, conditions of, 474.

——— of lands near Broomielaw, Return relative to, 475.

Feus, by the Faculty, with date and nature of deed, names of feuar, consideration-money, conditions, &c., 475—477.

Freer, Dr. Robert, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, examination of, 143.

Funds. See *Revenue.*

GARDEN. See *College* and *Feu-contracts.*

General Assembly, meeting for choosing a member for the, 547.

Gibb, Rev. Gavin, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, examination of, 122.

Glasgow College-buildings, Staircase. See *Sandford.*

Graduates, are they admitted *ad eundem?* 536.

——— meetings of, and for what purpose, 547.

Graduation. See *Degrees.*

Gratuitous Admission of Students, 522.

Greek, proposals by Professor of, for the more effectual teaching of, 515; proposed alterations in the mode of teaching, and proceedings thereon, 519, 520.

——— *Class*, manner of conducting class, 74—76; expense of books used, 76; Assistant Professor recommended, 74, 75, 83.

———, as to abolishing elementary class of—state of parochial education, 75, 192. See *Elementary Education.*

HAMILTON, Right Hon. William, Lord Provost of Glasgow, examination of, 221.

Hastie's Bursary, as to appropriation of surplus funds of, 174.

Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Divinity students should be taught Hebrew before entering the Hall, 64; when Hebrew class instituted—should be imperative on Divinity students, 122, 123; Persic and Arabic grammar taught, 123.

Herbertson, Mr. John, Architect, examination of, 180.

Hill, Laurence, Esq., Writer in Glasgow, College Factor, examinations of, 43, 104, 168.

Holidays, as to inexpediency of, 130, 135, 155, 201.

Hooker, William Jackson, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Botany, examination of, 156.

Hospital, Lying in, supported by Professor of Midwifery, 178.

597
University of Glasgow.

Hours of Teaching, how classes taught, 509; alterations in the hours, &c., of teaching Greek, 515, 519, 520.

Houses, for Principal and Professors, repairs on, 34, 91, 147, 148; house of Professor Sandford, building addition to, 165, 181, 192, 218, 224-226; repairs on houses in general, 181; estimated expense of new houses, 182.

Houses for Professors, Return relative to, 540.

Humanity Class, manner of conducting class, 94; system of monitors or inspectors of written exercises adopted, 94; average age of students, 94, 95; should the senior class be imperative? 95; class library, 98.

——— proposals by Professor, for the more effectual teaching of, 515.

Hunter, Dr. of London, as to refusal to allow the public to inspect his MS. in museum, Glasgow, 196.

——— Dr., copy of his Will, 541.

JARDINE, Professor, his account of the manner of conducting the business of the First Philosophy Class, 513.

Jarvie, Mr. James, examination of, 196.

Jeffray, James, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, examinations of, 136, 179.

Intellectual Philosophy, as to the study of, preceding or following the study of Physical Science. See *Physical Science*.

Inventories of Writings and Title-deeds of College property, 462; Inventory and Rental of College property, 463; Return relative to Inventory required by Act of Visitation, 1727, 551.

Joint Stock Companies, shares in, 471, 478.

Ireland, on cause of diminution of Irish students at Glasgow, 139.

Jurisdictio Ordinaria, explanation of, 31.

Jurisdiction of Professors, &c., as Magistrates, 535.

KALENDAR, University Kalendar, 201.

LAMOND, Mr. William, examination of, 196.

Law, manner of conducting class, daily catalogue not called, nature of certificates, class examinations adopted, 145; no lectures on Civil Law of late years, 146.

Lecturers, Faculty have been in use to appoint, 32.

Library (on system of deposits), 63, 64; as to students reading in, 161; management of library, 162, 177, 178, 189 (complaint of students, 196-198), 214-218.

——— copy of minutes of Senate, respecting the use of the Library by Professors, 543.

——— origin of, and funds for its support whence derived, 542; regulations respecting, 542, 545.

——— books borrowed from by Professors, 545; by students, 547.

——— books missing from, 547.

——— *Class Libraries*, observations on, 98, 103,

——— *Theological Library*, management of, 62, 63.

Logic Class, manner of conducting class, 36-42; class examinations, daily catalogue called, 37; written exercises prescribed, 38; prizes given, 38, 39, 40.

Logic, Should it be taken later in the curriculum than the second year of course? 41, 73; object of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Glasgow, more for teaching composition than correct taste, 73.

MACFARLANE, Very Rev. Duncan, D.D., principal examinations of, 21, 134, 162, 187, 218, 226.

Macgill, Rev. Stevenson, D.D., Professor of, examination of, 54, 169.

Marshall, Rev. James, examination of, 221.

M'Turk, Rev. William, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Lecturer upon Civil History, examination of, 83.

Master of Arts, expense of course of study preparatory to the degree of, 316.

Materia Medica, Lecturer on, manner of conducting class, 133.

Mathematics, manner of conducting class, 143; prizes, 143; Mathematics should be taken early in the curriculum, 144; books used in class, 145.

Matriculation, is it optional? 33.

Medical Curriculum, 130, 132, 137, 152, 154, 155, 180, 201, 202, 213, 219.

——— *Degree*, as to requiring an extended literary and scientific education for, 71, 103, 128, 129, 132, 140, 153, 154, 179, 219.

——— Examinations for, 138; (Regius Professors get none of the fees of examinations for the degree of M.D., 151, 156), 201, 203; Regius Professors have no right by their commissions to examine candidates, 208.

——— *Jurisprudence*, should class of, be imperative on candidates for Medical degrees? 219.

——— *Students*, Return of. See *Students*.

——— *Tutors*. See *Tutors*.

Meikleham, William, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, examination of, 115.

Memorial of the state of the University, given in October 1696, 268.

——— of Regius Professor, 1827, 537.

Midwifery, nature of course, 156; want of accommodation for class, 156, 199.

Millar, James, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, examination of, 143.

——— Richard, Esq., M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica, examinations of, 132, 213.

Minute or order of Faculty, authorizing the sum of £4184. 1*s*. 4*d*. as paid to Factor, Return relative to, 477.

Missive Lease, Return as to, 478.

Moral Philosophy, manner of conducting class, 100, 101; class of Political Economy, 102; usefulness of class library, 103, 104.

Mortifications. See *Bursaries*.

Muirhead, Dr., as to law proceedings between him and College, 141, 168.

——— Lockhart, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural History, examination of, 141.

Museum, management of, 141, 161, 163, 178, 189, 193, 195, 196 (as to facilities afforded to import collections, 195), 206, 207.

——— Return relative to, 541.

Mylne, James, Esq., A.M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, examinations of, 100, 182.

NATURAL HISTORY, as to Professorship of, belonging to the Medical Faculty or the Faculty of Arts, 141.

——— *Philosophy*, manner of conducting class, 115, 121; explanation as to fees paid by public and private students, 117, 121, 166; prizes, 115, 116; written exercises, 116, 117; private students, and nature of certificates, 117, 118; catalogue called daily, 117; class-examinations, 119; as to making class precede logic, 120; students from other colleges admitted to class, *ad eundem*, 120.

OBSERVATORY, 34, 121, 149.

——— origin of, and funds for its support, 542.

Office-Bearers, Chancellor, &c., how elected, 299.

Oriental Languages. See *Hebrew*.

PARK, Mr. William, Under Keeper of the Library, examination of, 214.

Parochial Education,. See *Elementary Education*, also *Greek Class*, as to abolishing elementary class of.

Patronage (exclusive of Church Livings) 534.

——— of Church Livings, 551.

Peace, breaches of, &c., how punished, 535.

Personal Stock. See *Joint Stock*.

Petition to His Majesty, from the Principal and Pro-

fessors for renewal of the lease of the Archbishopric Tithes, 472.

Petition of students, complaining of abuses connected with the Library, and with the mode of filling up vacancies in the eight bursaries in the gift of the College, 548.

Physic, Theory and Practice of, as to separating the Theory of, from the Practice of, 137, 143, 214; Dr. Badham's proposed course, 190; as to length of his course; correspondence between Dr. Thomson and the Principal, regarding this subject, 209, 210.

Physical Science, should study of, precede Intellectual Philosophy? 120.

Political Economy, class of, 102.

Presbyterial Examinations, nature of, 126, 127, 212, 213.

Principal, as to his duties, 28, 29, 31, 54, 64, 67, 68, 100, 125, 169, 171.

——— qualifications to hold office of, 536.

——— his duties, 536.

Private Buildings within the precincts of the College, 549.

——— *Lectures in Medicine*, as to advantages of 132.

——— *Students*, instances of voting for Rector, 22, 23.

——— *and Public Students*, distinction as to, 191.

Privileges of Professors, 535.

Prizes, Return relative to, 521.

——— awarded by students, 522.

——— funds for, 522.

——— *Class Prizes*, 26, 27, 96.

——— *University Prizes*, open to competition of the whole students, 26, 27.

Professors, augmentation of salaries of, 25, 43, 46.

——— as to best mode of appointing, 70, 152.

——— how appointed, suspension of, &c., 303.

——— when was each limited to one particular department, 521.

——— qualifications required by charter, as a condition of their nomination, 550.

——— under twenty-one years of age, none known, 550.

——— privileges of, 535.

——— table of salaries of, specifying the amount of each and the funds whence derived, 304; Minutes of Faculty relative to augmentations of, *ib. et seq.*

——— Are residence and attendance of, observed conformably to Acts of Visitation? &c., 550.

——— fees of.—See *Fees*.

——— unable to perform duty. See *Assistants* and *Successors*.

Professorships, as to power of establishing new ones, situation of Regius Professors, 205, 206.

——— and Classes.—See *Classes*.

——— where no duty performed, when duty discontinued, salary or emoluments of, Return relative to, 509.

——— power of instituting new Professorships or Faculties, and privileges belonging to the same, 539.

——— to which property is or has been attached, 550.

Property of Glasgow College, 43-54; manner of laying accounts before Visitors, how approved of, 43, 44, 52, 53, 91; Ordinary, Subdeanery, and Archbishopric revenue, under what title possessed, and origin of, 44, 45; explanation as to how £100 was carried from Archbishopric revenue to Ordinary revenue, 46; increase of Supplementary revenue of late years, explained, 46; Dr. Hamilton's legacy, 46, 47; explanation as to Abstract of Revenue, forming Answers 9th and 10th, 46, 47; bursary funds—Hamilton, Walton, and Forfar bursaries, 47, 48; as to lands mortified by Queen Mary, 48, 86; as to £4184 allowed the Compter in the Archbishopric revenue account, 49; explanation as to a variety of payments appearing in accounts, 49-54, 104-115; sale of superiority in Perthshire explained, 53; does Factor keep accounts conform to Act of Visitation of 1727? 48, 54; how does he operate on bank account, and does he find security? 54; instance of the fees of a degree in Divinity being paid out of College funds, 54, 90; is there an inventory of property? 54; property of College Garden, 85, 88, 89; King William's grant, 88; superiority of Ballaghan, 87; Observatory, 89; £800 yearly, for 14 years, granted by Treasury in lieu of lease of Archbishopric, 45, 89; expense of law-proceedings with Dr. L. Muirhead, 90; loan of £7000 to Factor, 91; appropriation of £1300 of Forfar bursary funds to College buildings, administration of bursary funds, 95; interest paid on balances, 164; College feus, 165, 168, 169; explanation as to accounts, 168; explanation as to feu duty of College Garden, 168.

Property.—See *Revenue*.

Proposals for consideration, 559.

Provisional Resolutions of the Commissioners, 553.

——— Report on by the University, 561.

Public Examinations, 521.

——— General Examinations at the commencement of session, 521.

Rector, as to inconveniences attending present mode of election of, and as to alterations suggested, 21-24, 41, 70, 79, 80, 85, 99, 101, 129, 133; (as to intention of College trying the question, whether office can be held by a person non-resident in Scotland, 135), 139, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 156, 157, 159-161, 172, 173, 175.

——— paper relative to election of, 300.

——— Chancellor, &c., their authority, 536.

——— *Vice-Rector*, election of, his duties, 24, 32, 100.

Regius Professors, as to situation of, 32, 126, 151, 154, 157, 201, 202; claims of, 205—211; limitations in commissions, 208.

Reid, Robert, Esq., King's architect, and Master of Works for Scotland, examinations of, 224, 226; Mr. Reid's Report, 225.

Religion, as to examination of the classes, on a Manual containing a view of the leading principles of Christianity, 66, 82, 126, 140.

Rental. See *Revenue*.

Revenue. See *Property*.

——— estate, funds, property, rental, detail of the revenue and expenditure of the College of Glasgow, 317-474.

——— by whom managed, 477.

——— accounts of the administration of, submitted to Visitors, and disposed of by them, in terms of the decision of the Court of Session, 1770, 551, 552.

Salaries of Professors, their amount, and funds, whence derived, 304; Minute of Faculty relative to augmentations of, *ib. et seq.*; resolutions as to salaries from Supplementary Revenue, 311.

Sandford, Professor, as to staircase to his house 165, 180, 181, 192, 218, 224, 225.

——— Daniel Keyte, Esq., Professor of Greek, examinations of, 73, 190.

Session, on length of, 40, 125, 130, 156, 202, 211, 221, 222.

——— commencement and termination should be fixed, 64.

——— length of, how fixed, 506.

——— *Summer Sessions*, as to expediency of having summer courses, 40, 186.

Senatus Academicus, how composed, 298.

Shares. See *Joint Stock*.

Statutes of the University, 279, *et seq.*

Stentmasters, meaning of, 136.

Students, as to expulsion of. See *Expulsion of Students.*

——— average expense of students' living, while attending College, 167.

——— average age at which students enter College, 22; enter College too young—previous qualifications not ascertained by examinations, 23.

——— of the Language and Philosophy classes, as to meeting of, on every Saturday, 34.

——— Societies of, meeting in the College, should be under regulation, as to advantages of, 98.

——— matriculated, Return of, 524, 528.

——— of Medicine, Return of, 525, 528.

——— each class, Return of, 527.

——— number of, entered in the University, with the different descriptions of study, during session 1826—27, 528.

——— attending Divinity-hall, regular and irregular, 528.

——— are there any admitted gratuitously? 522.

——— are there any living within the College, 540.

——— complaints from, 548.

Surgery, Professorship of, 31; manner of conducting Surgical course, class examinations, 129.

Surgical Licences, by University of Glasgow, 127, 128, 131, 132, 143, 167; as to propriety of maintaining the right of granting, at the expense of College funds, 175, 194.

TAXATION, Regius Professors not exempted from city taxes, 129.

Theological Curriculum, 29, 30, 66, 67, 85, 170, 171.

——— *on partial attendance at Divinity Hall*, as to expediency of, 30, 31, 60, 61, 123, 124, 212, 222, 223.

Theology, as to expediency of lectureships on, such as those at Oxford, 66.

Thomson, Dr. Thomas, Professor of Chemistry, examinations of, 150, 202.

Towers, John, Esq., C. M., and Regius Professor of Midwifery, examinations of, 154, 199.

Tutors, 66, 74, 94, 96, 158, 159, 166, 192; should any bursary funds be appropriated in support of? 97.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES. See *Prizes.*

VISITATION ACTS, Return of, 256; observance of Acts of Visitation, as to Factor, Accounts, and teaching, 551.

Visitors—Visitatorial Court, as to efficiency of, 69, 81, 141, 147; (instance of an appeal to, in regard to proposed sale of patronage of Govan, 69, 148), 153, 173, 174, 208.

——— Accounts of the administration of the Revenues, laid before, 551, 552; copy minutes authorizing the appropriation of part of Surplus Revenue, since 1771, 552.

WALKER, Josiah, Esq., A.M., Professor of Humanity, examination of, 92.

William III., mode in which his grant of £300 to the University of Glasgow is drawn, 506.

Works, Master of, nature of office, 150.

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INDEX

OF

MATTERS INCIDENTALLY MENTIONED

IN THE

VOLUMES I., III., AND IV.,

RELATING TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The Roman Numerals indicate the Volumes, the Arabic Figures the Paging.

ACCOUNTS, *University*, control of by Rector, i. 402.

Anatomical Class, how attended, i. 209.

Anatomy, separation of from surgery, i. 205.

Arts Degree, Master of, slovenliness in the facility of conferring it, i. 364; important feature in the examination for the degree, 420.

Assistant Surgeons, number of admitted into the navy between Oct. 1822 and May 1827, i. 535.

Attendance of Divinity students, hours of, i. 177.

———— compulsory, i. 209.

———— regular, importance of enforcing, i. 549.

———— at College Chapel, i. 550.

BLACKSTONE *examination*, reference to, i. 111; nature of the proceeding detailed, 177; its utility, and how characterized by Professor Napier, 229; its utility as a check upon students, and when it takes place, 420; how managed, 446.

———— at Aberdeen, iv. 18.

Botanic Garden, its annual expense, extent, and expenses how defrayed, i. 263.

Bursaries, assigned after comparative trial, i. 411.

CATALOGUE, regularly called, i. 231; time occupied in calling, 419.

Chancellor, situation of, and extent of his interference, i. 278, 279.

Chapel College, attendance at, i. 550.

Church, attendance at, i. 550; effect on Glasgow students of the regulation respecting compulsory church attendance at St. Andrews, iii. 84.

Church History, number of times the Professor of lectures in a week, i. 425.

Civisship of Glasgow Library explained, i. 517.

Class-examinations in Natural Philosophy, i. 133.

Classes, special, enrolling of students in, i. 174; smallness of classes, 189; size of classes, 209.

College Chapel, attendance at, i. 550.

Control, exercised by the Faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons, i. 309.

Course of Study in the University, method pursued in, i. 136.

DEGREE, slovenliness in conferring that of Master of Arts, i. 364; degree gained by Irishmen, *ib.*; succedaneum for degrees, 404; conferred only after a formal examination, 420.

Diploma, Glasgow, acknowledged as a competent degree, i. 533.

Divinity Hall, separate hours of attendance at, i. 166; how conducted, 176; regular examinations in, 365.

———— *Library*, management of, i. 415. See *Library*.

Divinity Students, effect of a prolongation of session on, i. 166; hours of attendance, 177; poverty of, at Glasgow, 363.

ELEMENTARY *Greek Class*, its total inefficiency, i. 411; state of elementary instruction, by Dr. Muir, 418.

Essays. See *Prize*.

Examination for a Degree, time occupied in, i. 404.

———— good effects of the system of examination at Glasgow, and details as to the system pursued, i. 417, 418; greater frequency of examinations in the Language classes at Glasgow than at Edinburgh, 419.

Examinations and Exercises in the Natural Philosophy classes, separate hour for, i. 133.

———— extensive, in Scotch Law class, i. 189.

———— stricter, introduced, i. 364; hour's examination every day in the Literary and other classes, 365; regular in the Divinity Hall, *ib.*

Exercises in Natural Philosophy class, i. 133; Exercises not voluntary, 174; imperfectness of the system of prescribing written exercises without the concomitant of regular examinations, 417.

Expense of living of students, i. 549; comparative expense at Edinburgh and Glasgow, 589.

Expulsion, instance of, by a Rectorial Court, i. 402.

Extemporaneous lecturing, i. 421.

FEES for Greek and Logic, i. 418; for the Greek classes, 486.

Fines, small, Mr. Jeffrey's opinion respecting, i. 390.

Finlay, Dr., interminable extent of his course, i. 382; complaint by, of irregular students, 550.

GARDEN. See *Botanic*.

Glasgow, rising celebrity of as a medical school, i. 529.

Graduation. See *Degree*.

Greek class, number of hours employed in, i. 364; number of students in the class, and excellence with which taught, 397; its inefficiency to make a Greek scholar, 411; plan pursued by the Greek Professor, 418; number in the Greek class, 419; fees for Greek classes, 486.

HIGHLANDS, North and West, students from, i. 549.

Hope, Dr. Thomas Charles, Professor of Physic at Glasgow, i. 278.

Hours of assembling of different classes, i. 364.

Humanity class, examination in, i. 418; increase of students in, 419.

Hunterian Museum, price of admission to, i. 145, 637; lowering the price of admission, without losing by it, 616; amount of sums received at, at the old and reduced prices, 632.

IRISH STUDENTS, time of their arrival, i. 549.

Irishmen, Master of Arts degree gained by, i. 364.

Jardine, Professor, opinion by Professor Leslie as to the applicability of his system, in what regards Natural Philosophy, i. 133; opinion by Professor Ritchie, in what cases the introduction of Professor Jardine's system an improvement, 136; parts of the system to which Professor Meiklejohn would give a preference, 173; Professor Napier's opinion on Professor Jardine's system, 231; class-examinations by Professor Jardine, and extent of his class, 267; characteristic peculiarities of Mr. Jardine's class of Logic, 391; good he did how effected, and as to the extension of his system to the University of Edinburgh, 444; exhortation by Mr. Jardine to ministers to be plain and faithful, 551. See *Logic*.

——— question as to the introduction of his system at St. Andrews, iii. 122.

Language *Class*, i. 173; comparative state of the Language classes in Edinburgh and Glasgow, 417; examinations less frequent in the language classes in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, 419.

Latin read in the Moral Philosophy class, i. 417.

Lecture of preceding hour, substance of written out at the second hour by students in the presence of the Professor, i. 136.

Lecturing, only way of rendering the system of, useful, i. 421.

Leishman, Principal, theological lectures by, i. 424.

Library, Divinity, management of, i. 415, 421, 485, 514, 516, 521; students who become curators, 515; nature of civisship, 517; letter containing particular information respecting the Divinity Hall Library, and statement of the amount of money collected for it, 517-519; greater extent of power of students, 524; greater readiness in obtaining books from the library, 589.

——— *University*, management of, i. 421.

Literary departments, number of hours in the day each class was assembled, i. 364.

Living, expense of, i. 549.

Logic class, system of instruction pursued in, i. 174; hours employed in, 364; characteristic peculiarities of Mr. Jardine's class, 391; fees for Logic class, 418; manner in which Professor of, used his written lectures, 421.

Macturk, Dr., officiated as Chaplain, while Professor of Church History, i. 550.

Master of Arts degree, slovenliness in the facility of conferring, i. 364.

Mathematical class, students in what cases remitted to, i. 111.

Medical classes, i. 209.

——— *school*, esteem of Glasgow as a, i. 529.

——— *students*, remove from Aberdeen to Glasgow, to complete their studies, iv. 69

Medicine, separation of the Theory and Practice of, with separate Professors, advisable, i. 533.

Meiklejohn, Professor, taught the Mathematical class at Glasgow, i. 173.

Museum, Hunterian, admission fee to, i. 145. See *Hunterian Museum*.

Natural Philosophy *Class*, student entering for, if found not qualified, after examination by Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, remitted to the Mathematical class, i. 111.

Natural Philosophy Class, practice in, as to an hour for lecture, and another for examinations and exercises, i. 133.

——— hours employed in, i. 364.

Philosophy Class, i. 173; exercises not voluntary in, 174; system of examination pursued in the Philosophy classes, 417.

Physic, Theory and Practice of, impropriety of the same professor teaching both, i. 531.

Physician, diploma of, from Glasgow, now acknowledged as a competent degree, i. 533.

Physicians and Surgeons, Faculty of, Glasgow, counties in the west of Scotland where they have control, i. 309.

——— *Army*, required to be Graduates in Medicine of Glasgow, i. 528.

Political Economy, in what branch taught, i. 396; by whom taught, and question as to its institution, 407.

Poverty of Irish Students, i. 549.

Principal, Theological Lectures delivered by, i. 424.

Prize Essays, honour of receiving, how corroborated, i. 417.

Public and Private Greek Classes, i. 418.

Reading *particular works*, with subsequent examinations on them, not adopted, i. 421.

Rector, duties and powers of, i. 269; extent of superintendence exercised by, 279; Mr. Jeffrey's opinion as to the extent of suffrage in choosing a Rector, 388; extent of his power, 390; judicial functions, &c., and inconvenience from non-residence not felt, 401; election of, in whom vested, *ib.*; instance of expulsion by a Rectorial court, 402.

Remission of Students when found not qualified, i. 111.

Rhetoric, no Professor of, i. 174; no separate Professor of branch given to the Professor of Logic, 420.

Room, price of one at Glasgow and at Edinburgh, i. 589.

Sandford, Mr., excellence with which his Greek class is taught, i. 397. See *Greek Class*.

Scotch Law class, examinations in, i. 189.

Scotch Students, time of their arrival, i. 549.

Session, length of, sixty years ago, i. 363, 364.

——— regret by students to part from the College, i. 549.

——— length of, a hardship, and expense of attending at Glasgow, i. 589.

Special Classes, enrolling of students in, i. 174.

Students, Divinity, hours of attendance, i. 177.

——— as to pecuniary circumstances of, at Glasgow and Edinburgh, i. 549; time of arrival of the Irish and Scotch students, *ib.*; expense of living, *ib.*; disapprobation of the practice of irregular students, 550; comparative expense of living at Edinburgh and Glasgow, 589.

Surgery, separation of from Anatomy, i. 205.

Teaching *hours*, in the literary departments, i. 364.

Tuition, plan of, i. 136.

Veto of Professor on books proposed for the Divinity Library, i. 415.

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